"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Friday; warmer Friday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,970. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

THAW TRIAL GIVES DOUBLE SURPRISE

State Declines to be Limited by Prisoner's Short Direct Examination.

TO USE HIM AS ITS WITNESS

That Will Enable Deputy Attorney General to Go Into Slayer's Life History.

ATTACKED AS DEGENERATE

Cook, Bitter in Opening, Defends Stanford White's Memory—Stanchfield Attacks Alienists.

Harry K. Thaw was on the witness stand for twenty minutes yesterday at the jury trial of his sanity before Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court. His hope that he would be immediately cross-examined and have the ordeal over at this time was shattered when Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook announced that he had no questions to ask. He said he would call Thaw later as a witness for the State.

Mr. Cook made it known that at that time he would, through his examination of Thaw, endeavor to lay before the jury all of the facts in connection with Thaw's life "from the day of his birth until the present time."

The direct examination by John B. Stanchfield, chief of counsel for Thaw, who called him as the first witness in his own behalf yesterday, was confined almost exclusively to his escape from Matteawan and subsequent events. He did not question Thaw at all about the killing of Stanford White or of his life prior to the murder. Then he turned the witness over to Mr. Cook, but the Deputy Attorney General, with a smile, shook his head. He made it known that he wanted Thaw as one of the late witnesses, not as the first, so that his appearance under examination would be fresh in the minds of the jurymen when they retired to deliberate.

Counsel Springs A Surprise.

It was a dramatic moment in a day that had interesting situations. Thaw had leaned forward in the chair, his mind alert, ready to answer whatever questions Mr. Cook might ask. He had been cool and self-possessed during his brief examination by Mr. Stanchfield and was apparently ready for the struggle of wits. When he found that his examination was not to go on he looked about the court room with roving eyes which expressed his surprise.

The situation surprised the spectators in the courtroom, and there was a buzz of voices which was quieted quickly. Then Mr. Stanchfield called his next witness, John D. Blackburn, one of the jurymen who voted to free Thaw of the charge of conspiracy last March. Blackburn said he thought Thaw was sane. He was followed by others, including a member of the jury at Thaw's second trial for Mr. White's murder. Tombs chaplains, newspaper men, and others who expressed the same belief. At the afternoon session the Thaw lawyers piled up a great mass of testimony of this character which the State was unable to break down very successfully on cross-examination. While the day held its disappointment for Thaw, there was much which plainly encouraged him.

A touch of the sensational was given to the proceedings at the opening of the morning session when Mr. Stanchfield for Thaw and Mr. Cook for the State delivered their opening addresses. Mr. Cook, beginning in a quiet, even voice, soon let himself loose in a torrent of denunciation of the way Thaw had lived and his alleged degeneracy at the time of the murder.

Defends White's Memory.

"I don't care what Jerome said," he asserted, referring to the former District Attorney's reference to White at the second murder trial which had been read by Mr. Stanchfield. "I think the shame of attacking Stanford White, one of the most eminent of architects, whose name was known all over the world, has gone far enough without one word being said in his own defense. It is a shame and a disgrace to the honesty and decency of the American people to longer make a beast out of White when the only evidence is the testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, which was produced so that Thaw "might hide behind her skirts."

While Mr. Cook bitterly attacked him, Thaw sat most of the time with his head bowed. Frequently he whispered to one of his lawyers, and at one allusion, which he evidently thought extravagant, he smiled nervously.

Mr. Stanchfield, in opening, reminded the jurymen that the murder of Stanford White had taken place nearly ten years ago. While the unwritten law was not Thaw's plea at the time, he said, he wanted to refer to it, and then he described the circumstances of the killing of White, and told of Evelyn Thaw's story of her treatment at White's hands, of Thaw's marriage to her despite that story, and of the word Thaw had received later that White had told May McKenzie that he intended to win Evelyn Thaw away from him again.

"At that time," said Mr. Stanchfield, "Thaw was a man of convivial habits, not the sobered, chastened man you see now—chastened by discipline and growing years. Thaw is now 44 years old."

Mr. Stanchfield referred to the Thaw of today as a broad-minded, philosophical, and educated gentleman. Then he read from the address made by William T. Jerome to the jury in the second murder trial, in which Jerome said that he believed that the revelations concerning White made by Evelyn Thaw were true. He wanted that picture to rest in the minds of the jurymen, he said, for it was the picture drawn by the prosecuting attorney.

Next Mr. Stanchfield asked what evidence there was that Thaw was insane. He read from the record of the commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald at the first murder trial, which found Thaw sane, and from the record of the Federal Commission appointed in New Hampshire in December, 1913, which found him sane. He said he could call all of the members of the jury at Thaw's second trial for murder and that they would testify that they be-

Continued on Page 4.

Plot to Dynamite Andrew Carnegie's Home; Patrolman Snuffs Out Lighted Fuse of Bomb

An attempt was made at 11:30 o'clock last night to dynamite the home of Andrew Carnegie, which stands in grounds running along Fifth Avenue, from Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street. A dynamite bomb, crudely made but capable of doing considerable damage in the opinion of Owen Egan, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, was placed on the low stone foundation of the eleven-foot iron fence which surrounds the steel master's mansion. The fuse was ignited and had burned down for half an inch when George Malone, a patrolman of the Holmes Electric Protective Company, saw the sputter of the flame in the darkness.

Malone ran to the bomb and pinched out the fuse. He examined the parcel and, seeing that it was dynamite, turned it over to Policeman Downey, who carried it to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where Inspector Egan was called.

The Inspector declined to go into details, but he intimated that marks on the sticks of dynamite, of which there were three, probably would enable him today to determine the place where the explosive had been bought. With this information to work on, detectives were confident that by nightfall they would have traced the dynamite to the purchaser who turned it into a bomb.

The first theory, and one on which the detectives will work in the absence of a better, was that the bomb was placed by some of the same group of anarchists to which belonged Frank Arbano and Charles Carbone, members of the Gaetano Bresci Circle, an Italian anarchist organization, and the men who planted the bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral last March.

It was recalled that Arbano confessed the attack on the Cathedral, and it was to have been followed by similar efforts against the houses of the wealthy in Fifth Avenue. He named especially Mr. Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller and his son.

The Carnegie bomb, however, was not the expert product which was placed in the Cathedral. Three regulation sticks of dynamite, about eight inches long and weighing each about three-quarters of a pound, had been tied tightly together with strips of electrician's tape aond the whole inclosed in heavy brown wrapping paper through which fuses made of Chinese punk ran to small dabs of fulminate of mercury.

The bomb was placed a little to the east of the main entrance to the house, which is at 2 East Ninety-first Street. The entrance and driveway has been boarded up in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, who are now in Bar Harbor, where the steel master has been reported as dangerously ill. The boarding runs along the inside of the high iron fence and the bomb had been jammed between two pickets close up against the wooden planks.

Inspector Egan said that the bomb undoubtedly would have wrecked the fence, and probably shattered all the windows in the house, but he doubted it would have done much other damage to the mansion, which is more than twenty feet back from the fence.

Malone makes a tour each half hour. According to Inspector Egan, the bomb could not have been placed more than a few moments before Malone found it. Only an inch or so of the fuse had been burned.

Yet Malone was certain there was no one in sight except Policeman Downey when he found the bomb, and Downey also had seen no one.

Caretakers occupy the Carnegie home now, but the police do not believe they could have incurred the enmity of any one who would attempt to dynamite them.

LANSING NOW HEADS WILSON'S CABINET

President Appoints the Former Counselor Secretary of State to Succeed Bryan.

GIVES UP HIS OLD POST

Cone Johnson or Chandler Anderson May Be Promoted to Counselorship in Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Announcement was made at the White House this evening that Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., had been appointed Secretary of State. The announcement was contained in this statement:

The President makes known this evening that Robert Lansing of New Hampshire, counselor, has been offered the post of Secretary of State to Robert Lansing, the present counselor of the Department of State, and that Mr. Lansing had accepted the appointment.

Mr. Bryan's resignation was tendered formally to President Wilson on June 8, and took effect on the following day, just two weeks ago. Since then Mr. Lansing has exercised the duties of Secretary of State ad interim, under the designation of the President. With his new appointment he will vacate the post of counselor of the State Department. Who will be chosen for this place, which has become of great importance, has not been disclosed.

Cone Johnson of Texas, the present Solicitor of the State Department, and Chandler Anderson of the District of Columbia, who has been helping Mr. Lansing in determining the course of the Government in the delicate questions that have arisen on account of the war in Europe, are mentioned in connection with filling the vacancy. Mr. Johnson is a personal friend of ex-Secretary Bryan, and was Mr. Bryan's personal selection for the Solicitorship. Mr. Anderson has been counselor of the department, and has made a reputation as an authority on international law.

The appointment of Mr. Lansing to the Cabinet was no surprise. From the day that Mr. Bryan resigned he had been regarded as having the best chance of all those mentioned for the portfolio.

The President is understood to have abandoned early in his consideration of the problem of choosing a Secretary of State the suggestion that the office should go to a man of great prominence in the Democratic party and to have decided to confine his selection to some man connected with the Government.

The choice narrowed down to Mr. Lansing, Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, and Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior.

The only objection to the appointment of either Mr. Garrison or Mr. Lane was that each had done so well in his own executive department that it would be a mistake to transfer him. An army officer expressed the high opinion held for Mr. Garrison's abilities when he said that it would be a calamity to the army if there was a change in the office of Secretary of War. The President's great admiration for the ability and judgment of Mr. Lane was no secret in official circles, and it was generally understood that he regarded the Secretary of the Interior as measuring up to the requirements of a Secretary of State.

It was understood early today that the President would announce the appointment of a Secretary of State before he started for New Hampshire on a midnight train, and no doubt was felt that Mr. Lansing was his selection. Mr. Lansing was with the President for a considerable time today, and it was said afterward that they had gone over a number of matters connected with the business of the State Department. When Mr. Lansing left the Executive Office Building after his interview with the President several persons there offered their congratulations, but he smilingly declined to receive them. Tonight after the formal announcement from the White House Mr. Lansing went out to dinner.

In the two weeks that President Wilson will be away from Washington Secretary Lansing will be the senior officer of the Government on duty here. It will be mainly through him that matters of great importance will be communicated to the President at Cornish.

The promotion of subordinate officers of the State Department to the office of Secretary of State is unusual, but not unprecedented. Robert Bacon of New York was appointed Secretary of State to succeed Elihu Root when Mr. Bacon was holding the post of Assistant Secretary in the State Department, but that was at the very close of the Roosevelt Administration. He served only thirty-six days. William R. Day of Ohio, now an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was Assistant Secretary of State when he was appointed Secretary of State in April, 1898, at the beginning of the Spanish War, to succeed John Sherman of Ohio. He served until the following September.

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK—Horsford's Acid Phosphate is superior to limes or lemons—more satisfying as a Summer beverage.—Advt.

CABINET MEMBERS IN SECRET MEETING

Deep Mystery Surrounds Conference Attended by Daniels, Lansing and Others.

HINT OF NEUTRALITY MOVE

Belief at Capital That Discussion Had Some Relation to Radio Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A mysterious conference which gave rise to much speculation, and is believed to involve some matter of importance in connection with the maintenance of American neutrality, was held at the State Department late this afternoon. Those participating in the conference were Secretary Lansing, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation.

Secretary Lansing would not disclose the nature of the conference. The others who participated refused point blank to indicate its nature or to divulge the slightest detail.

The most persistent belief here tonight was that the conference had some bearing on the relation of the use of radio stations to the question of American neutrality. This assumption is based on the fact that the Navy Department, which was represented in the conference by Secretary Daniels, had charge of the censorship over radiograms and the fact that the Bureau of Navigation is the particular branch of the Government which enforces laws regarding radio communication.

Another interesting bit of speculation was that the conference may have related to the enforcement of the passenger act and other Federal laws relative to the shipment of ammunition or explosives in steamers bound for Europe. But it was pointed out that it was hardly likely that the navy would have any function to exercise in that connection unless it should be necessary to halt steamers trying to violate the statutes. Whatever the basis for the conference, the extreme reticence of those participating in it led to the belief that it was a matter of deep importance.

PRESIDENT STARTS ON HIS VACATION TRIP

Leaves the Capital for Cornish—Will Meet Col. House at Roslyn Today.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson left tonight on a trip to Roslyn, N. Y., and Cornish, N. H., with the expectation of being away from Washington until July 6 unless some acute crisis should arise in pending foreign questions.

The President plans to spend tomorrow with his friend, Colonel E. H. House, at Roslyn, devoting the day to a discussion of Colonel House's recent trip to Europe, and to an automobile ride and a game of golf. He will leave there at night for the "Summer White House" at Cornish, where he will arrive Friday afternoon.

Tomorrow will be the first time the President has seen Colonel House since the latter's return from Europe, although they have been in frequent communication by telegraph and letter.

During the President's stay in Cornish he will be kept in constant touch with developments in the European and Mexican situations by White House and State Department officials. Every effort will be made, however, to prevent minor questions from reaching him in order that he may have as much recreation as possible.

DERNBURG IN FOE'S CUSTODY

His Ship, the Bergensfjord, Held in Kirkwall by the British.

LONDON, Monday, June 20, (Delayed by censor.)—The Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, from New York for Norwegian ports with a general cargo, and the Swedish steamer Varing, from Savannah for Swedish ports with a general cargo, have been detained at Kirkwall.

It was the Norwegian liner Bergensfjord on which Dr. Bernhard Dernburg sailed from New York.

The detention of the Bergensfjord is probably due to reports that German officers had crossed on the Scandinavian and Norwegian steamships from New York under assumed names and it is likely that the passengers and crew of the Bergensfjord are undergoing strict investigation.

Continued on Page 5.

CLASH OVER PLAN TO CURB WALL ST.

Proposed Exchange Incorporation Starts Controversy Before Albany Convention Committee.

UNTERMYER FIGHTS FOR IT

Calls Boosting of Rock Island a Swindle and Urges State Control.

MILBURN DEFENDS BOARD

Asserts Regulation Is Unnecessary and That Incorporation Would Cause Divided Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—There was a heated discussion at a hearing today before the Committee on Corporations of the Constitutional Convention on proposals requiring incorporation of the Stock Exchange and providing for closer supervision by the State of the operations of the Exchange and similar bodies. The proposals were introduced by Israel T. Deyo of Broome County. Samuel Untermyer and John G. Milburn joined issue over the suggested amendments, Mr. Untermyer urging their adoption by the Convention.

In an effort to prove that the legislation placed on the statute books in the Sulzer Administration to prevent wash sales and manipulation of securities did not accomplish those purposes, Mr. Untermyer reviewed some recent Stock Exchange history in connection with the booming of Rock Island stock, engineered, according to Mr. Untermyer, by Daniel G. Reid and ex-Judge Moore. Mr. Untermyer denounced the Sulzer Stock Exchange legislation as a "blind and a fraud."

"Manipulation of the objectionable kind is going on every day, despite the measures to which I have referred (the Sulzer bills)," said Mr. Untermyer. "A striking illustration has been afforded through disclosures made in connection with a recent attempt to boost Rock Island stock. On March 29 the shares sold on the Stock Exchange at $18. On that day Reid and Moore decided to put the road in the hands of a receiver. The receivership papers were actually prepared, but were not filed until April 20. Between those dates, with these papers in existence the stock was run up from $18 to $39. In this period 1,050,000 shares were dealt in. On April 20, the day the receiver was appointed, 240,000 shares were sold, mostly at the high figure.

Colossal Swindle, Untermyer Says.

"It was one of the most colossal, one of the most transparent swindles ever perpetrated on the public and it was perpetrated by a company that had done the same thing over and over again. The public is being swindled day by day, hour by hour, by just that kind of methods and there is no way of holding anybody responsible. And yet you protest against gambling, bookmaking, and lottery selling and put prohibitions in the Constitution against such practices and propose to let this sort of thing go on."

Mr. Milburn held that the Legislature was empowered as the Constitution stood at present to protect the public against dishonest or unfair practices on the Stock Exchange and there was no need of writing into the Constitution any provision for the incorporation of the Stock Exchange for a closer supervision of stock market practices.

"How about the Rock Island?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Ah, that's it," said Mr. Milburn. "Mr. Untermyer happens to be allied with one of the fighting of parties in the Rock Island. You have listened to a statement from one of the counsel in this Rock Island imbroglio."

"But if what Mr. Untermyer said is true, green-goods swindlers and wire tappers are saints compared with the gentlemen on the Stock Exchange," suggested Peter Donovan of the Bronx, a Democratic member of the committee. "The report of the Hughes Committee in this State which investigated the Stock Exchange and its practices and of the Pujo Committee, which made its report to Congress, seem to bear out the claim made by Mr. Untermyer that the Stock Exchange should be incorporated and subjected to closer control."

"The Pujo Committee," exclaimed Mr. Milburn, "was a most remarkable body. My friend Untermyer was not merely counsel for the committee—he was its king. Mr. Untermyer ran that committee to suit himself, and he produced what witnesses he desired to produce and no other."

"I produced all the officers of your Stock Exchange," interrupted Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Milburn ignored this and assailed the report of the committee.

"When the report was handed in," he continued, "we found that the committee had arrogated to itself rather an extraordinary degree of license in dealing with facts. The hand from which the report came was the hand of the Pujo Committee, but the voice was the voice of Samuel."

"It was signed by all the members," said Mr Untermyer. "Why do you find fault with the report for calling a spade a spade?"

"That committee would have signed anything you wrote," Mr. Milburn rejoined, "and if all the things that you called spades had been spades it would have been all right, but there were so many things you called spades which were not spades at all."

Urges Exchange Regulation.

In beginning his argument Mr. Untermyer said that all the committees that had investigated the question had reached the conclusion that there was need of Government regulation of the Stock Exchange and similar bodies. It was also evident, Mr. Untermyer said, "that it should be done through the Constitution."

"There is no use of our blinking the fact," Mr. Untermyer continued. "There are institutions in our State which have attained such astounding power and influence that they cannot be reached by the Legislature. The Stock Exchange, through the men behind it, is one of these. It is run as a private club above and beyond the law."

The lawless spirit of the Stock Exchange was illustrated, Mr. Untermyer asserted, by the fact that a member convicted before the Board of Governors of fraudulent dealings was suspended for thirty to sixty days. A member convicted of splitting commissions was suspended for four to six years. Another illustration of that lawless spirit," Mr. Untermyer said, was afforder when the New York Stock Ex-

Continued on Page 3.

LEMBERG TAKEN BY AUSTRO-GERMANS; LLOYD GEORGE GIVES BRITISH LABOR SEVEN DAYS TO MAN WAR FACTORIES

WARNING IN THE COMMONS

Labor Leaders Called On to Make Their Promises Good.

COMPULSION IF THEY FAIL

Strikes and Lockouts Barred by Munitions Bill, Which Passes First Reading in Commons.

THOMAS'S MISSION HERE

Welsh "Coal King" Not to Supersede the Morgan Firm, but to Co-operate with It.

LONDON, June 23.—David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has given British labor seven days in which to make good the promise of its leaders that men will rally to the factories in sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war.

This was the most striking statement in the new Minister's speech in the House of Commons today in the course of outlying the munitions measure, which is designed to control not only the output, but the men responsible for it.

The first of the seven allotted days will begin tomorrow, and with its dawning will be launched a great campaign to recruit the workers.

Adequate Supply or Conscription.

"I had a fresh discussion with the trade-union leaders," said Mr. Lloyd George in his speech, "and told them if an adequate supply of labor could not be secured compulsion was inevitable. The union representatives answered: 'Give us a chance to supply the men needed in seven days. If we cannot get them we will admit that our case is considerably weakened.'

"The seven days will begin tomorrow," continued Lloyd George, "and advertisements will appear in all the papers The Union representatives have engaged 180 town halls as recruiting offices, and the assistance of every one has been invited."

There will be no age limit for the men enrolled. They will not wear uniforms, but will have to give their full time to the work, and they will receive a certificate attesting that they are working for King and country.

The Munitions bill makes strikes and lockouts illegal, provides for compulsory arbitration, limits the profits of employers, creates a voluntary army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted, and contains other provisions which will give the Minister full powers to carry out the plans he has devised to develop the production of munitions.

David Thomas's Mission.

After emphasizing the absolute necessity of vast supplies of guns and ammunition, which he described as the great essential of victory, the Minister announced that he had sent David Thomas, managing director of great colliery companies in South Wales, and known as the "British Coal King," to represent the munitions department in the United States and Canada. Respecting this appointment the Minister said:

"In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets and the numerous offers to provide munitions, it is very desirable that we have some one over there. Accordingly, we have sent a very able business man, Mr. D. A. Thomas, who will be given the * * * fullest responsibilities for the discharge of his important duties There is not the slightest idea of superseding our existing agencies. They have worked admirably, and have saved us many millions. Mr. Thomas will co-operate with the Messrs. Morgan with a view to expediting supplies."

Independent of Kitchener.

The Minister, in winding up the debate on the bill, said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of ammunition at the front and would make himself thoroughly acquainted with what was going on there.

This was in answer to Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, who said that if Mr. Lloyd George was not going to be independent of the War Office, by which he méant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foredoomed to failure.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said he was sure that Lord Kitchener would agree that the Minister of Munitions should have a free hand. He hoped that the bill would be printed by Friday, when the members could read it, and they would see that it satisfactorily disposed of most of the criticisms.

The bill passed its first reading. It will receive its second reading Monday.

Assails German "Trickery."

Speaking of German preparation, the Minister said:—

"Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. During the Balkan crisis none could have been more modest or unpretentious. She had a

Continued on Page 3.

British Cruiser Roxburgh Is Torpedoed But Suffers Little Damage and Reaches Port

LONDON, June 23.—An official communication issued by the Admiralty tonight says:

The British cruiser Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea Sunday last. The damage sustained was not serious and the cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties.

The Roxburgh is a vessel of 10,850 tons, and is 450 feet long. Her complement in peace times was 665 men. The cruiser was built in 1904, and has a speed of about 21 knots.

The last preceding attack of German war vessels on British war vessels in the North Sea was on May 8, when the British destroyer Maori was sunk off Zeebrugge. The Maori struck a mine, and the British torpedo boat destroyer Crusader went to rescue her crew, but was driven off by the German shore batteries. German destroyers later captured the boats of the Maori and the Crusader, containing seven officers and eighty-eight men.

In the early months of the war the North Sea was the field of operation of German submarines. Here, on Sept. 22, 1914, the submarine U-9 sank the British armored cruisers, the Hogue, the Cressy, and the Aboukir, and on Oct. 15 the old armored cruiser Hawke. The gunboat Niger was torpedoed by a German submarine on Nov. 11 and the auxiliary cruiser Bayana on March 11.

VATICAN DEBATES MOVING TO SPAIN

Pope Benedict XV. Finds Conditions in Rome Oppressive Because of War.

ITALY DENIES CENSORING

Opened Only Two Letters, but Austria Refused to Accept the Papal Mail.

ROME, (via Chiasso,) June 23.—It is asserted that the question of the Pope accepting the invitation of the Spanish Bishops to transfer the Holy See to Spain is causing animated discussion at the Vatican, owing, doubtless, to the conditions imposed by the war.

It is recalled that after the troubles in Rome in July, 1861, during the transfer of the body of Pope Pius IX. from St. Peter's to its last resting place, and when the coffin was almost thrown into the Tiber, Pope Leo appointed a commission of Caardinals to study the situation of the Papacy.

Some of the Cardinals favored the immediate transfer of the Holy See elsewhere, but the majority agreed that the transfer should take place only if the safety of the Pope were threatened or he was hindered in the exercise of his spiritual ministry.

The commission arranged the details for the Pope, and possibly the Sacred College, to leave Rome secretly, to be followed by the Papal Court, and made plans for the administration of the Church from the time of the departure of the Pope until he should resume his offices in his new residence. The commission agreed, however, that the Pope should be left free to decide when it was necessary to take such a step. At that time Emperor Francis Joseph offered the Pope his castle at Salzberg.

PARIS, June 24.—The following note from an official source in Rome has been given to the press in the Italian capital, according to the Havas Agency's Rome correspondent:

"A French newspaper has published an account of an interview attributed to the Pope, who is made to say that as a result of the war the relations of the Holy See with nations enemies of Italy are in reality suppressed.

"Now as to Italy. From the declaration of war it took care to apply scrupulously and with the fullest appreciation the law of guarantees which allows the Pope to correspond freely with Bishops and every Catholic. Consequently precise instructions were given to the censors of foreign mails in order that all letters of the Pope or for the Pope and the Secretary of State of the Holy See might be immediately transmitted to their address.

"These dispositions were extended also to the correspondence of the different congregations—the penitentiary, the consistory, the holy office, &c. Among all the hundreds of letters received and sent from the Holy See two only were opened by error—one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the penitentiary. The two letters did not come from a foreign country, but from the Italian war zone.

"An order also was given to the censor in the war zone to pass freely correspondence directed to the Holy See or sent by it. The order was scrupulously applied.

"Correspondence directed by the Holy See to Austria-Hungary was punctually sent via Switzerland, but it was Austria-Hungary which did not want to receive it. Two stamped letters from the Secretary of State, one of which was addressed to Monsignor Scapinelli, the Papal nuncio at Vienna, and which had been promptly sent to Austria, were returned with the declaration written on the envelope that they were rejected by Austria as coming from a country at war.

"There can be no doubt as to the steps taken with regard to these letters, because they bear the stamp of the Zurich Post Office, which shows that Italy sent them to Austria via Switzerland.

"Therefore, if the relations between the Holy See and Austria are suppressed or rendered difficult, the fault must be attributed solely to Austria-Hungary."

INTERVIEW AROUSES FRANCE.

Press Intimate Pope Hopes for Temporal Powe Through Teuton Victory

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—Pope Benedict's message to French Catholics, as given in the interview with Louis Lataple, published in La Liberté, has aroused a storm of indignation in the French press.

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FRENCH CHARGE ROUTS THE TURKS

Strong Attack by the Allies Wins a Commanding Point at the Dardanelles.

STRUGGLE IS DESPERATE

Moslems Are Reported to Have Suffered Heavy Losses in Their Defeat.

PARIS, June 23.—This official report on operations in the Dardanelles was issued by the War Office tonight:

The expeditionary corps in the Orient yesterday attacked the Turkish lines on two-thirds of the front. After an artillery preparation the infantry sallied from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left, in a single bound, carried two lines of the enemy's trenches and these they held, notwithstanding violent and numerous counter-attacks.

To the right, on more difficult ground, the struggle continued throughout the day on the ruins of the Turkish works, which had been razed by the artillery. The enemy, bringing up fresh troops, without cessation, had succeeded in retaking these intrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault, carried the position in 10 minutes. This brilliant charge decided the issue and finished for the day the efforts of the Turks to regain the ground lost.

In a counter-offensive on our right this morning the enemy was cut to pieces without having achieved any gain.

Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line, despite the desperate nature of the struggle. We took some prisoners, among whom were several officers.

The battleship St. Louis has effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side.

At our left the British army gave us efficacious support. Everything goes to confirm that the enemy's losses were very heavy.

The important point is that we have occupied the ground, which commands the head of the ravine of Kereves Dere, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it.

AN EMDEN OFFICER ESCAPES TO MANILA

Flees Singapore During Mutiny and After Four Months' Wandering Reaches Manila

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, June 23.—Lieutenant Lauterbach, an officer of the German sea raider Emden, which was sunk by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Los Cocos Island on Nov. 9, escaped from Singapore during the mutiny of the native troops there the middle of last February, and, accompanied by Adolph Schoenberg, a German business man who was interned by the British, after a remarkable experience arrived in this city today.

Lieutenant Lauterbach and his companion managed to seize a small sailing craft during the uprising at Singapore and cross the Strait of Malacca to Sumatra, a distance of about seventy-five miles. From Sumatra they proceeded to Java, and then crossed the Java Sea to Dutch Borneo.

In northern Borneo the daring pair obtained a native sailing vessel in which they voyaged north through a terrible monsoon toward the southernmost point of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, which they finally reached after fearful hardships.

Here they chartered a sailboat and followed the western coast of Mindanao north to Malabang, from which military port they made their way fifty miles overland, via Camp Keithley, to Iligan Bay, where they caught a steamer for Manila, and their troubles were over.

SARONY PORTRAITS WITHIN REACH. $5 for 3. 304 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

GERMAN WEDGE DRIVEN FAR

Berlin Believes That the Russian Forces Are Split in Twain.

LEMBERG ARMY OUT INTACT

Retreats on New Front with Artillery and Stores—Losses in Prisoners Few.

KAISERS TO MEET IN CAPITAL

Victory Causes Jubilation in Germany and Austria—Russian People Roused.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24 — The Russians have lost Lemberg. They occupied the Galician capital on Sept. 3 last and had held it continuously until Tuesday, when the combined Austro-German forces compelled them to retreat from the city, which is only sixty-odd miles due west from the nearest point of the Russian frontier.

Whether the fall of Lemberg means that the Russian army operating south of it in Southeast Galicia is effectively cut off from the army to the north, stretching across Poland to the Baltic, cannot yet be said. The newspapers of both Vienna and Berlin say this is the case and that the Russian arms have received a blow from which they cannot recover.

If the stroke proves as crushing as the Teutons predict, its effect, military observers here say, soon should be felt in the transfer of vast German forces to the West, where for days they have been hard pressed by the French.

Up to midnight last night Petrograd had not conceded the fall of Lemberg. Previous dispatches from the Russian capital, however, related details of what purported to be the systematic withdrawal of the Russians from the town, and if these details prove correct it is believed in military circles here that when the count is taken of the Austro-German booty it will be not large, for, as was the case at Przemysl, the Russians are said to have worked hard to move everything of military value.

Foes Admire Russians' Retreat.

Telegrams received from Vienna concerning the capture of Lemberg and recounting the celebration of the populace in Vienna over the victory add that the Austrian correspondents with the Teutonic armies pay tribute to the magnificent rear guard action fought by the Russians, who are declared to have retreated in good order, leaving behind few prisoners and even removing the Russian documents from the city, which, since the Russians occupied it, has been called by them Lvov.

One telegram from Vienna says that Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph purpose to meet soon in the recaptured Galician capital for "fitting ceremonies to mark the end of Russia's dominance in Galicia."

The news of the fall of Lemberg was known on the Continent on Tuesday, but it did not reach London until late yesterday afternoon, when bulletins arrived almost simultaneously by wireless from Berlin and Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The British press had been expecting such a development and there was no more than passing comment on it, though it drove home, according to military observers, the fact how ample must have been the Austro-German ammunition supply to accomplish the feat.

Berlin and Vienna are reported to be filled with joy over the victory of their forces. Archduke Frederick of Austria, Commander in Chief of the Austrian forces, and General August von Mackensen of the German Army both have been made Field Marshals of the Prussian Army in recognition of their services in the Galician campaign.

On the River Dniester, south of Lemberg, the battle is still raging.

Emperor Nicholas left Petrograd for the front yesterday, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Austrian Version of Victory.

The following official version of the operations around Lemberg was issued yesterday by the Vienna War Office:

The northwest and west fronts of Lemberg, on the line of Zolkiew to Mikolaiow, were strongly occupied by Russian defensive forces. Tuesday at 5 o'clock in the forenoon the Vienna Landwehr stormed the Rzesna works, on the road from Janow to Lemberg, from the northwest. At the same time our troops advanced across the heights east of the Mlynewka Rivulet and stormed several bulwarks before Lysa Gora Heights.

During the forenoon, while advancing further in the direction of the town, the remaining works, northwest and west of the fronts, were captured after sanguinary fighting. In this fighting the Russian front again was broken, and the enemy, who suffered heavy losses, again was forced to retreat.

Our troops, pursuing the enemy across the heights east and northeast of the town, crossed south of the Lemberg road to Mikolaiow.

Amid demonstrations of joy by the population General von Boehm-Ermolli entered the town of Lemberg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the troops of the Second Army.

Near Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska the Russians are retreating. Isolated Russian attacks on the Tanew River have been repulsed.

Last night the enemy began a further retreat between the San and Vistula Rivers and in the hilly district of

Kielce, (Russian Poland,) everywhere pursued by the allies.

On the Dniester the general situation is unchanged.

An official statement issued at Vienna dated Tuesday, but delayed in reaching London, describes the fighting preceding the fall of Lemberg as follows:

The Russian defensive positions to the south of the town have been completely broken by our troops. Some fortifications on the western and the northwestern front of Lemberg came into our possession after violent fighting, in which the Vienna Landwehr particularly distinguished themselves.

German troops stormed the positions west of Kitlikow and north of Lemberg, repulsing all the Russian counter-attacks.

The German official account of the reoccupation of the Galician capital was contained in the following bulletin issued in Berlin:

Lemberg was taken by storm yesterday afternoon by Austrian troops. The positions between the Dniester at Mikolalow and Lemberg were also taken. Further north, the line east of Lemberg-Zoltan-Ceturynka, northeast of Zolkiew, was reached during the pursuit at Rawa Ruska and to the east thereof.

The situation remains unchanged in the San and Vistula districts, and to the left of the upper Vistula the Russians are beginning to retreat.

Russians Announce Retreat.

A Russian official communication received here this morning, covering operations from the Baltic to the Dniester, announces the evecuation of Lemberg and gives some details of the fighting. It says:

In the Shavli region there is no change. The fighting continues.

South of the Raigrod Lakes our troops on the night of the 22d, crossing the River Egrin, occupied the village of Konilghi, annihilating an entire German company.

In the direction of Lomza there has been violent artillery fire.

On the Tanew, near the village of Lubliniec, we repulsed the enemy attacks. To the west of Rawa Ruska the enemy was driven back from some villages, and near the village of Gutazelena our cavalry sabred three enemy companies.

On the 21st and during the following night in the direction of Lvov (Lemberg) we arrested an enemy offensive by stubborn fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in the course of barren attacks near the Village of Brgouhovice and further south on the River Szczerzec, but succeeded in advancing in the region of the town of Jolkeff. Consequently on the 22d our troops quitted Lvov and continued their retreat on a new front.

On the Dniester the battle has continued south of the village of Kosmierjine, where the enemy is holding his ground on the left bank of the river.

In the bends of the Dniester we drove the enemy back from the village of Unich toward the village of Luka. In a successful bayonet fight we captured 1,000 prisoners.

A previous bulletin issued on Tuesday night, which reached here yesterday, was as follows:

A large enemy transport loaded partly with cartridges was seized and burned by our cavalry Saturday in the enemy's rear on the road between Telschi and Lukniszki, in the Shavli region, (Baltic provinces.) Our troops put the powerful convoy of the transport to the sword and annihilated several commands of enemy chasseurs and mounted patrols.

In a desperate battle on the River Ringova Monday our infantry made progress.

West of the Niemen, on the Narew front and to the left of the Vistula, there has been a lull.

In the Tanew region our infantry crossed the river Sunday night near Ossoukha and bayoneted a battalion of the Eighty-second Austrian Regiment.

Monday night we repulsed desperate attacks by the enemy north of the line of Gieszanow-Rawa Ruska and took 800 prisoners.

In the direction of Lvov (Lemberg) there has been some firing.

On the Dniester we achieved an important success below Nijniff. The Austrians sent across the Dniester strong contingents with which we had been fighting desperately since the 15th on the front of Ostry-Koropets-Kosmierjine-Snowidow-Voskiouff-Uniche. At dawn this struggle ended in our complete success.

Our infantry stormed several fortified farms near Snowidow, where the enemy resisted desperately. Indeed we took more than 3,500 prisoners and many machine guns. The enemy, in full flight, fell back across the Dniester. Our Cossacks, pressing the enemy hard, crossed the enemy bridges and continued the pursuit on the right bank. Near Koropetz and Kosmierjine the enemy also is retreating.

Near Jojava and Zale Szczyky the enemy is holding his ground behind barbed wire near the Dniester.

Monday night after a desperate battle we stormed the villages of Balamoutovsky, Rawentz, and Gromeshatz, taking 1,000 prisoners, including the commander of the Forty-second Honved Brigade, and numerous machine guns.

CALLS RETREAT A ROUT.

German Correspondent Says Russians Fled Panic-Stricken.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A special correspondent of the Cologne Gazette telegraphs that the Russians, before the general retreat began, hurriedly sent back all the artillery they could move. This was done instead of endeavoring to cover the retreat of the artillery and saving all of it. Part of the cannon were useless on account of poor ammunition. Continuing, the correspondent says:

"It was after the artillery had been sent to the rear that the panic-stricken troops began their flight. Wagons and supply trains blocked the roads. Men detached the horses from these vehicles and rode away on them, heedless of the crowd of soldiers of all arms crowding back to the rear. Generals and Colonels were helplessly carried away. Units were disbanded, and the army became a mere mob. It was readily to be seen that catastrophe was unavoidable."

A report given out today sets forth that since June 12 60,000 Russian soldiers and nine Russian guns have been captured.

GREAT JUBILATION OVER LEMBERG'S FALL

German and Austrian Peoples See in It Decisive Step Toward Final Victory.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24. — The news of the fall of Lemberg produced an outburst of wild joy throughout Austria and Germany, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. All Berlin is flag-bedecked.

Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary exchanged long telegrams of felicitation. The Sultan of Turkey telegraphed at length both to Berlin and Vienna.

Tomorrow a holiday will be given to the school children of Germany and Austria.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The news that Lemberg had been carried by Austrian and Hungarian troops was received today with great jubilation in Berlin. Throngs of people crowded the public squares and the parks, flags were displayed from windows, and bands played patriotic airs.

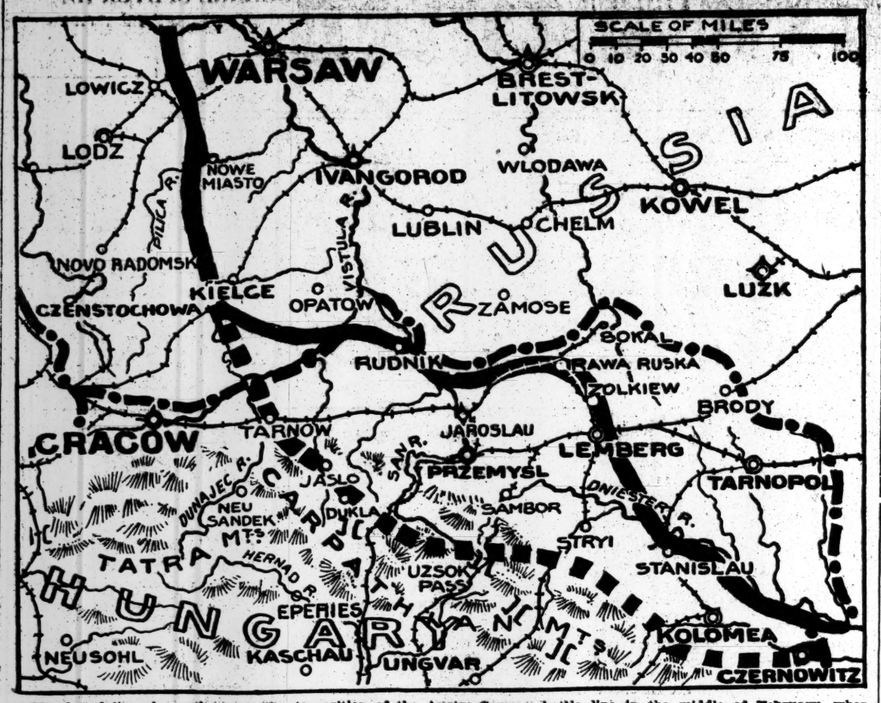
Extra editions of the newspapers were shouted on the streets, and the church bells were rung. Everybody felt that another great step in the direction of final victory had been gained.

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.) — Vienna newspapers in special editions announced the fall of Lemberg, which was widely celebrated here.

The newspapers express the opinion that this Austrian victory signifies not only the end of Russian domination of Galicia, but also the complete breakdown of the Russian Army.

Emperor Francis Joseph today attended a te deum in St. Stefan's Church to give thanks for the reoccupation of Lemberg. The Emperor came to Vienna from Schoenbrunn for the ceremony and later received at Schoenbrunn a deputation of the Galician nobility, who offered their congratulations.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Front.



The dotted line shows the approximate position of the Austro-German battle line in the middle of February, when the drive at Lemberg, supported with enormous reinforcements which had been concentrated at Cracow, began. The heavy black line shows the approximate position of the victorious armies which are driving the Russians out of the corner of Galicia still remaining in their possession. The frontier is indicated by the line of dots and dashes.

DRIVE GERMANS OVER RIVER.

Russian Success on Dniester Ended a Six-day Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24.—In a dispatch from Petrograd The Daily Chronicle correspondent says:

"The Russians attacking the flanks of the Austro-German armies have destroyed an Austrian battalion on the Tanew, tributary of the San, and on the Dniester, east of Halicz, where the river twists and turns like a lock of Medusa's hair, they have defeated the Austrians after a six days' battle and driven them headlong to the right bank, where Russian cavalry, crossing on Austrian pontoon bridges, is pursuing the retreating enemy.

"Further east still, on the borders of Bukowina, the Russians routed a Hungarian division."

GENEVA, June 22, via Paris, June 23. —The Tribune prints the following dispatch from Innsbruck which purports to have been received from Czernowitz, Bukowina:

"The Russians recaptured positions on the left bank of the Dniester on the 20th. An Austrian force trying to cross the Dniester at its confluence with the Swica was defeated, with the loss of 1,500 men, and was obliged to retreat in the direction of Kalisch.

"At the cost of enormous losses General Pflanzer made a slight advance between the Stripa and the Dniester. The Russians are holding them down at Korpiece, inflicting severe losses on their adversaries.

"For the third time an Austrian attempt to invade Bessarabia has been repulsed with heavy losses."

LEMBERG'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

First Captured Sept. 3, 1914, by Russians, Who Planned to Keep It.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was occupied by the Russians on Sept. 3, 1914, about one month after the outbreak of hostilities, in the course of the early Russian drive into Austria. It has therefore been in Russian control for over ten months.

For the past twenty days, since the Austro-Germans took Przemysl from the forces of Emperor Nicholas, it has been the objective of a series of fierce and concentrated attacks on the part of the Teutonic allies. Their success will have a far-reaching political effect, as the driving out of the Russians from Galicia is counted upon in Berlin to help maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

The capture of Lemberg was one of the earliest important successes of the Russians. Following it, they pushed onward rapidly through Galicia. The high water mark of the invasion found almost all the province in their hands. They approached within striking distance of Cracow, at the western end of the province, close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian Mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary, and, to the east, swept down through the crowniand of Bukowina to the Rumanian frontier.

All this has been changed by the steady succession of Austro-German victories of the last few weeks. The change began with the launching of the great drive from Cracow eastward. Great numbers of German troops were sent in to assist the Austrians, as well as a vast amount of field artillery. The use of artillery by the Teutonic allies has been described by correspondents as on a scale never before undertaken. Its effectiveness was relatively increased by the shortage of shells on the part of the Russians, which is believed to have contributed largely to the weakening of their resistance.

The Austro-German armies pushed forward westward through Galicia, recaptured Przemysl June 3, and then, without pause, struck at Lemberg from the south and west. At no point were the Russians able to withstand the terrific bombardment directed against their positions, and even the line of defenses near Grodek, sixteen miles west of Lemberg, which is of great natural strength, proved to be untenable.

With Lemberg now in her hands, Austria has reclaimed virtually the whole province of Galicia, for the permanent occupation of which Russia had made plans, bringing in officials to set up civil administration in the territory as fast as it was taken. Lemberg was renamed Lvov, the old Russian-Polish name. On Sept. 3, 1914, when the Russians captured it, it had a population of 160,000.

Lemberg is not a fortified town, although it was a military station and the site of a famous military academy under the Austrians, to whom it fell on the partition of Poland in 1772. Although it is only twelve and three-quarter hours distant by train from Vienna—365 miles northeast in a direct line—it was practically unknown to the world until the Russian investment brought it into prominent view. It is famous for its parks and gardens, and its magnificent oaks, beeches, and acacias. The churches are almost as numerous as the trees, and their architecture is one of the glories of the city. The Cathedral of St. George, the Church of the Bernardines, the Wallachian Church, the Dominican Church, and the many Ruthenian churches, and the large synagogue are all finely impressive. There is the Conservatory of Music, where Mme. Marcella Sembrich, a native of the city, began her musical studies; the Ossolinski National Library, with its 100,000 volumes, and the University Library, with 180,000.

NOT HOLDING RUSSIA CHEAP.

German Officials Warn Against Too Much Optimism.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireles to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"Warning is given in official circles against overestimating reports of domestic troubles in Russia. In these quarters the conviction is expressed that Russia, if willing, is capable of continuing the war for several months. Rumors of impending peace negotiations and the arrival of Russian mediators are utterly unfounded."

INVADERS' MARKS ON POLAND ROADS

Deep Ruts Worn by Heavy Cannon and the Trees Stand Stripped of Branches.

AIR DUELS CARRIED ON

R. R. McCormick Describes Start of Russian Fliers from Army Headquarters.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

GREAT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 16.—I have paid a visit to the Castle of Vilanoff, built by the Polish King John Sobieski, who saved Vienna from the Turks.

Here Count Branicki conducts a private hospital for wounded men, among whom is a Polish peasant 60 years of age who was shot through the breast by direction of a Prussian officer for objecting to the burning of his home. He was left where he fell, and remained two days and two nights, until the Russian advance from Warsaw. Better for him if he had died where he lay, as under the circumstances of his life tuberculosis is almost inevitable, and an arm paralyzed from the wound will keep him from the cultivation of his little farm, whereby he earns his bread.

From Vilanoff on through fields sown thick with graves, where the decisive battle of the Fall campaign was fought. On past line after line of covered trench and breastworks, past labyrinths of wire entanglements, the new forts stronger than stone or concrete, on over the road worn deep in ruts by German heavy cannon, past rows of trees stripped naked of their branches to make artillery cover.

They looked so strange and bare in the morning sunlight that I stopped to photograph them and the crowds or Polish refugees, who find in road repairing much needed work while the stranger furrows their lands with intrenching plows. And so we come to a pleasant country house, remarkable only in an astounding number of telephone wires running from an open window. This is the headquarters of the second army, inherited in all its thoroughness of equipment from the beaten enemy.

Russian General at Home.

From the road it seemed as though the General had been careful to find comfortable quarters, but an inside inspection showed that the entire house was given up to the business of the army and that the General in command contented himself with one small combined bed and sitting room. In this unpretentious salon he received us and then led the way into the flower garden to show where a German air bomb had fallen a few hours before. The explosion had shattered the neighboring windows and steel fragments had cut the pickets of an iron fence like cheese. The "visit" was about to be returned, so after tea we followed the General to the aviation field.

Approaching this I saw the familiar sight of field artillery cocked up on end as anti-air craft guns. I had seen the same scheme near Neuve Chappelle in France, but there was a difference in detail of method. In France the trail is lowered into a hole and for aiming the wheels are skidded around on two small concentric iron trucks. Range is established by a telescopic finder range finder. In Russia the cannon wheels rest on a central wooden platform, and for the requisite elevation, the trail is let into a circular excavation cut around the platform.

To obtain the exactitude of range necessary for wing shooting, a "jackknife" method has been devised indicative of a high state of originality in the Russian artillery arm.

We were still a little early for the departure of the bomb droppers, as the General planned to time their trip so that they would have daylight by which to aim their bombs and nightfall to protect their return. In the meantime he held a practice drill of the air battery, and to make the spectacle more realistic sent up a repaired German aeroplane shot down by this same battery awhile before.

Around sailed the airship, around the Russian gunners swung their guns, giving evidence of tremendous physical strength, which is a distinctive feature of this army. I stood with one of the range finding officers and was impressed with the superiority of his contrivance over the automatic range finder used in France.

As the General approached the flying machine, mechanics and airmen alike came to a rigid attention. For from the adventurers of the air is required the same degree of discipline as from the soldiers in the trenches.

We were introduced to Poirreo, the French Beachey, and to the famous Creusot. I snapped a picture of the latter's smiling face. When it reaches America may it not appear a sad obituary.

Start of the Fliers.

The final bombs were being loaded as we arrived.

Oh! the tenseness of that atmosphere. Six fine young men were starting out to kill or be killed. One realized how thin is the veneer of civilization to breathe that electrified air.

I think the dignified old General, veteran, and hero of many wars would have given one of his stars to take that trip.

Poirreo, the looper of loops, was plainly excited, but Creusot discussed engines, steering devices, and airmen's clothes with apparent unconcern, only in his eyes could be seen the fire that burned within. I wonder what occupation that gallant will find if he survives the war.

Up rose the graceful destroyers, circling to the heights. Small targets they presented when they turned their beaks toward the foe.

We dined in Russian style, with all the delightful appetizers that country affords, and we drank in light wine to the safe return of the voyagers. Colonel "Billy," Colonel Nicholas Beloiew, Colonel of Artillery of the Guard, and Professor of Metallurgy in peace, interpreted for the General, but had little work to do until report came of the airmen's safe return.

The Colonel is a cousin of Mrs. Dumba, wife of the Austrian Ambassador in Washington. He has visited our country and Canada, and cherishes especially pleasant memories of Trois Rivieres, Quebec.

He has promised me that if he survives the war he will pay another visit to America. I am going to introduce him to all the teachers I know. A leaven of the military virtues is needed in our schools.

After dining we left for home and found Warsaw dark in expectation of Zeppelin attacks.

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DEFEAT ROUSES RUSSIANS.

Draws All Classes Closer in the Determination to Win the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It must be emphasized that the prevailing feeling in Russia at this moment is not depression, but renewed determination to fight to the utmost.

This feeling finds expression in innumerable meetings of municipal, industrial, and other bodies that are being held all over the country, and which was manifested in particularly striking form in a large informal meeting of members of the Duma. Party differences were set aside, and all the speakers were unanimous in insisting that the gravity of the situation demanded the closest and most active co-operation between Government and nation.

At a conference of the Constitutional Democratic Party one speaker, after declaring that all efforts must be concentrated on the one object of securing victory, said:

"We are Constitutionalists, but if a condition of securing victory were the temporary sacrifice of our dearest ideal we would gladly make the sacrifice."

This powerful national revival must be set as the possible assets in favor of and against the material and military loss suffered in Galicia, and its rapid growth is a pledge of final victory.

Archduke Frederick Promoted.

VIENNA, June 23.—Emperor William has given Archduke Frederick of Austria the rank of Field Marshal in the Prussian Army in recognition of his services in the campaign which resulted in the fall of Lemberg.

VATICAN DEBATES MOVING TO SPAIN

Continued from Page 1.

Even reactionary Catholic journals, like Le Gaulois, finding little to approve beyond the Pope's expression of pontifical neutrality.

Evidently at the present time, the French do not appreciate the reminder from the Holy Father that he considers them "brothers" of the Germans.

The non-Catholic press declares flatfootedly that the Pope's whole policy is directed toward the restoration of his temporal power, something which, naturally, would only be possible through the help of Austria or Germany.

Gustave Hervé, the noted Socialist editor, says the Latapie interview is a heavier blow at Catholicism than any Socialist pamphlet could have dealt. After asserting that the Pope talks like a German Bishop, Hervé continues:

"Violated Belgium, dishonored treaties, the martyrs of Louvain, those murdered in the Lusitania! What do all these amount to in comparison with the restoration of the Pope's temporal power in Rome?

"He, whose master said, 'My kingdom is not of this world,' has only one idea and that is to become once more a sovereign. With that object he has made a compact with Catholic Austria and Bavaria and the Prussian Clerical Party.

"The defeat of democratic Italy and republican France would mean the re-establishment of Papal sovereignity. It is this fantastic idea that underlies the whole pitiable interview.

"Catholics of France, I offer you my sincerest condolences."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent, referring to La Liberté's interview, says: "It may be said at once that the interview has produced a deplorable effect, and in clerical circles it is suggested that Latapie may be the victim of a deeplaid plot which is intended to prepare the way for a mediation in which the Vatican would be supported by the United States. French opinion is unanimous in believing that such mediation could only be the result of German intrigue. France intends to dictate peace together with her allies and desires no mediation between herself and her enemies. The idea of such mediation can only convince the nation that the Vatican is not on its side, even though it is not openly on the side of Germany."

ROME, June 22, (via Paris, June 23.)—The Italian press vigorously condemns the interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie and published in La Liberté of Paris, in which the Pope is said to have voiced a complaint that the privileges of the Vatican have been seriously curtailed by the Italian Government as the result of the war.

The Corriere d'Italia declares that if the Pontiff does not categorically deny the words attributed to him they will have deplorable consequences.

Il Secolo says: "The Pope has spoken strange words."

HAVRE, June 22, (via Paris, June 23.) —Doubt is expressed by the Vingtième Siecle, a Catholic Unionist newspaper, of the authenticity of the interview reported to have been given by the Pope to Louis Latapie. In this interview the pontiff is said to have asserted that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop af Malines, never had been arrested. The Vingtième Siecle takes particular exception to this statement.

The newspaper argues that Cardinal Mercier's coercion was proved by the Archbishop's own Latin pastoral address to the clergy on Jan. 10, in which the prelate formally contradicted the statement of General von Bissing, German Governor of Belgium, that the Cardinal never had been prevented from exercising fully his ecclesiastical functions.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Overseas News Agency says today: "German newspapers reproduce from La Liberté of Paris, the Pope's interview with its chief editor, Louis Latapie. The Pope, assuming a standpoint of absolute neutrality, refuses to take side with any one of the belligerents."

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

WESTERN FIGHTING FAVORS GERMANS

Take a Hill in Alsace and Also Trenches on the Meuse Heights.

FRENCH WIN VOSGES TOWN

And Tell of Further Progress Against German Lines Near Leintrey.

LONDON, June 23.—In the relatively unimportant engagements on the western front today—chiefly infantry attacks and counter-attacks—the Germans appear to have a slight advantage.

The most violent fighting was on the heights of the Meuse, centring upon the Calonne trench, where the French at first lost their gains of yesterday and later in the day partly retrieved their losses. They took two trenches near Leintrey, in Lorraine, but yesterday lost a hill in the Ban-de-Sapt region of the Vosges, of which they recaptured a part.

Germany has again bombarded Dunkirk at long range.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office in Paris tonight:

In the region to the north of Arras' nothing was reported today except several infantry actions. To the north of Souchez we made slight progress and repulsed a German counter-attack. The cannonade has not ceased in the sector between Angres and Ecurie.

Near Berry-au-Bac, at Hill 108, we exploded a mine which caused an excavation measuring thirty-five meters in diameter and very seriously damaged the German trenches.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, an action by means of mines occurred, with a violent cannonade.

On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trench, the enemy this morning delivered a violent counter-attack which enabled him to retake his former second line. In the course of the afternoon a new German attack was started. It was immediately checked. Taking, in our turn, the offensive, we regained a foothold in the second line of the enemy.

In the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest the enemy bombarded in a particularly intense fashion our positions in the "Quart-en-Reserve."

In Lorraine we have occupied two works near Leintrey. We took some prisoners, among them three officers.

In the Vosges storms and a thick fog prevailed.

Following is the French official afternoon report:

In the region to the north of Arras bombardments have been continued on both sides, and lasted throughout the entire night. The Germans furthermore endeavored to deliver new counter-attacks, one near the Neuville cemetery, and the other in the direction of the Labyrinth. Each was completely repulsed.

To the west of the Argonne, not far from the road running from Binarville to Vienne-le-Château, the fighting is going on in the German trenches, hand grenades being used. On the remainder of the front in the Argonne the Germans have expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Calonne, we yesterday evening reconquered a further section of the second German line.

In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counter-attacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed, and we retained all our gains, at the same time making some prisoners.

In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region of Ban-de-Sapt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells in a few hours against one of our works, advanced along a front of 200 yards and succeeded in gaining a footing. At the same time an attack upon neighboring trenches was delivered. This German offensive was immediately checked by a French counter-attack led with great brilliancy. We captured almost all the lost ground. The enemy was successful in maintaining his position only at the extremity of our work. We took 142 prisoners, including three officers.

In the region of the Fecht River we have occupied Sondernach, and we have pushed our lines along the slopes to the east of this village.

Berlin makes this report of the day's operations:

We subjected the fortress of Dunkirk and the troop concentration camps of the enemy near the villages of Bergues, Hondschoote, Furnes, and Ghesel to our fire. From Givenchy, north of the canal of La Bassée, and at Neuville attacks by the enemy were frustrated at the very start by our artillery. South of Souchez we made good progress in trench fighting.

In the Meuse hills the French continued their attempts to break through our lines, but without the slightest result. All attacks were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy. Up to the present we have taken 180 uninjured Frenchmen prisoners, including three officers, seven machine guns and twenty mine-throwers.

Advance post engagements east of Lunéville continue. In the Vosges we took Hill No. 631, at Ban-de-Sapt, which had been fought for hotly for months and which dominates the surrounding country. We took in this engagement 193 prisoners, 3 machine guns, 1 mine-thrower, and much other material. The enemy's attempts to recapture the position were unsuccessful.

North of Neuville one of our aeroplanes compelled an enemy aviator to descend.

The French official report that Belgian troops captured a German trench southwest of St. Georges is an invention.

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES WORKMEN WARNING

Continued from Page 1.

benevolent smile for France. She walked arm in arm with Great Britain through the chancelleries of Europe. We really thought an era of peace and good-will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unawares and murder them in their sleep.

"If that trickery is to succeed, all the bases of international good will will crumble to dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail, and it is up to us to see that it does so. It depends more upon Great Britain than on any one else to see that it fails.

"One of the pillars of good government is that evil-doing shall be punished; that is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valor alone will not achieve success, or the valor of our brave men at the front would have achieved it long ago. We must strain every resource of the machinery of organization at our disposal so as to drive conviction into the heart of every nation over the whole world that those Governments who deceive their neighbors to their ruin do so at their peril."

The Minister's peroration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the shortage of munitions was serious, in view of the standard set up by this war. This fact, he continued, was doubtless as well known in Germany as it was in England.

"The duration of the war, the toll of life and the amount of exhaustion created by the war, ultimate victory or defeat depend upon the supply of munitions," the Minister declared. "That is cardinal. Where the Allies are making progress on any part of the line it is due to their superiority in munitions. The Allies have superiority in men, both in numbers and in quality. I have been told that the Central European powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day. We can not merely equal, but if we are in earnest we can surpass that output."

Says France is Doing Her Part.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to his recent interview with Albert Thomas, who holds the post similar to his own in France, and said he had been very much reassured as to what France had done and could do in this regard. "If we can within the next few months," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "produce as much ammunition as can the French establishments, the Allies will have an overwhelming superiority in the first great essential of victory.

"The Germans undoubtedly—we may as well recognize it—anticipated the duration of this war as no one else has done. They realized it would be a great trench war, and they had organized an immense supply of machinery applicable to these conditions. We assumed that victory was due us as a tribute from Fate. Our problem is to organize, not to take it for granted. To do this the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country and of the Empire must be organized. When this has been done France and ourselves alone will overlap the entire Teutonic output.

"Entirely a Question of Labor."

"It will take months before we can obtain the maximum output," Mr. Lloyd George went on. "Existing firms are unable to deliver goods in accordance with agreement because they cannot man the machines. It is entirely a question of labor. If I could lay my hands on an adequate supply of skilled labor I could double in a few weeks our supply of machine guns.

"I cannot forecast Germany's next move. If she skings her forces from the east to the west it is vital for the lives of our troops, and, in order to enable them to maintain their positions, that every available machine should be produced. It is essential that trade union restrictions which interfere with a great output of munitions shall temporarily be suspended at once. There must be no stoppage in slackness, and an end must be put to the practice of employers pilfering each other's men. There must be no strikes or lock-outs during the war."

Dealing with the difficulties which he had to overcome, the Minister of Munitions said he early recognized that existing armament firms were inadequate to supply the new or old armies. A vast improvement already had been made by inviting business men to organize in their own localities. For instance, through local organization in one town alone 150,000 shells monthly already were being turned out there, and these figures were expected to rise to 250,000.

Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be organized into ten munition areas. In London, he said, there would shortly be another Woolwich arsenal able to turn out prodigious quantities of war material.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the fact that he intended to rely largely upon decentralization, and real progress, he said, had already been made since the establishments of the Munitions Department.

Metal May Be Commandeered.

"With regard to the supply of material," Mr. Lloyd George said, "it may be necessary to take complete control of the metal market in order to be sure that valuable material is not wasted in non-essentials. In the meanwhile the department is procuring full information regarding stocks of raw and semi-manufactured metal.

"I am sorry to say," the Minister continued, "that there are indications of the holding up of supplies of material in certain quarters for higher prices. This is the cause of serious delay, and this practice must be brought to an end."

"We must appeal to the men at a time of dire peril to put forward their whole strength in behalf of their fellows now in the field and to rely upon the nation to see that they have fair play at the end of the war.

"I have a guarantee from the employers that no advantage will be taken of any relaxation in the regulations. As many skilled men as possible will be brought back from the ranks in the army; but the task will be difficult, as the men prefer fighting to working in the shops.

"The trade unionists have promised to get all the munition workers the Government requires in seven days to go anywhere needed to turn out munitions. If the scheme succeeds there will be no need for compulsion, which will be so much the better."

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that he would have the power to enforce contracts entered into by the voluntary army of workers and to maintain discipline in the yards. A munitions court will be established to decide disputes, and there will be a limitation in the profits of the establishments working for the State.

Offers to Deliver 21,000,000 Shells.

Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper, a member of a large chemical manufacturing concern, who previously had frequently complained that the British War Office, by refusing to deal with responsible agents, had neglected to obtain large available supplies of munitions, made the specific declaration in the House of Commons today that he was in a position to offer the Government 3,000,000 shells made in England, 8,000,000 shells made in Canada, and 10,000,000 shells made in the United States. Sir Richard also said he could deliver 1,000,000,000 rifle cartridges and 2,000,000 rifles, beginning in October, and added:

"If this offer is not accepted I want to know the reason why."

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Sir Richard, said the War Office had asked Sir Richard to give it the names of the firms which were prepared to supply such large quantities of munitions. The result of this, the Minister added, was the receipt of the name of one firm, which, on inquiry, was found to be engaged in lithographing.

The Munitions Minister deprecated what he termed all the wild and irresponsible talk of there being plenty of shells available. He said he was scouring the country for them and was prepared to take every shell that could be produced.

LLOYD GEORGE'S CANDOR.

Frank Admission of British Inferiority in High Explosives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24. — The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Lloyd George spoke with all-conquering sincerity in introducing the War Munitions bill this afternoon. The House was crowded, and he held it in rapt attention from the first word to the last. He has in past times spoken more eloquently, but this was a unique and memorable utterance by reason of its language of solemn entreaty, its earnestness of appeal, its sense of the overwhelming gravity of the crisis confronting the country, and its accent of burning patriotism. It will be a reproach to our people if it does not kindle the fire of patriotic zeal in every workshop in the land.

"The ever-recurring note of the speech was the appeal to the working classes. On the output of our munition factories and on the devotion of those who man them in the next few months depends our victory, perhaps the very fate of the empire. This conviction explains the grave tone of Mr. Lloyd George's speech and its impressive exhortation to labor to play its part.

"Although he speaks gravely, yet he does not take a gloomy view of the war, provided only we mobilize our immense industrial resources; but he evidently feels that without this it may drag on ingloriously for a long time to come, at heavy cost in precious life and money. This was one of those searching orders that try the mettle of men. Nobly has Mr. Lloyd George withstood the test. Listening to him today, one felt that in moral and mental stature he is bigger than ever before. None of our statesmen inspires more confidence in the spirit of energy and confidence in our people at this great crisis in our history.

"There were no surprises in the bill outlined to the House a week ago. Its salient features were announced, viz.: Limitation of profits, abolition of trade union restrictions, compulsory arbitration in the event of industrial disputes, a munitions court with power to impose fines for bad time, &c., and recruitment of a voluntary army of workers ready at the word of command to go to any workshop and do anything to accelerate the production of war material. This mobile force of skilled workers is to be recruited through the agency of the trade unions in the next seven days. There can be little doubt that some scheme of compulsion has been under consideration by the Ministry of Munitions, but he very wisely determined to appeal rather to the patriotism of the working classes, and to rely on that free, voluntary spirit which is one of the characteristics of our race.

"A refreshing feature of the speech was its candor. Mr. Lloyd George believes in taking the people into his confidence. He frankly stated that our army is very deficient in machine guns and high explosive shells—no harm is done by this admission, for, as he truly states, the facts had long been familiar to the Germans. It is plain now that the War Office has been lacking in prevision, and very slow to learn the lessons of the war.

"Reviewing the military operations on the Continent, he remarked that wherever the Germans were successful it was due to their superiority of material. At the present time Germany and Austria between them are producing 250,000 shells a day—nearly 8,000,000 a month. France and ourselves can surpass even that tremendous production, but there must be no slackness here, no old prejudice, no indiscipline to hinder the full organization of our resources. Such hindrances would postpone and might jeopardize victory.

"As to our own capacity for the production of shells and machine guns, we have only just crossed the threshold of our possibilities. The German preponderance in material has been most marked in heavy guns, high explosive shells, rifles, and machine guns. It has been specially great in machine guns, which, as the right honorable gentleman said, have almost superseded rifles.

"The House learned with surprise that under the stimulus of the new Department of Munitions London is now turning out large quantities of fuses for high explosive shells. Taking a fuse out of his dispatch box, he held it up for the inspection of the House. 'This fuse,' he said, 'is not nearly so complicated as the fuse of shrapnel, yet a hundred different gauges are necessary for its manufacture. He predicted that London in a short time will be another Woolwich Arsenal in the production of shells and fuses."

DEFENDS MORGAN AGREEMENT

Lord Curzon Says It Does Not Confer a Munitions Monopoly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Devonport complained that a number of Canadian firms, who had offered to supply munitions to the British Government had been referred to J. P. Morgan & Co., and that direct offers from Canadian firms of great eminence had not been entertained. He mentioned the case of Mr. Butler, Vice President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal, one of the largest industrial concerns in the Dominion.

Mr. Butler, he said, visited the War Office in January, and was told that he was a little too late, as all Government commitments had been made. Mr. Butler went to Petrograd and almost immediately obtained an order for 5,000,000 shells.

Lord Curzon said it had been arranged that in Canada the Canadian Government should deal with the matter on behalf of the British Government. No agreement with the Morgan firm had anything to do with Canada. When the War Office began to order munitions from America, placing its orders with various companies—the very system which Lord Devonport now desired to see introduced in Canada—and the result was that very high prices had to be paid.

Deliveries were almost invariably late, and the system had to be abandoned as unbusinesslike and bad. It was in consequence of this fact that the agreement with the Morgan firm was concluded. It did not give the firm a complete monopoly; the Government was at liberty to deal with other persons if it informed J. P. Morgan & Co. of the facts.

Broadly speaking, all orders except those concluded in the earlier period now passed to the Morgan firm. Under this arrangement supplies were much cheaper, and much earlier deliveries were insured. The commission commanded was 2 per cent. and all expenses. As to the complaint that the War Office was not taking a wider outlook in regard to shells, he was not bound to stand as the champion of the War Office; he stood as the representative of the Munitions Department. He desired to give every possible opening to Canadian manufacturers, but Canada could not make either fuses or cartridge cases; she had to look to the United States for these, and the delay meant lateness in delivery.

Lord Hugh Cecil writes to The Times, saying that at Premier Asquith's request he has withdrawn the question which he proposed putting in the House of Commons, asking whether Lord Kitchener was "the highest possible authority accessible" on whose assurance Premier Asquith said he relied when declaring at Newcastle that neither Great Britain nor her allies had suffered from a shortage of ammunition. Lord Hugh adds that the answer he expected to his question was "No."

ALLIES' WARFARE HAMPERED.

Neither England Nor Russia Can Fight Well Till They Get Munitions.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24.—The Times' military correspondent discusses the munition question from the point of view that neither Great Britain nor Russia has yet been able to put its full strength into the field, and for identical reasons, says that, owing to this cause, it may be necessary to postpone until next Spring the final settlement with the Teutonic powers.

The correspondent calculates that the Allies have to face a hard period of waiting until Great Britain and Russia are in a position to provide the needful shells and supply their armies with arms and ammunition on a proper scale.

"It is this factor," he says, "that has enabled Germany to transfer a large portion of her forces from the western to the eastern theatre for the Galician campaign, and therefore it is of immeasureable importance not to worry about loss of territory in retreat, but to devote their main attention to presenting a solid front, whenever Germany makes a transfer of large forces from one front to another.

ATTENTION

War Supply Buyers

Can deliver

NEW BRITISH NOTE DEFENDS BLOCKADE

Memorandum Is Said to Offer No Compromise on the Order-in-Council.

ITS TEXT DISCUSSED

President and Secretary Lansing Also Consider Reply to Germany Regarding the Frye Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The new Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, in a conference with the President this afternoon, handed to him the text of the memorandum from the British Government dealing with the attitude of the United States toward the British Order in Council of March 15 cutting off American and other trade with Germany and with British detentions of American neutral cargoes.

This memorandum was handed to Ambassador Page at London yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, and was received by the State Department this morning. It was announced in dispatches from London that the memorandum probably would be made public by the Washington Government. But it was asserted at the State Department this afternoon that the time of its publication probably would be fixed by the British Government, as the author of the document, and the text of the memorandum was withheld at the State Department.

It is understood that President Wilson took a copy of the communication with him to Cornish, N. H. Secretary Lansing was too busily occupied today to go over the British memorandum, and it was not ascertainable whether it would be construed as a new communication or a reply, even if preliminary, to the American note of March 30. London dispatches have described the communication as a memorandum, not as a reply to the American note.

However, it was learned tonight that while the communication took the form of a memorandum that it did enter into a discussion of some of the points raised by the American Government relative to the character and scope of the British Order in Council, particularly as regards the attempt to establish a virtual blockade of the Dutch coast. It is not understood that the discussion of these points goes into details, but that it is confined to the consideration of principles.

Defends the Blockade.

It is said that the whole tenor of the note, while cordial and friendly, is indicative of no intention on the part of the British Government to modify its Order in Council as affecting the blockade against Germany, and that it does not concede anything that would involve departure from the rules of the Order in Council or offer anything by way of compromise. In this communication, it is said, the British Government contends that the blockade of the German coast is effective and binding, but that, with respect to interferences with ships bound to and from the Holland coast, it has been necessary to maintain a quasi blockade of neutral ports in order to maintain the blockade of German ports, and make the latter absolutely perfect.

The American Government has had no quarrel with Great Britain over its right to blockade the German coast, so long as an "effective and binding" blockade of the kind required by generally recognized rules of international law is concerned, but the Administration does challenge any attempt to blockade a neutral coast, such as that of Holland, against innocent American neutral shipping that does not embrace contraband.

It is understood that in the memorandum, which narrates the steps that have been taken by the British Government, in its enforcement of the Order in Council, to facilitate the movement of neutral shipments between neutral ports, and sets up the contention that if there have been delays in the detention of American cargoes it has been largely the fault of American shippers in failing to present their evidence promptly to obtain the release of the steamers or to enable the British Government to pay for such cargoes as are requisitioned.

Would Contest New Order.

The State Department said today that Ambassador Page had made no report on the announcement made in the British House of Commons yesterday by Captain E. G. Pretyman, Parliamentry Under Secretary to the Board of Trade, that an Order in Council was about to be issued prohibiting exportation of all goods to Holland except those consigned to the newly formed Netherlands Overseas Trust, which is directed by the Holland Government. This trust guarantees that goods consigned to it will not be re-exported from Holland.

The effect of such an order would be to prevent shipments to and through Holland into Germany. This injects a new element into the situation which will be very carefully considered by the United States Government. The enforcement of such an order, it is believed here, would be opposed diplomatically by the United States Government on the ground that neutral shipments have a right under international law to go to Holland ports even if such goods are to be transported from Holland into Germany, provided the goods involved are not contraband.

During his conference today with President Wilson Mr. Lansing discussed several other departmental matters, including the tentative draft of the reply to the recent note from Germany dealing with the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. In that note Germany insisted that the payment of damages for the loss of the Frye could not be further considered diplomatically until after the German prize court at Hamburg had passed judgment upon it. After the conference with the President Secretary Lansing refused to discuss the tenor of the American reply, but said that it had not yet been sent to Germany.

IMPORTERS TO SEE LANSING.

President Interested in Their Effort to Get Goods from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson is taking a lively interest in the efforts of American importers who are endeavoring to get goods they have contracted for in Germany which are affected by the British Order in Council.

On June 19, responding to a communication on the subject from Senator O'Gorman of New York, the President expressed regret that he would be unable personally to receive a delegation from New York representing importrs interested in plans for facilitating the movement of these goods, because he was going to Cornish, N. H. However, in his letter the President said he had directed Secretary Lansing to confer with the delegation, and that careful consideration would be given to the representations made on behalf of the importers. The President indicated that he would receive the delegation himself but for the fact that he was going away.

At a meeting at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City yesterday it was decided to appoint a committee of five to present their petition to the President or to Secretary Lansing. It was said here tonight that members of this committee or representatives of the importers would be in Washington tomorrow for a conference with Mr. Lansing.

CHAFES AT BERLIN'S DELAY.

French Press "Wonders Why We Don't Demand Prompt Reply."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—The French newspapers are beginning to express surprise that America does not insist on a speedier reply from Germany. Ex-Foreign Minister Pichon writes in the Petit Journal: "Berlin received the note on June 10, yet nothing seems to indicate that a reply is forthcoming. The surprising part is not that Germany temporizes, but that American diplomacy seems to lend itself to this clumsy manoeuvre. Such conduct would be explicable if the Germans had discontinued their submarine campaign, but not a day passes without a new instance of their piratical behavior.

"Doubtless Bernstorff—deprived of Dernburg, but still possessing means of propaganda pressure—is working public opinion and Washington to the utmost. Whether he will succeed is another matter. Anyhow, he is gaining considerable time, which the gang of German commercial travelers who left New York so hurriedly will not fail to utilize."

SHOWS BERLIN WANTS PEACE.

How New Yorker Herold Interprets Suppressing of Reventlow.

Under the caption, "A Proof of German Love of Peace," the evening edition of The New Yorker Herold yesterday said:

"If our Government at Washington needed a further proof of the fact that the leading statesmen in Germany are earnestly endeavoring to reach an understanding with the United States with regard to the Lusitania affair, such proof is furnished by the suppression of the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung.

"Among the best-known writers of that paper is the much-read naval writer, Count Reventlow, and the German Government must have known that the shutting up of that paper must evoke strong discontent among the pan-German circles.

"The pan-Germans form a small, but under the present circumstances, quite a powerful group, the connections of which extend up to the highest circles of the Government and the influence of which must not be under-estimated. During the months of the war the pan-Germans have won a great deal in the estimation of the wide circles of the people, because it was they who for years pointed out that war was to be expected between Germany and England."

CENSOR OPENS MORE MAIL.

Letter from a Neutral Country Tampered With on Way Here.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Further evidence of interference with neutral mails passing through England was received at the State Department today in the form of an envelope, postmarked in a neutral European country, addressed to a person in the United States, and bearing across its flap the printed legend, "Opened by Censor." An investigation of this subject has been in progress at the Post Office Department since the Swedish Minister complained several days ago that mail from the United States to Sweden had been opened and tampered with in England.

The Swedish Minister called at the State Department today and talked with Secretary Lansing about the question. It is understood that Sweden has inquired whether the Post Office Department can arrange for limiting the transmission of Swedish mail to steamers that do not touch at English ports.

There was been no indication as to whether the United States will make representations to Great Britain concerning the mail censorship. Doubt has been expressed as to whether existing treaties and postal conventions are violated by the censoring of private mail transmitted across a belligerent country.

CALL BULGAR RESERVISTS.

Residents of Switzerland Said to Have Been Told to be Ready.

PARIS, June 23.—Some Bulgarians residing in various parts of Switzerland have been notified by their Government to hold themselves in readiness to join their regiments at a moment's notice, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Journal.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The German Minister at Sofia, Bulgaria, who has arrived at Berlin to confer with the Foreign Office concerning the latest proposals of the Quadruple Entente to Bulgaria, returns soon.

"The press of the allied countries expresses disappointment at conditions in the Balkans. A revival of the Balkan Alliance seems impossible on account of the quarrels between Serbia and Bulgaria about Macedonia, Serbia and Rumania about the Banat territory in Southern Hungary, Serbia and Greece about Albania.

"Russian diplomats even fear a new Balkan war if satisfaction by the Quadruple Entente of the demands of one or two of the Balkan nations incites the others."

STUDENTS GOING TO SERBIA.

Committee of Mercy's Expedition Is to Sail on Saturday.

The 24 Columbia students, twenty-five Serbian-Americans, Miss Anna Mitchell, a sister-in-law of Anson Phelps Stokes, and Miss L. Regan, a trained nurse, who compose the Committee of Mercy's Serbian Expedition, which sails for that country on Saturday to aid in the work of ridding Serbia of typhus and other diseases, had a farewell reception at the Hotel Majestic last night. Mrs. Margaret C. Gaffney was the hostess, and those present, in addition to the members of the expedition, included Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Professor M. S. Pupin, the Serbian Consul General to the United States.

The expedition, which will co-operate with the work under the supervision of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission now in Serbia, will sail on the Greek liner Themistocles next Saturday afternoon. The twenty-five automobiles of the expedition were sent on an earlier steamer. It is planned to establish a central camp in the vicinity of Nish, and from there to conduct the transportation service, distributing farming, medical, and food supplies under the direction of the Red Cross. Transportation in Serbia has heretofore been limited to the ox-cart, and the assistance which this party will give should expedite the work of the Sanitary Commission to a remarkable degree. The college men will return in time for classes in October.

The leader of the expedition is Elbridge Colby, instructor in English at Columbia, while the student members are G. R. Bell, N. Banitch, E. E. Childs, A. T. Cokefair, D. M. Dold, W. E. Dold, W. W. Eaton, G. K. Eads, A. E. Evans, A. M. Frantz, E. H. Jessup, P. F. Jones, L. L. Little, G. B. Logan, D. S. McChesney, W. H. Malory, D. Peters, W. Pritchett, P. H. Ryan, G. Sanders, P. Smith, N. A. Tannock, and D. D. Warner.

Dr. Harry Plotz, discoverer of the new typhus antitoxin, sails with the expedition.

ITALIANS SHELL MALBORGETH CITY

Capture All the Austrian Positions Defending It After a Fierce Struggle.

REPEL ATTACKS AT PLAVA

Austrian Troops from Galicia Arriving—Corps of Mountain Fighters Formed.

GENEVA, June 22, via Paris, June 23.—A Tribune dispatch from Laibach says:

"The Italians have gained possession of all the positions defending Malborgeth after a fierce struggle against the Austrians, particularly Honved detachments, which displayed great tenacity. The Italians now are violently bombarding the city.

"Arrival of Austrian reinforcements stopped the Italian advance at Caporetto, but they have not gone back across the Isonzo.

"Thirty thousand Austrians who debouched from the Ternova forest are marching against positions north of Goritz.

"Southeast of Flitsch a strong Austrian force sought to drive back the Italians who gave way before superior numbers and retired as far as the frontier, where they concealed themselves in a forest and allowed the Austrians to pass. When the Austrians were installed in Italian positions the Italians opened a murderous machine gun fire, killing over 400 of their adversaries and forcing the rest out of their positions."

Newspapers of the Canton of Grisons, eastern Switzerland, give details obtained from Swiss soldiers and guides respecting the fighting at Stelvio Pass and the neighboring heights overlooking the Vallentino Valley. This region is known as the rear door to Italy, through which it would be possible to threaten Milan.

The Austrians have fortified Stelvio Pass strongly with mountain artillery and blockhouses. The Italians hold other passes nearby, and duels are in progress daily above the clouds, which cut off the valleys from view. In consequence both the austrians and italians have to depend upon field telephones for obtaining the range for their guns.

Italian howitzers lower down have the exact range of the top of the pass and fire through the clouds. Their principal target is a hotel on the summit, in which the Austrian staff is lodged. Dresznen, with an altitude of 3,827 feet, which is an Austrian artillery station, is being bombarded from Scurlazo. In one hour the Italians dropped eighty-five shells there, working havoc to the Summer hotels.

Stelvio pass is covered with two feet of snow. At night it presents an unusual spectacle, being illuminated by the searchlights of both sides, and by flashes of artillery fire piercing the clouds.

Troops From Galicia Repulsed.

ROME, June 23.—The following statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

Enemy activity yesterday was confined to long-range artillery fire at several points on the front.

In the Monte Nero zone one of our Alpine battalions encountered yesterday for the first time important enemy forces recently arrived, probably from Galicia. The Alpine troops attacked and repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses and taking some prisoners.

Night attacks by infantry were renewed against our positions at Plava with the most intense rifle fire and the use of hand grenades. All these attacks were repulsed.

On the lower Isonzo we further strengthened our occupation. Floods caused by the enemy in the zone adjacent to the Monfalcone Canal, although sensibly decreasing, still constitute a formidable obstacle.

An enemy aeroplane dropped several bombs without doing any damage.

Archduke Eugene of Austria, Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian forces operating against Italy, has reorganized two army corps designed for mountain warfare, according to information received through military circles. These two corps originally were organized by the Archduke when he was commander of the Tyrolean troops with headquarters at Innsbruck The two corps are composed of mobile brigades of mountaineers and combined they have an active strength of 50,000 officers and men.

FIRST MONTH OF ITALY'S WAR

Highly Successful, Says Rome; Flat Failure, Vienna Avers.

ROME, June 23, (via Chiasso to Paris.)—One of the chief Generals in the Italian War Office summarizes the first month of the campaign about as follows:

"One month ago the Italians invaded Austrian territory, uprooted the yellow and black poles bearing the Austrian eagle, and occupied the enemy positions along a front of 500 miles. An Austrian squadron bombarded the Italian coast on the Adriatic, and Austrian aeroplanes dropped eleven bombs on Venice.

"During this month the Italians overran the whole of Friuli. The capture of Tolmino and Goritz, the two Austrian strongholds, is considered imminent, which would open the way to Trieste; while in the Alpine region in the province of Trent they have conquered peaks and passes, from which the picked Austro-Hungarian troops have been unable to dislodge them.

"Austrian activity has been chiefly displayed in bombarding the Italian Adriatic towns."

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.)—The following official résumé of the operations of the first month of war along the Italian frontier was issued today:

During the first month of the war the Italians have gained no great success. Our troops in the southwest maintain their positions as in the beginning, on or near the frontier.

On the Isonzo front in the fortified frontier district from Flitsch to Malborgeth, on the Carinthian ridge, and on all the fronts of Tyrol, all enemy attempts at an advance have collapsed with heavy losses.

SAYS ITALY OFFERS TO QUIT.

Vienna Report via Berlin of a Deal Proposed to Austria.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items of news given out today by the Overseas Agency is the following:

"The special correspondent of the Tägliche Rundschau at Vienna telegraphs he has learned on excellent authority that Italy, realizing already the impossibility of making headway against Austria, has proposed to Austria that she withdraw slowly from the region formerly offered to Italy as compensation, in return for which Italy pledges herself to cease all military activity except for the occupation of this territory. This proposal was made to Austria through neutral persons.

"Italy," the correspondent continues, "is ready to make a new alliance after the war. The Italian Government is fearful of a revolution."

THREE CANADIANS GET THE VICTORIA CROSS

Valor of Seventy Other Soldiers of the Dominion Wins Various Decorations.

LONDON, June 23.—No fewer than twenty-eight pages of military honors were gazetted today, mostly for services in the field.

Among the eight Victoria Crosses given, three go to Canadians. The Canadian recipients are Captain Francis Scrimger, of the Army Medical Service; Color Sergeant Fred Hall, of the Eighth Canadian Battalion, and Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, of the Thirteenth Canadian Battalion, all for extreme bravery in the neighborhood of Ypres.

The Royal Red Cross is awarded to fifty-seven women nurses, including Miss E. Campbell Prowess, of Canada.

Some seventy other Canadians, officers and men, are recognized by the bestowal of the orders of Companion of the Bath (C. B.); Companion of St. Michael and St. George (C. M. G.) and Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D. S. O.)

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 23.—Canada today is thrilled at the news that three Canadians have been awarded the Victoria Cross for valor on the field of battle.

Admiration of the feats which won the coveted decoration is unbounded, but deep sorrow is felt that Captain Scrimger alone is living to reap his reward.

It was in the heavy fighting around Ypres between April 22 and 25 that Captain Scrimger earned his Victoria Cross. Many times he risked his life for wounded comrades, but the crowning instance of his bravery occurred on April 25, when in charge of a dressing station that had become a mark for the German guns, he directed the removal of the wounded, himself carrying a wounded officer. But his ideas of finding a safer place for his men were shattered when he found that he could not pass through the shell-swept zone surrounding the dressing station. Determined that he would not sacrifice the life of the helpless man he was protecting, Captain Scrimger remained with his patient for several hours under a merciless hail of lead, assistance finally coming.

Captain Scrimger is the son of the Principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College.

The exploit of the late lance Corporal Fred Fisher is simply described by a fellow-Montreal man, who says:

"Fred Fisher, and many other poor chaps of our battalion are lying dead near St. Julien, but made glorious names for themselves. Fisher was in charge of a gun team in reserve in the little village of St. Julien, and, when word of the attack on our line came back, he took his team and gun and started for the front trenches. No one knew the way, but they came upon some artillery trying to get some big guns out under a heavy fire.

"He set up his machine gun and covered their retirement. Proceeding forward again, he cleared a bit of wood of Germans. Becoming separated from most of his team, he also took charge of a French machine gun that had been abandoned and got it working.

"He finally found our battalion, and was mounting his gun on the parapet when he was hit in the chest, dying instantly."

Color Sergeant Hall was killed in full view of the Canadian trenches near Ypres on April 24. One of the men of his company had been struck down fifty yards in front of the Canadian line. Hall sprang over the parapet and was able to reach the wounded man despite the German fire and bombs. He dragged his friend to within fifteen yards of the trenches and was hit and called for help. Struggling up, he was making the final few yards when he was hit again and fell dead almost on the parapet of the trench.

MASS FOR CANADIAN DEAD.

French and British Officials at the Madeleine Services.

PARIS, June 23. — Funeral services were held at the Madeleine this morning for Canadian soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor in France and Belgium. President Poincaré was represented by an officer of his military establishment.

Philippe Ray, the Canadian Commissioner, and his staff, various English and Canadian officers, and a uniformed detachment of the brigade of Englishwomen on active service were present.

ADVANCING ON SCUTARI.

Three Columns of Montenegrin Troops Nearing the Albanian Port.

ROME, June 23.—The Montenegrin offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia.

Montenegrin troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

MISS ADDAMS FINDS WAR IDEA SUPREME

Officials of Warring Nations Tell Peace Advocate the Fight Must Be to a Finish.

SHE WILL APPEAL TO WILSON

Asking Him to Organize a Council of Neutrals—Sails for Home Within Ten Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The firm sentiment prevails in all the belligerent nations that the war must be pushed to a decisive victory, according to Miss Jane Addams, who just returned to London from a visit to the warring countries on the Continent. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight Miss Addams told of seeing the heads of the various belligerent Governments, who, while taking note of the efforts of the women of America and other nations for mediation, actually held out no hope that they would be successful. In every country visited Miss Addams said she found the high authorities willing enough to listen to any peace proposal that might be made, but no indication was given that any movement in that direction would be of avail.

Miss Addams and Miss Alice Hamilton, both of Hull House, Chicago, and half a dozen women from Holland, all of whom were delegates to the recent Women's Peace Congress at The Hague, were graciously received, she said, and were assured by most of the Government heads that the work they were doing was admirable, although at this time misdirected.

They called upon Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Gottlieb von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Berlin, and, while they were listened to attentively, they were informed that Germany must pursue the war to the bitter end.

In Paris Premier Viviani and Foreign Minister Delcasse expressed sympathy with the women who are trying to end the war, but affirmed that the struggle must go on until the Allies win.

It was the same in Austria-Hungary, where they saw the Prime Minister and also the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and again in Italy, where they had an audience with Premier Salandra and his Foreign Minister.

A significant feature of the trip was the audience granted by the Pope. Speaking of this, Miss Addams said:

"Before being admitted to the presence of the Pope we were received by Cardinal Gasparri at the Vatican. The Catholic women of Hungary were anxious that we should see the Pope, as they wanted the war discussed, and thought the Pope might use his influence. The Primate of Hungary gave us a letter to Cardinal Gasparri, and he spoke openly to us. The Cardinal told us that the Vatican could but deplore the awful havoc of war, and that the Vatican prayed that the end might come soon. He assured us that it seemed time that the women were moving in an effort for peace, and that he hoped the effort might lead to negotiations among the warring nations.

"After seeing Cardinal Garparri we were ushered into the presence of the Pope. He gave us exactly half an hour by the clock. Naturally we were exactly on time. The Pope informed us that his mind was entirely open on the war, and that he was ready to talk to us of the work we were doing. It was quite the natural and usual thing for women to be trying for peace among the belligerents, he said, and he was willing to do what he could to further any peace negotiations. He offered himself as a peace mediator if the occasion came for him to act. The Pope was careful not to express the slightest opinion on the merits of any nation in the war or of the justice of the cause of any belligerent.

"In going into the belligerent countries we naturally did not try to force peace talk any more than in going into a home in turmoil a caller would attempt to give advice. But our mission in going to the Continent was apparently quite well known, and the talk drifted easily to our peace efforts. We met with no hostile reception anywhere. In fact, we found the officials ready to help us along. That does not mean that the officials gave the impression that they sympathized with the idea of bringing about a speedy peace, for they expressed only the opinion that the war must be pushed to a decisive end.

"Our stay at Berlin was typical of all. We gave to Herr von Jagow, as we did to all other officials in every country, a copy of the resolution passed at the Peace Congress, expressing the sentiment that the war might be ended by peace mediation. Herr von Jagow read it and in a gracious tone assured us he regarded it as quite natural that women should be engaged in such a work. Exactly as the men of Germany feel that the war must be pursued to a conclusive end, he said, the women were likely to hope for a speedy end. The men in the battlefield were bent on fighting until victory crowned their efforts, he said, while the women, feeling the sting of war in the loss of loved ones, had hopes of the struggle ending by any means that would maintain the national integrity.

"I saw Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg alone, and our talk was confidential.

"In Germany I found a strong feeling against America for failing, as they put it, to stop England's blockade of food for Germany. Exactly the same sentiment I found among many in France because America had failed to protest against Germany's invasion of Belgium.

"We reached Italy the day after war was declared and had an audience with Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, a few days after. The Premier was most agreeable, but Baron Sonnino seemed to take our peace ideas lightly."

In her talks with civilians in Germany Miss Addams said she found the insistent sentiment that Germany, as the prize of her warfare, must take over Belgium, while in France the predominant feeling was that before the war was ended Germany must agree to give up Alsace-Lorraine.

Miss Addams intends to sail for New York within ten days. She will call on President Wilson, asking him to initiate a movement looking to the establishment of an international council among neutral nations, to comprise two members from each country, to proffer mediation to the belligerents.

ZEPPELINS TO CARRY ANTI-AEROPLANE GUNS

Warneford's Exploit Shows Necessity of Having Rifles on Tops of the Dirigibles.

BASLE, June 22, (via Paris, June 23.)—Dispatches reaching here from Germany set forth that a meeting or aerial experts was held recently at Friedrichshafen to discuss the question of constructing on top of all Zeppelin airships launched in the future a gun platform on which to mount machine guns. These would be used to drive away enemy aeroplanes and protect the Zeppelins from attacks such as that delivered over Belgium by the British aviator Warneford.

The opinion was expressed at this conference that Warneford had exploded the theory of Count Zeppelin that his airships could not be approached and attacked by aeroplanes.

Another message reaching here from Germany says that Emperor William; when he heard of the death of Warneford, said: "He was a brave enemy."

DROPPED BOMBS AT SHIELDS

Armstrong Works Damaged, Germany Says, in Recent Raid.

BERLIN, June 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.) — The Overseas News Agency today issued the following:

"A message from Christiania says that the steamer Iotum, which has arrived at Stavanger, reports that several Zeppelins, on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, (probably June 15-16,) dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the navy yards and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured."

The above dispatch evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England on Tuesday night of last week. The British censorship prevented the publication of details of this raid, and there has been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged. An official announcement from London on June 16 said merely that sixteen persons had been killed and forty injured, and that fires started by bombs were quenched on the morning following the attack. The announcement did not say what town had been attacked.

Shields, on the bank of the Tyne, has great docks and is the seat of the shipbuilding and subsidiary industries. The Armstrong Works are at Elswick Yard, near Shields.

The Armstrong company, in addition to its shipbuilding yards, has extensive ordnance works and steel works. The company employed 25,000 men before the war.

CHARGE SPEYER HAS NO RIGHT IN COUNCIL

Financier and Ernest Cassel Must Prove That Their German Birth Is No Bar.

LONDON, June 23.—Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, today granted an order in the Court of the King's Bench directing Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel to show by what authority they claim to be members of the Privy Council in Great Britain.

Application for the order was made at the instance of Sir George McGill on the ground that Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel are not British subjects, born or bred, and therefore are not lawfully members of the Privy Council. The court granted the application without expressing any opinion.

The German origin of both of these financiers has been the subject of much comment in connection with the internment of aliens in the United Kingdom, the newspapers asserting that many highly placed individuals of German origin were more dangerous than were humbler folk.

Sir Edgar Speyer in a letter to Premier Asquith on May 17 last resigned his Privy Councilorship and requested also that his Baronetcy be revoked. Sir Edward told the Premier that he was led to take this step after nine months' of charges of disloyalty by the newspapers, which charges had culminated in speeches against him by public men. Replying to Sir Edgar's letter of resignation, Premier Asquith characterized as "baseless and malignant" the imputations made upon Sir Edgar's "loyalty to the British Crown."

The Premier also said that the King was not prepared to withdraw the honors which his Majesty had bestowed upon him in recognition of public service and philanthropic munificence.

Two weeks later Sir Edgar Speyer arrived with his wife and three daughters in this city. Sir Edgar said that he had come to America for rest and expected to spend the Summer on the Maine coast.

LUSITANIA FUND LOW.

Subscriptions in England Total Only $100,000.

LONDON, June 23.—At a meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of giving relief to sufferers from the Lusitania disaster held yesterday, it was announced that only £20,000 ($100,000 had been subscribed, whereas for the Titanic Relief Committee £418,000 ($2,000,000,) and for the Empress of Ireland Committee £67,000 ($335,000) had been raised.

FOR NEUTRAL MAIL INQUIRY.

British Believed to be About to Readjust the Censorship.

LONDON, June 23.—Although officials decline to make any statement for publication, it is believed the British Government will institute an inquiry into the whole question of censoring neutral mails.

The Swedish Minister at Washington notified the State Department on June 17 that United States mail pouches destined for Sweden had been broken open in England and their contents tampered with. He was instructed by his Government to request the United States to take appropriate action, and it was generally believed in Washington that Ambassador Page in London would be asked to look into the matter.

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GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Pure, Light, Delicate, Old.
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For the First Time in New York!
The Initial Presentation of the
Saks "Saturditumundi" Wardrobe
for New York Men

Single breasted, double breasted or Norfolk suit, and an extra pair of flannel trousers } $25

Or the above combination, with tropical Tuxedo coat or full Mohair Tuxedo suit of three pieces } $39

With either of these combinations a man is completely and correctly garbed for the week-end trip—it is the Summer clothes problem reduced to *table d'hote.*

¶ With his Summer suit, practically every man wants a pair of flannel trousers, and every other man wants a light-weight tropical Tuxedo for dinner and tango wear. They are a necessary part of a man's Summer wardrobe, and, like a cup of coffee with cream, should be treated as one operation. This gave us the inspiration to embrace these several garments at one combination price.

¶ It's a two- or three-in-one operation like being shaved, shined and manicured at the same time. The $25 combination gives a man all that is correct and necessary for a week-end at mountain or shore. The $39 combination gives him the additional luxury of a Tuxedo coat, or full mohair Tuxedo suit, which is a sort of Metropolitan touch that distinguishes its wearer as a man of taste.

¶ But it isn't the novelty of the idea alone that will appeal to you. It does more than save time for you—it saves money. We have made the combination price far less than the usual cost of purchasing these selfsame garments separately. And at the same time we have chosen for this combination proposition the lightest-weight styles to be found in America today.

Combination at $25
Single breasted, pencil stripe flannel suit, with patch pockets and skeleton lined.
OR Double breasted suit of blue unfinished cloth, patch pockets and skeleton.
OR Blue serge Norfolk suit, patch pockets and skeleton lined.
AND Extra pair of white or striped flannel trousers.

Combination at $39
Same choice as the $25 combination exactly, *and in addition*
Tropical Tuxedo coat of 10 oz. unfinished worsted, light as a silk handkerchief, in one link model, with soft roll collar, and silk faced lapels, and turned cuffs.
OR Full Mohair Tuxedo suit, consisting of three garments.

Saks "Saturditumundi" Suit Case—$5.00
Our Travel Department got wind of this "SATURDITUMUNDI" clothing event, and made a liberal concession on this sole leather suit case.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

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Miss Gladys Lester *and* Mr. Langdon Matthews (*formerly of The Club Vingt*) *in modern dances*
Mr. A. F. Lachmund *at The PIANOLA*
This Afternoon at Three in the Green Room
Admission Complimentary
Clever and interesting programs of music and dancing will illustrate the many uses for home entertainment to which may be put The Duo-Art Pianola and the wonderful new phonograph, The Aeolian-Vocalion
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The Friends of Peace
INVITE YOU TO ATTEND
A Mass Meeting at
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 24th, at 8:30 P. M.
The meeting is called to protest against the attempts to involve the United States in war, and to ask for an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition.
SPEAKERS of National Repute Will Address the Meeting.
Among the speakers will be—
Mr. W. J. BRYAN, Congressman Frank Buchanan, Dr. Berkemeier, Dr. Baruch, Mr. Cukor, Dr. Hexamer, Jeremiah O'Leary, Miss O'Reilly, Dr. Schoenfeld, Congressman Henry Volmer.
DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Admission until 8 P. M. by ticket only. At 8 o'clock doors are opened and everybody admitted.

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CARRANZA SPURNS WILSON PROPOSAL

Replies to President's Warning to Make Peace That He Won't Treat with Villa.

ANGELES SEEKS MEDIATION

Unless Carranza Consents, War Will Go On for Five Years, He Says on Reaching Boston.

DENIES BREAK WITH CHIEF

Northern Party Would Agree to Elimination of Villa and Carranza and an Open Election.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Carranza has informed the United States Government that under no circumstances will he treat with General Villa, that he will not compromise with his opponents, and that he will continue his plan to crush his adversaries by military campaign.

President Wilson had before him today a long report on General Carranza's views as given in informal conversation with an American Consular officer at Vera Cruz. He found in it little hope for an accommodation of differences as between the Mexican factions. General Carranza gave the same argument for refusing to enter into peace negotiations with General Villa as he has made on previous occasions recently, reiterating that his was not a campaign for the elevation of personalities, but for the principles of the revolution, that his opponents were "reactionaries" and desirous only of satisfying personal ambitions.

Outlining his plans for the future, Carranza stated that he would soon dominate the situation and would grant amnesty to all who were not guilty of crimes. General Villa and his associates, however, according to General Carranza, must either leave the country or be tried by a military court.

General Carranza's views did not surprise officials here, as he has consistently ignored all offers of peace by the Villa-Zapata faction, as well as suggestions of foreign mediation in domestic affairs.

There is a possibility, it is recognized in high official quarters, however, that Carranza does not understand the earnestness of the United States in demanding an early settlement of the trouble in Mexico which is endangering the lives of foreigners. Charles A. Douglas and Eliseo Arredondo, representatives here of General Carranza, will leave here on Friday for Vera Cruz to confer further with the First Chief. They are familiar with the point of view of the American Government and know that there must be a conciliatory disposition on the part of Carranza toward his opponents before he can hope for the moral support of the United States.

ANGELES SEEKS MEDIATION.

Long War Unless Carranza Consents, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 23.—General Felipe Angeles, who has been General Villa's right-hand man and Chief of Artillery, arrived in Boston today to see his family. He is in charge of a special mission in the United States, as official representative of Villa.

General Angeles said Villa would accept arbitration by this country, through President Wilson, if General Carranza would agree to abide by the decision and allow a free election, untampered with, and that General Villa would give up all effort to become President of Mexico if Genera Carranza would do the same thing.

It was made clear that General Angeles had a real mission. He is under orders from his chief in Mexico, and declared that he did not know his immediate destination until he received a telegram with instructions. With his wife acting as interpreter at the Hotel Brunswick, Angeles talked affably, with expressive raising of his coal-black eyebrows and frequent shrugging of his shoulders.

The General denied that he had broken in any way with Villa. He denied that he was here for the inauguration of a new movement in Mexico.

"We have movements there aplenty," he said.

He also denied that he intended to keep away from Villa, stating emphatically that he was going back to Mexico and General Villa, via El Paso, and Juarez, having come from there by train through Chicago, where he spent four hours between trains.

"Generals Carranza and Obregon are still together without open break," said General Angeles. "Generals Zapata and Villa are still united against the Carranzistas, and both the Villa forces and the Carranza forces are fighting for the downfall of the Cientificos, or the Mexican privileged class, which has had power there long enough.

"President Wilson, especially by his last note, is doing much for the revolutionists. He favors neither Carranza nor Villa, but is regarded as assisting both the revolutionists against the Cientificos.

"President Wilson is regarded in Mexico as the best friend Mexico has. General Villa believes in the high integrity of the President of this country, and would like to see him settle the Mexican disputes.

"As things are now, the forces of the two revolutionist Generals are evenly divided, and the conflict, uninterupted, would probably go on for five years.

"The Carranzistas gained a slight advantage when they took Mexico City upon the evacuation of that place by Huerta. This gave them certain supplies of ammunition and guns, which put them on an equal footing with the Villa army. Now, unless something happens, the war will be long drawn out.

"General Carranza is filled with personal ambition, and will not accept the terms of an arbitration unless he can be made President of Mexico.

"General Villa wants to see a free election, untampered with, and would welcome the offices of President Wilson in the picking of a compromise Executive, provided Carranza agrees to keep his hands off and allow the election or the appointment by President Wilson to go undisputed by arms.

"General Villa and General Carranza are both Revolutionists for the sake of their country's liberty, against the Cientificos, but because of General Carranza's personal ambition, they are fighting each other."

General Angeles skillfully dodged the questions as to whether he was here to see about the purchasing of ammunition, food, and clothes, or to make diplomatic arrangements with Washington. He would only state that he was "muzzled" and did not know just where he was bound next.

"As to the quantity of General Villa's ammunition," he said, "we have plenty and are getting most of it from the United States. There is no lack there, nor of food or clothing.

"There is no new movement in Mexico. I am not here on my own hook, and have no desire to hold high office in the Mexican Government. I am and have always been a soldier.

"I am one of Villa's Generals, taking whatever commissions he assigns to me. I am not chief of Villa's artillery."

General Angeles will confer with the Villa representatives in this country on his way once more to El Paso. He denied flatly the statement from Carranzista headquarters in Washington to the effect that his appearance in the United States meant that he is seeking asylum here; also the one stating that there had been personal friction between himself and General Villa.

Villa Agent at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There has been no split between Generals Villa and Angeles, according to an announcement made public tonight by Manuel Bonilla, former member of the Madero Cabinet, who came to Washington a week ago as special envoy from the Villa Government to hand its answer to President Wilson's warning of June 2 to the State Department. Widespread reports in this country of such a break were telegraphed by Señor Bonilla to the two interested principals. Flat denials from both of them were given out tonight by Señor Bonilla. Their messages follow:

Military Headquarters
Aguascalientes, June 22, 1915.

You can make a wide and emphatic declaration that the relations between General Angeles and me are very cordial and that there has been of the slightest disagreement between us. Learning that a member of General Angeles's family was ill, I gave the General a leave of absence to hasten to the bedside. FRANCISCO VILLA.

Mr. Bonilla also received this message from General Angeles today:

Boston, Mass., June 23, 1915.

General Villa and I are the best of friends and we will continue fighting to prevent the establishment of a dictatorship in Mexico again. Once more we give assurance that we will never accept a high office and that our earnest wish is to see fulfilled the democratic ideals of the revolution, saving Mexico from leaders who begin fighting for liberty and finish by oppressing the people when victorious. FELIPE ANGELES.

Señor Bonilla's announcement of good relations between Villa and Angeles came within twenty-four hours of the publication here of the telegrams received by the Carranza agency from Generals Carranza and Obregon to show that the latter was remaining loyal to Carranza. Despite the Villista denial of trouble between Generals Villa and Angeles, the Carranza junta here is endeavoring to make it appear there has been a split. The Carranza agency tonight gave out this information as coming from San Antonio:

Reported here that Angeles is going to confer with Huerta, Calero, and Maderos, after split with Villa. Angeles favors union with Huerta and reactionaries. Documents and letters found on Eugenio Aguirre Benavides clearly demonstrate that certain Gutierristas elements had formed union with other discontents in San Antonio headed by Vasconcelos for the purpose of heading a new Government. It is rumored that Benavides, who was wounded in the battle where Benavides lost his life, is in this city incognito, being attended by Dr. Urrutia, a well-known physician.

Expect Angeles Here Today.

General Felipe Angeles is expected to have an important conference here today with persons favorable to the Villa cause, according to the Carranza agents.

Various interpretations are placed on the visit of Angeles by Mexicans now in New York. The Carranzistas say that his coming is proof that the Villa movement is on its last legs, and, as one of the Carranza agents put it yesterday, Angeles had decided to "get from under." On the other hand, Villistas said that Angeles was simply on a furlough, and that he would return later to Mexico to join Villa in the field.

MEXICAN RELIEF EXHAUSTED.

Red Cross Appeals for Funds, Showing Urgent Need.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A summary of reports to the American Red Cross on Mexican food conditions made public today says:

"In Mexico City thousands are begging for food and flocking about stations where food supplies are being distributed by foreign relief committees and sometimes by the Government. Before the harvest is ready both the city and country will be in a much more distressing condition. The price of corn and beans is six times the previous price, bakeries have closed for lack of flour and foodstuffs are obtainable only in small quantities. A week's cessation of supplies would bring the entire city to almost a starvation point.

"At Durango Americans have laid in stores of food supplies, but these will be of little value to them in case of famine, for their houses and property will be searched by hungry mobs, which neither civil nor military authorities will have the courage or inclination to prevent. The probable planting this year is 30 per cent. of normal because of the great scarcity of seed corn, lack of oxen and mules, the disinclination of the people to work because of revolutionary interference and the depreciated paper currency.

"If importations of foodstuffs from Durango have to cease Torreon's food supply cannot last more than fifteen days.

All Red Cross funds available for famine relief in Mexico have been exhausted and today the society issued another urgent appeal for foodstuffs and money. Twenty thousand people are reported today practically starving in Guerrero.

How desperate the food situation is, even in Vera Cruz, is said to be indicated by the case reported to Red Cross headquarters. One talented woman, twenty-three years a public school teacher, was found begging in the streets for food. Another sister, well educated, was peddling soap. Other school teachers are reported in similar plights.

TROOPS REACH COLONISTS.

Admiral Howard Reports Arrival of Mexican Guard at Esperanza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Admiral Howard, in command of the United States naval squadron dispatched to the vicinity of the Gulf of California coast of the Mexican State of Sonora, with a combined marine and bluejacket expeditionary force for use, if necessary, to protect American colonists against Yaqui raiders, notified the Navy Department tonight in a wireless message that he had sailed in his flagship, the armored cruiser Colorado, from Guaymas to Tobari Bay.

An announcement tonight by the Navy Department, based on Admiral Howard's radio message, read:

"It has been reported to Admiral Howard that a relief train with troops got through, and that troops then proceeded to Esperanza for the protection of foreign settlers, and that Indians have raided a Mexican ranch near Cocorit, killing two Mexicans and carrying off two Mexican women. Over a month ago military officials informed American settlers that adequate guard would be furnished to escort them to a place of safety out of the Yaqui country, but as now the settlers refused to depart. The local press at Guaymas speaks most friendly concerning conference [Admiral Howard's conference with General Leyval, expressing the hope that no landing of marines would be made as Mexican army would give foreigners the same protection it would give Mexicans."

VERA CRUZ LINE CUT.

Nineteen Persons Reported Killed by Attack on Train.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—From Vera Cruz, Consul Canada reported a train on the narrow gauge line south had been fired on Monday and nineteen persons were reported killed. He also reported that the railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico City had been cut, preventing the leaving of two troop trains.

A Consular message from Tampico said George Ogden, presumably an American, had been forced to abandon his ranch at Guerrero.

CARRANZA BUYS SHIPS.

Two Purchased for Transports—Felix Diaz Said to Have Got Three.

Francisco Elias, Carranza Consul General, confirmed the report last night that his chief had just completed the purchase in this city of two vessels for transport purposes in the Gulf of Mexico. These vessels are the Atlanta of the Chesapeake Steamship Company and a small steamship, the Alameda. The purchase price of the vessels is said to be $100,000.

As soon as they have been overhauled both vessels will hoist the Mexican flag and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico.

It was also reported yesterday that agents of General Felix Diaz had obtained three vessels in this country, but this could not be confirmed. Major Alberto Salinas, the personal representative of General Carranza, last night at the Hotel McAlpin, confirmed the report of the purchase of the two steamers for his Government, but did not believe that any ships have been purchased for Felix Diaz.

"I hope they have bought three steamers," he said, "because then we shall get them, and that will give us five transports at the cost of two."

DR. SCHIMMEL ONCE CONVICTED OF FRAUD

Teller of Varied Meyer-Gerhard Stories Practiced Law Here Illegally.

FINE PAID BY 'DR. A. MEYER'

County Lawyers' Association Exposed Him—Renewed Charge That "A. Mayer" Came Here.

Dr. Carl Schimmel of 51 Chambers Street, the young German who, according to an editorial statement in yesterday's Tribune, was one of the witnesses it relied upon to corroborate its recent article that Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, Count Bernstorff's emissary to Berlin, and "Dr. A. Meyer," an agent of the German War Office, were one and the same, was arrested on May 7 on a charge of illegally practicing law in this city. After first pleading guilty, then changing the plea to "not guilty," and finally to "guilty" a second time, he was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail or pay a fine of $150. A friend, who is now said to have been a "Dr. A. Meyer," paid the fine.

This fact was disclosed yesterday by records of the New York County Lawyers' Association at 165 Broadway. It was the County Lawyers' Association that prosecuted the case and conducted the investigation that led to the arrest. The investigation was the outgrowth of an advertisement that appeared in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and the New Yorker Herold, in which business was solicited for "The German Legal Bureau" of 51 Chambers Street, which, it is understood, has since gone out of business.

In an editorial apology to Count Bernstorff published by The Tribune yesterday, it was stated that "one of the witnesses on whom it [The Tribune] relied, a local agent of the Germans, has now given a totally different version of the affair from the one he gave to The Tribune—namely, that instead of Dr. Alfred Meyer's posing as Meyer-Gerhard, some one unnamed posed as Dr. Alfred Meyer."

The investigation of Dr. Schimmel by the New York County Lawyers' Association began several months ago, following the appearance in the local German press of an advertisement which, when translated into English, read as follows:

GERMAN LEGAL BUREAU.

Telephone Worth 3847. Undertakes all cases and court work for the courts in the States of New York and New Jersey, as well as all legal matters for Germany. 51 Chambers Street, Room 326. Consultations from 6:30 P. M., and on Sundays at 488 East 139th Street. Telephone Melrose 7453.

The advertisement was called to the attention of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and Henry Platt, an investigator, was retained. He uncovered the case of Frederick Nowodworsky, who had been employed by a brewery, and sought damages under the Employers' Liability act. Nowodworsky consulted Schimmel at 51 Broadway, and, according to the association's record, Schimmel said he was a lawyer and got Nowodworsky to sign a paper. Nowodworsky said afterwards that he thought the paper was a retainer in which Schimmel agreed to take 40 per cent. of the damages that might be awarded.

Subsequently Nowodworsky found out that the paper was a power of attorney to another lawyer, then in the office occupied by the German Legal Bureau. The lawyer began suit and meantime the bureau moved to 51 Chambers Street, where Dr. Schimmel still has an office. A second lawyer entered the case as Nowodworsky's attorney without the assent of the plaintiff. Thereupon Nowodworsky dismissed the attorneys supplied by Schimmel and retained one in no wise connected with the bureau.

Other evidence also was procured by Platt and Schimmel was arrested. He was released in $500 bail, and on May 14 he was arraigned in Special Sessions and sentenced to jail for thirty days or to pay a fine of $150. The case was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Loening.

Dr. Schimmel says he had been a lawyer in Germany and pleaded guilty on the advice of friends. He appears to be about 35 years old, and speaks English fairly. Several months ago he was quoted in a newspaper as having stated that he would "jump off the Woolworth Building" if he thought by so doing he "could help the Kaiser."

REPEATS MEYER CHARGES.

German Councillor Was Here Buying Munitions, Says Providence Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The Providence Journal today says:

"The attempt that has recently been made by the German Embassy to draw a herring across the trail of Dr. Alfred Meyer's identity has been partially successful, judging by the amount of publicity it has received in New York newspapers.

"As The Journal has stated from the beginning, Dr. Meyer Gerhard and Dr. Alfred Meyer are not one and the same person, but two entirely different men who left this country on the same steamer.

"The declaration that Dr. Alfred Meyer is really an unnamed American citizen is ridiculous and untrue. He is not an American citizen posing under a false name, but a German Government official who has spent many millions of dollars in this country not for 'Krag Jorgensen rifles,' but for war munitions which have left Baltimore, New Orleans, and New York for Italian ports within the past six months, and up to a few weeks before the time of declaration of war.

"There has been nothing illegal or improper in these activities, as far as we know. The German Government, through its agents, has just as much right to secure munitions of war in this country and ship them in whatever way it seems fit as have the representatives of any of the Allied Governments.

GUGGENHEIM HEIRESS LOST.

Twelve-Year-Old Hazel Found In Grounds of Deserted Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—After being lost for seven hours today, Miss Hazel Barbara Guggenheim, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim of New York, was found in the woods near Gedney Farm Hotel, where she and her mother have been staying for several weeks.

The girl, who is 12 years old, disappeared this morning about 10 o'clock, after she had been scolded by her mother. Until she was found this afternoon Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger's force of mounted deputies and guests and grooms from the hotel scoured all of this part of Westchester County.

Sheriff Wiesendanger organized auto parties that hunted in a widening circle from the hotel, and as each party returned it was sent back over other routes by the pleas of the distracted mother. Thinking that probably some one had kidnapped the girl, Sheriff Wiesendanger placed guards at all of the railroad stations and every outbound trolley car on all of the five lines from this village were watched.

Deputy Sheriff John C. Moore and Undersheriff Charles E. Nossittier took up the search in the vicinity of the ruins of the old Howard Willets mansion, which had already been searched closely. Moore caught a glimpse of something white through the trees, and he ran after what proved to be the fleeing girl.

She refused to accompany him, saying that she didn't want to go back, but she was finally coaxed into the waiting auto. When she was placed in her mother's arms there was no thought of punishment, both the mother and child being perfectly happy to be with each other again.

Mrs. Guggenheim is the widow of the late Benjamin Guggenheim, who was lost in the Titanic disaster.

AMERICANS SAIL ON ARABIC.

White Star Liner Also Carries 15 Aeroplanes and 15 Trucks.

The sailing of the White Star liner Arabic was delayed three hours yesterday, from noon till 3 o'clock, on account of the big quantities of freight which came alongside in the morning and had either to be shipped or left for the Adriatic next week.

The cargo amounted to 12,000 tons and included fifteen aeroplanes and fifty motor trucks.

The Arabic had 113 cabin passengers for Liverpool, among whom were thirteen Americans.

THAW TRIAL GIVES DOUBLE SURPRISE

Continued from Page 1.

lieved Thaw sane at the time of that trial, although suffering from temporary insanity when he shot White two years before.

Attack on the Alienists.

For ten years, he said, Dr. Austin Flint had almost exclusive charge of the preparation of evidence against Thaw. Dr. Flint and Dr. MacDonald, he said, were simply paid experts who received thousands of dollars from the State. He named $5,000 as the sum Dr. Flint received at the murder trials. He added:

"And he has had brought to his office not only lawyers, but every one he could obtain from the dregs of New York, from the seamy side of life, to aid in the preparation of his case. He never had a chance to examine Thaw personally for any length of time, never was in a room alone with him but once, and then the only conversation was when Thaw had asked him about the health of his son."

He referred sarcastically to the fact that Dr. Flint, Dr. MacDonald, and eleven other specialists had found the ex-banker Robin insane and that the jury at Robin's trial had discarded the findings and come to the determination that Robin was sane.

Mr. Stanchfield said he would call only those experts who had had an opportunity to examine Thaw at close range. He would not, he said, call a lot of specialists who could know nothing about Thaw's real condition.

Deputy Attorney General Cook said that he would present a medical history of Thaw's entire life and let the jury judge. The State, he said, was not there as a persecutor or prosecutor, but rather as an investigator. If Thaw was really sane, he said, nowhere would he get a more enthusiastic send-off than at the Attorney General's office.

Then Mr. Cook said that despite all claims now that Thaw was not insane at the time of his second trial for murder, he had, guided by Martin W. Littleton, presented the best case of hereditary insanity placed before a court for twenty years. Then, his voice raised, Mr. Cook shouted that he would paint the real picture of Thaw's life and of his degeneracy and "show you the garden for the crop of paranoia which has came into his life."

"Unwritten law? Americana dementia? Rot," he said. "Let's get at the truth, let's try this case fairly and squarely."

Thaw as Dr. Jekyl.

Mr. Cook said that Thaw, while posing as the appointed protector of young girls from men like Stanford White, had kept an apartment with a woman known as Mrs. Susan Merrill, in Fifty-eighth Street and there lived the Dr. Jekyl side of his life, under the name of Prof. Reid. There, said Mr. Cook, he attracted young girls by advertisements about theatrical positions. There, he said, Thaw had tied girls to the bedpost and whipped them. And he added, he still had that flat when he murdered Stanford White.

He spoke also of Thaw's experiences in Europe with Evelyn Nesbit and called attention to the fact that she had told him the story of her treatment by Stanford White three years before the murder; not just prior to the murder. Replying to Mr. Stanchfield's attack on Dr. Flint, Mr. Cook said that Mr. Stanchfield, as counsel, in contemplated proceedings to have annulled the marriage of Evelyn Thaw to Harry Thaw, had been one of those who went to Dr. Flint's home. He produced the papers of that case and Mr. Stanchfield said that he recognized them.

The bitterness of Mr. Cook's attack on Thaw seemed to dare the spectators and even counsel for Thaw seemed surprised.

The jurymen showed a lively interest in Thaw when he was called to the stand. They watched him closely as he walked to the witness chair and settled back, a smile on his face. There was the slightest trace of embarrassment about Thaw at the opening of the examination, but he answered the questions clearly and concisely.

First, he said that his home was in Pittsburgh, told of the members of his family who were living, and said that his mother, sister, half-brother and a half-sister were in court. He was asked about his travels from Matteawan.

"It was on Aug. 17, 1913," Thaw said, and he went on to tell that there was an automobile waiting for him, and he gave in detail the route he had taken to Canada. He said he was anxious at the time to elude newspapermen.

Thaw Tells of Free Life.

Without being requested by counsel he explained that he had been deported from Canada because he was an undesirable alien, in that he had been in an insane asylum within two years.

"What happened when you were deported," he was asked.

"They simply took me to the border, shook hands and said good-bye," he replied with a smile. "It was lucky then that the newspapermen were following me, for one of them, an Associated Press reporter, was there with an automobile and I asked him for a ride."

Thaw then told of his arrest in New Hampshire by Sheriff Holman A. Drew, of his experiences until he was taken to Concord and then how he had rented a home in Manchester pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the matter of his extradition. As a result of his examination by the Federal Lunacy Commission, appointed in New Hampshire when the question of bail was being discussed, and said that the members of the commission, whom he named, had had every opportunity to make an examination of him.

"They had every scrap of paper that Mr. Jerome had at the habeas corpus proceedings also," he said.

Thaw, as at the conspiracy trial, said he thought he was sane when he escaped from Matteawan. The commission, he said, had also found that he was sane. He was asked about his life in New Hampshire, and said he had met many people and had entertained at his home. He added that banks there had honored his checks as had the banks of Canada and Pittsburgh. The Fittsburgh bank, it was brought out, had caused an examination of his condition to be made, and then had raised no question.

Many Call Thaw Sane.

At the afternoon session M. L. Malevinsky, an attorney of 1,482 Broadway, said he had seen Thaw daily for four weeks at Gorham, N. H., where he spent his vacation last Summer. Thaw, he said, acted in a normal manner even when he was in a room filled with people.

The Rev. Luke J. Evers, rector of St. Andrew's Church and chaplain of the Tombs when Thaw was confined there during his murder trials, testified that he had talked extensively with Thaw and believed him sane. The Rev. Dr. John A. Wade, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist and a former Tombs chaplain, gave evidence of a sonewhat similar nature. Dr. Harry M. Lichtenstein, a Tombs physician, said Thaw was sane, and so did Christopher Schultz, another of the jurors at the conspiracy trial, and George B. Scouse, once a keeper at the Tombs. None of them had ever noticed Thaw violent or irrational.

Gustav C. Roeder, a reporter of The New York World, and Thomas Thorpe, a reporter for The Evening Journal, who have had long dealings with the Thaw case, told of interviews and expressed the belief that Thaw was sane.

It was learned yesterday that the detectives for the Attorney General's office who had traced Susan Merrill to Boston last Thursday had lost trace of her again and that there seemed no chance of getting her here to testify. It was also said that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was ill in Chicago and probably would not testify. Mr. Cook thought that he could get this evidence before the jury from the records of former proceedings.

The trial will continue at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

SEE LAMAR'S HAND IN 'LABOR' PEACE MOVE

His Agents, Schulteis and Martin, Active in the New 'National Peace Council.'

LAMAR HIMSELF AROUND

Daniels Receives Council's Resolutions, but the President Is Too Busy for an Interview.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When the officers of the newly organized Labor's National Peace Council called on the Secretary of the Navy today to present resolutions favoring a cessation of hostilities in Europe and for prohibiting the shipment of munitions of war from this country to the European belligerents, they were accompanied by Henry B. Martin and Herman J. Schulteis, who are the prime movers in Washington of an organization known as the Anti-Trust League, which is, or was, warmly supported by David Lamar, known widely as "the Wolf of Wall Street." Lamar was convicted in the United States Court in New York of impersonating Mitchell Palmer, then a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and is now out on $10,000 bail pending an appeal from his conviction and sentence.

Testimony produced during the investigation of the United States Senate into the operations of alleged lobbies intended to influence Congressional legislation indicated that the Anti-Trust League and Lamar were closely associated. Martin is Secretary and Schulteis is counsel of the Anti-Trust League. In his testimony before the Senate Lobby Committee Lamar said that he had drawn the resolution which was presented in the House of Representatives by Representative Stanley of Kentucky, calling for an investigation, subsequently made, of the United States Steel Corporation. This was denied by Representative Stanley. Martin and Schulteis have been regarded as the Washington agents of Lamar.

Information comes to THE TIMES that Lamar was here yesterday or the day before. Mr. Martin said tonight that he had not seen Lamar for a month and had no knowledge that he had been in Washington recently.

Lamar did not attend the meeting of the officers of Labor's National Peace Council.

Neither Mr. Martin nor Mr. Schulteis was mentioned in the official statement given out last night concerning the meeting of Labor's National Peace Council as having been present at the meeting. Mr. Martin said tonight that the only connection between the Anti-Trust League and Labor's National Peace Council was individual. He explained that "certain gentlemen" opposed to trusts were also opposed to war and that some of them were in both organizations, like Mr. Schulteis and himself. "The Secretary of the Navy, you know," said Mr. Martin, "is himself opposed to the armor trust."

Secretary Daniels said tonight that the officers of Labor's National Peace Council (who were accompanied by Mr. Martin and Mr. Schulteis) had called on him in accordance with a request for an interview made by ex-Representative J. Robert Fowler of Illinois. Mr. Daniels said that the object of the visit had not been stated by Mr. Fowler when the request was made. Mr. Fowler is general counsel of Labor's National Peace Council.

Mr. Martin let it be known this evening that he had not lost touch with his old friend and associate in legislative matters, Lamar. Mr. Martin was told that Mr. Lamar had been seen in Washington within the last two days and was asked if he had seen Lamar recently.

"I saw him a month or so ago," answered Mr. Martin.

"Did you see him in Washington?"

"He does not live in Washington," was Mr. Martin's reply. "I saw him in New York or Philadelphia—I don't know which."

"Did Mr. Lamar have anything to do with the Peace meeting?" was another question asked of Mr. Martin.

"Oh," said Mr. Martin, "that came mostly from the labor organizations."

Some of the members of Labor's National Peace Council were prominent in the meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York on Saturday night, at which William J. Bryan delivered his first speech in furtherance of his campaign for "Peace by Persuasion." One of those who spoke at the Carnegie Hall meeting was Congressman Frank Buchanan of Chicago, who is President of Labor's National Peace Council, and presided at the meeting of that organization held here yesterday. It was provided in the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Washington that copies of them should be presented to President Wilson and other officers of the Government.

A request for a conference between President Wilson and a committee of Labor's National Peace Council was made at the White House today and the answer was returned that as the President was making arrangements to leave Washington this evening for his vacation trip to New Hampshire, it was impossible for him to see the delegation.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was invited to attend the Carnegie Hall meeting in New York on Saturday night, which was called by the Central Federated Union of New York. He sent a letter saying it was impossible for him to attend, and indicating that he had no sympathy with its objects, although he was in favor of peace. Mr. Gompers said today that the American Federation of Labor was not a sponsor of Labor's National Peace Council. With particular reference to the resolution adopted by Labor's National Peace Council, calling on the United States Government to take over the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, Mr. Gompers said that while the American Federation of Labor stood for peace in preference to war and had adopted a resolution opposing war on principle, the federation had never advocated Government monopoly of the manufacture of arms and war munitions. Mr. Gompers said that the views expressed in his letter read at the Carnegie Hall peace meeting were his own, and he did not claim that they were expressive in any authoritative way of the sentiments of the American Federation of Labor as a whole.

It was learned tonight that Mr. Martin went to Chicago recently and conferred with Congressman Buchanan and ex-Congressman Fowler, and it was said that the conference had to do with the formation of the movement which has been crystallized in the organization known as Labor's National Peace Council.

The officers of Labor's National Peace Council, with their labor affiliations, as attached to the resolutions adopted yesterday are President, Representative Frank Buchanan of Chicago, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; First Vice President, Milton Snelling, Washington, D. C., Stationary and Steam Operating Engineers' International Union; Second Vice President, William F. Kramer of Chicago, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Third Vice President, Rudolph Modest of New York City, Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America; Fourth Vice President, Jacob C. Taylor of East Orange, N. J., Secretary-Treasurer Federated Central Body of the States of New York and New Jersey; Secretary, L. P. Straube of Chicago, Commercial Portrait Artists; Treasurer, Ernest Bohn of New York City, Secretary of Central Federated Union; Sergeant at Arms, Fred. Lohn of Chicago, Leather Workers' International Union, and General Counsel, ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler of Harrisburg, Ill.

CZECHS IN AUSTRIA THREATEN REVOLT

Situation in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia Reported Acute—Many Executions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Considerable light is thrown on a recent report that Emperor Francis Joseph struck the Twenty-eighth Czech Regiment off the Austro-Hungarian Army list by the following communication form a Bohemian correspondent in the Neuezurcher Zeitung of June 10:

"The situation in the Czech-speaking parts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia during recent weeks has become very acute. The Moravian Statthaltey, Baron von Leyleben, has been maintaining for some time past a very strict régime, and several persons have already been executed on the charge of carrying on a Russophil propaganda.

"In Kyjor, Moravia, twelve persons have been hanged for having circulated a manifesto of Grand Duke Nicholas to the peoples of Austria. Recently, too, a highly popular Czech member of the Diet, Dr. Fischer of Brunn, was condemned to death because it is alleged he caused the said manifesto to be mimeographed in his office. Another Czech politician, Dr. Slama, a councilor of the courts and member of the Reichsrath, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of high treason. On the other hand, the Socialist Deputy Bechyne, after several months' detention in prison, has been released for lack of incriminating evidence.

"In Bohemia, too, especially personal changes in the Statthalter's palace at Prague and an open policy of persecution against Czech political quarters have been initiated. The arrest of Dr. Kramarz, the Young Czech leader and member of the Reichsrath, and of Dr. Scheiner, President of the Slav Sokol Union, who were deported to Vienna May 22 and there placed under arrest, caused great excitement among the population.

"The Government has taken extensive measures to maintain public order in Bohemia. The Czech regiments have been removed from Bohemia and sent either to the front or to various towns outside of Bohemia. It is asserted that this measure is connected with the fact that the Czech regiment of Prague and Pilsen, the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth, surrendered without fighting to the Russians in Galicia at the beginning of April."

FAVOR GREAT AIR FLEET.

English Students of Aviation Support H. G. Wells's Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 24.—H. G. Wells's demand for a great air fleet has aroused considerable interest.

C. G. Grey, editor of "Aeroplane," writing in The Daily Express, says it is possible to produce 10,000 aeroplanes within the next twelve months, but as probably 10,000 machines would be smashed up in the process of training the required number of pilots, it is evident that 20,000 aeroplanes should be manufactured to allow for wastage.

He says that to those enormous American motor factories, turning out their thousand cars a day, the notion of 400 aeroplanes a week seems quite an ordinary business.'

"Say 5,000 apiece, the total cost would be $900,000,000, or about the price of five superdreadnoughts.

Joynson Hicks, M. P., who has done much to focus public attention on the importance of a larger aerial fleet, was interviewed by The Express. He agreed that there should be no difficulty in supplying 10,000 aeroplanes, and said that they could be made in this country. One of the first things to be done was to appoint a minister for aviation, who would co-ordinate the air services of the army and navy. He added:

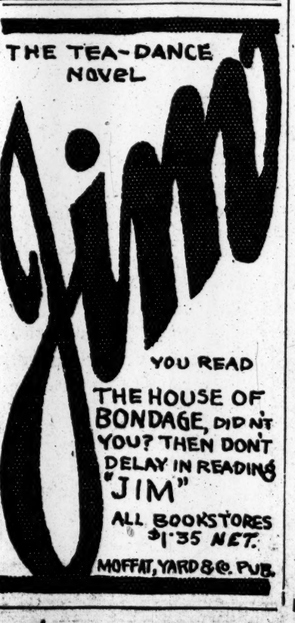
When men and machines are ready let them go through the air straight into Germany. I suggest that they go through Alsace, burning up the German forests which are so profitable financially to the nation, they might also burn up the harvests.

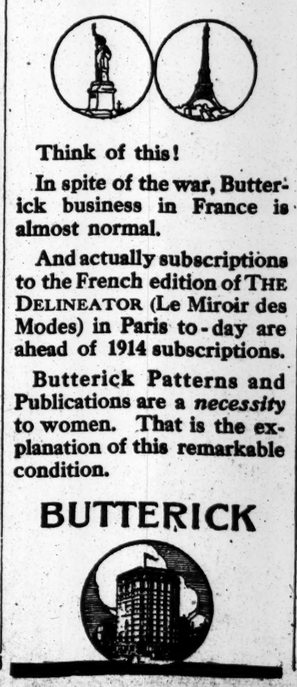
Here are some of the chief cities and towns in Germany that might be raided: Berlin, Chemnitz, Essen, Frankfort, Hamburg, Kiel, Ludwigshaven, Potsdam. Special attention should also be paid by our airmen to the German forts on the Rhine."

7 RAIDERS PAST GIBRALTAR?

Tokio Warning Reveals New Facts About Submarines.

TOKIO, Thursday, June 24.—Official reports having been received from Rome that seven German submarines have successfully entered the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar has caused Japanese companies to issue warnings to all steamers traversing the Mediterranean and also to extend war insurance on vessels from Marseilles to Port Said.





MULLER, GERMAN SPY, EXECUTED IN TOWER

Alleged American Was Convicted of Revealing British Secrets by Use of Invisible Ink.

ROSENTHAL TO BE TRIED

German Said to Have Confessed That He Was Sent to England to Get Naval Information.

LONDON, June 23.—F. Robert Muller, said to have been formerly in business in Boston, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey Police Court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London today by shooting.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

The official announcement concerning Muller and Rosenthal was extremely brief, merely setting forth that Muller had been put to death in the Tower this morning and that the "summary of the evidence in the case of the alleged spy Rosenthal was taken to the Wellington Barracks today. He will be tried by court-martial."

It is presumed that Muller faced a firing squad in the yard of the Tower of London at dawn, as did Carl Hans Lody, who was put to death last November after he had been convicted of spying.

BOSTON, June 23.—Friends of F. Robert Muller, who was formerly in the rubber business here, asserted tonight that he was not the man shot as a German spy in London today.

In support of their statements a letter from the former Boston man was shown, saying that he was a private in the British Army, hoping to be sent to the front soon. Muller mentioned in the letter the embarrassment he felt through the fact that he had been confused with a man named Muller recently convicted as a spy in London. The letter was sent to J. T. Batchelder, a lawyer, and was written about a month ago.

F. Robert Muller was arrested with Anton Kuepferle and another man named Hahn. All were accused of sending military information to Germany by means of invisible ink. Both Muller and Hahn were convicted and Muller was sentenced to death, while Hahn was sentenced to serve seven years in prison. Kuepferle committed suicide while his trial was in progress.

BEACHES TORPEDOED SHIP.

Captain Runs the Tunisiana Ashore with Cargo of Wheat.

LONDON, June 23.—The steamer Tunisiana has been torpedoed of Lowestoft by a German submarine. Her skipper was able to beach her.

The Tunisiana was bound from Montreal to Hull with 5,000 tons of wheat. Her crew landed at Lowestoft.

The British steamer Tunisiana is of 4,220 tons gross and is 390 feet long. She was built in 1906 at Newcastle.

PROTEST FROM NORWAY.

Foreign Minister Hopes Germany Will Modify Submarine War.

LONDON, June 23.—The hope that Germany would take steps to safeguard neutral shipping from submarine attacks was expressed by the Norwegian Government's Minister, M. Ihlen, at the opening of the Storthing. Discussing the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamships Belridge and Svein Jari, M. Ihlen said:

Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding rights under international law, it is my hope that the German Government, being impressed through experience how easily mistakes are made, will give commanders of German warships such instructions as will make neutral shipping safe."

Steamer Seaconnett Freed.

LONDON, Monday, June 20. (Delayed by Censor).—The Government has ordered the discharge of the American steamer Seaconnett, from New York for Gothenburg, which has been detained at Kirkwall for several days.

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Fashionable Silks

Among the popular-priced silks now in demand are the following:

Crepe de Chine, 40 in. wide, in every wanted street or evening shade; also plenty of white and ivory; yard..... **$1.25**

Chiffon Taffeta, black only, 36 inches wide, **85c;** also various qualities, at prices ranging up to, yard, **$2.00**

Black Satin Taffeta for bathing suits, 36 inches wide, yd..... **$1.00**

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Widths range from 42 to 54 inches, and priced as follows:

54-in. Mohair, cravenette, yd., **$1.55.**

54-in. Mohair, high lustre, yd., **$1.25.**

42-in. Brilliantine, high lustre, yd., **98c.**

42-in. Brilliantine, yd., **79c** and **89c.**

50-in. Mohair, yd., **59c.**

42-in. Mohair, hair line self-stripe, yd., **49c.**

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THE ANNALIST furnishes every week the most satisfactory survey of the world's commercial and financial news. It covers authoritatively and in readable form the big outstanding developments of business, and supplies a wealth of practical, timely information in tables and charts. Of special value to investors is its "Open Security Market," which gives bid and asking prices on unlisted and inactive securities.—Advt.

THREATEN BOYCOTT OF GEORGIA JEWS

Citizens of Marietta, Mary Phagan's Birthplace, Menace Local Merchants.

ATLANTA OUTWARDLY QUIET

But Trouble Is Feared on Inauguration Day—Small Guard at Slaton's House.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 23.—A committee of Atlanta Jews today made an appeal to Solicitor General Hugh Dorsey, who prosecuted Leo M. Frank, in behalf of their co-religionists at Marietta, where it was asserted that a movement had been initiated to drive the Jews from the city as a result of the feeling aroused by the action of Governor Slaton in commuting Frank's death sentence.

Marietta is a populous town about twenty miles from Atlanta, and the feeling is intense there because it was the birthplace of Mary Phagan, and she was buried there. Many relatives of the murdered girl live in Marietta and Cobb County. Marietta is the home of ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, who strongly urged Governor Slaton to allow the death sentence to stand.

There have already been anti-Slaton outbreaks at Marietta. Monday night an effigy of Governor Slaton was hanged in the public square. It bore the inscription: "John M. Slaton, King of the Jews and Traitor Governor of Georgia."

The Atlanta Jews who called on Solicitor General Dorsey today said that letters had been sent to Jews at Marietta ordering them to leave the city. He was also informed that notices had been posted on doors or stores of Jewish merchants warning them they could not do business in Marietta.

Mrs. I. Springer, prominent in philanthropic work in Atlanta, appealed to Mr. Dorsey to do what he could to stop the agitation in Marietta. He promised his aid and telegraphed Solicitor Herbert Clay at Marietta, urging him to take steps to stop the agitation. Solicitor Clay replied that in the event of trouble protection would be given the Jews at Marietta.

Boycott Cards in Atlanta.

Thousands of cards bearing the following words printed in red ink are being distributed in Atlanta:

Carry me in your purse. Stop and think. Before you spend your money, shall it go to a fund to protect murderers to buy Governors? Stop and think. Now is the time to show your colors, to show your true American blood.

It is streaked? Can't you buy clothing from an American? Can't you buy shoes from an American? Can't you buy the necessities of life from an American? American gentiles, it is up to you.

This little card is only a little ant hill to start with. Help it grow into a mountain.

The feeling against the Governor continues intense throughout the State. Last night he was hanged and burned in effigy at Columbus in the presence of a great crowd, many of whom were women and girls. While the effigy of the Governor was hanging a man in the crowd who had three daughters with him allowed each of them to take his pistol and fire a shot into it. The effigy, which bore the inscription, "Georgia's Traitor Governor," was finally cut down and burned in the public square.

Trouble Feared on Saturday.

The situation in Atlanta has become normal, so far as surface indications go. Nearly all the troops have been withdrawn from the Governor's country home, only a small guard having been left. The troops, however, are under orders to be ready to respond to a sudden call. Rumors persist that a great anti-Slaton demonstration will be attempted on Saturday, when Slaton will retire from office and Governor-elect Harris will be inaugurated. The special inauguration rates on the railroads are expected to attract large delegations from the country, and it is said that these delegations purpose to show their disapproval of the retiring Governor in an emphatic way.

A good many State troops will take part in the inauguration exercises, and should any attempt be made to start trouble the authorities will be prepared to meet it.

The crowds so far, while manifesting bitter disapproval of Governor Slaton, have been rather good-natured and have not seemed bent on violence. They say they have been exercising the constitutional right of assembly and bitterly resent being called mobs.

Governor Slaton came from his country home to the Capitol this morning, and was in his office for several hours.

The Legislature began its sessions today, but the Governor did not appear before it to read his annual message. It was presented to the presiding officers of the House and Senate by the Governor's secretary.

The legislators outwardly gave no sign of their feeling in regard to the Governor's action in the Frank case. Privately, however, the majority of them condemn it.

Frank Juror's Statement.

A. H. Hensiee, who was a member of the jury that convicted Frank, has issued the following statement:

To my fellow-citizens of the grand old Commonwealth, not only the Empire State of the South, but one grand among many:

As a juror and a citizen I wish these few words could go to the very depth of every true Georgian's soul and take thought. Our Chief Executive has fallen—defied, debased and conquered our courts.

Would I could only know what kind of a spell one Luther C. Rosser, the man who tried to defame my name, has put on John M. Slaton's reason.

Had I the power of request, I would from the glorious boundaries of Georgia carry same to effect that neither should remain under the care and honor of the State.

Fellow citizens! what promise have we left for the protection of our daughters, wives, sisters and mothers?

Is it high time for us to destroy our court's records, tear up our court and abandon the court houses?

Is it time to require our Supreme Court Justices to quit the bench and go to the plow and in their places have such men as Slaton and Rosser?

I say to either with my true and tried fellow-citiens—No!

To the major portion of not only our press, but that of the outside as well, I say: "Why not publish the true facts and quit trying to debauch and defame our good name and State?"

Hensiee has also given some details hitherto unpublished, of the proceedings in the jury room. He said that on the first ballot there were ten votes to convict Frank of first degree murder, one marked doubtful, and one blank. Hensiee himself cast the ballot marked doubtful. After the first ballot the jurors discussed the case a few moments, and then voted again, this time viva voce, and every vote was for a verdict of first degree murder. Then came the question of whether the jury recommended Frank to the mercy of the court, which would have meant life imprisonment instead of the death penalty. A vote was taken on this question, and the jury was unanimously against a recommendation to mercy.

Frank is adjusting himself to conditions and was reasonably cheerful today. This morning he was put to making up beds and presented a strange appearance in a convict suit much too large for him. He is making a good impression on the other prisoners. When Frank was in business he used to visit Milledgeville. He recalled this today and said sadly: "I never expected to come to Milledgeville as a prisoner."

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 23.—Rumors of a possible attack on the Georgia Prison Farm here, where Leo M. Frank is confined, caused the management today to increase the number of guards on both day and night duty. An extra supply of ammunition was received. Governor Slaton instructed Sheriff S. L. Terry to call for the militia if necessary.

The authorities were not inclined to give credence to the rumors, but decided to take every precaution.

JUMPS FROM FERRYBOAT.

Edward Einfurrer Says Pains in Head Made Him Tired of Life.

The municipal ferryboat Richmond was slowly moving past the Battery on her way to Staten Island yesterday afternoon, when a crowd along the seawall saw a man rush to the side of the boat, climb the rail of the upper deck, and jump into the river. The shout that went up from the spectators along shore was an echo of the cries of those on the boat.

When the man jumped the Whitehall was just rounding into her slip at the Battery. Two of her deckhands, Charles Holz and Arthur Gardner, lowered a boat, and rowed after the man in the water. The latter was too exhausted to put up a struggle when they reached him, and he was pulled into the small boat.

Before being taken to the Volunteer Hospital the man said he was Edward Einfurrer, 35 years old, a clerk, living at 37 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn. He attempted to end his life, he said, because persistent pains in the head had been troubling him for some time. Dr. Marone, who took him to the hospital, said Einfurrer was in a critical condition from shock and submersion. If he recovers he will be charged with attempted suicide.

CLASH OVER PLAN TO CURB WALL ST.

Continued from Page 1.

change, upon the outbreak of the European war, remained open two days longer than any other exchange.

"If they had continued trading a little longer it would have broken every bank and trust company in the land," he asserted. "Fortunately, it would have broken the members of the Exchange, too.

"The capacity for abuse is so great that it calls for Governmental regulation. I am not criticising individual members of the Exchange, but the system. If the Superintendent of Banks were given the right to go in and examine the books of members, you would not have these huge manipulations, so disastrous to the public, because it would be easy to trace responsibility, and abuses, once they were discovered, would cease."

Mr. Milburn referred to Mr. Untermyer's statement as "interesting and romantic," but denied that there was an absence of State control of Stock Exchange operations now.

"Anybody can go to the State Legislature with a sensible regulatory measure, affecting the Stock Exchange and get it through," said Mr. Milburn. "Incorporation is not essential to regulation and supervision. The question of incorporating the Stock Exchange came to an open vote in the Senate in 1913 and was defeated by a vote of 39 to 5 after a most exhausting argument on the proposition by Mr. Untermyer and myself. As I said, incorporation is unnecessary. As a voluntary association the Stock Exchange is subject to the same regulation as though it were a corporation. Police powers of the State effectively reach any situation that may arise in connection with its operations. If you incorporate these proposals in the Constitution you will have done a very poor day's work. Leave it with the Legislature, to the end that we may more readily retrace our steps if we find that a mistake has been made."

Incorporation, Mr. Milburn said, was anwise for three reasons. It would impair the disciplinary power now exercised by the Governing Board of the Exchange, which is more rigid and effective than any outside regulation possibly could be. The right to judicial review which would result, Mr. Milburn said, would destroy the disciplinary power of the Exchange.

Incorporation would impair the stability of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Milburn asserted, for it would afford every disciplined member with a grievance the opportunity to go before the Legislature with a measure to amend the charter of the Exchange.

Incorporation also would result in dual management of the Stock Exchange and divided responsibility, Mr. Milburn asserted.

Mr. Untermyer said in reply to Mr. Milburn's argument that were it not for the supervision of banks and insurance companies, the looting of such institutions by officials would be on a much larger scale than at present. Until some such system of supervision was devised for the Stock Exchange, he said, there would be no means of making sure that the quotations of securities, on the strength of which banks lend money to investors and speculators, were true quotations.

"The Stock Exchange has been in existence for a hundred years," said Mr. Untermyer, "and yet until after the Pujo Committee reported there never was a line in the statute books to check the carnival—I would almost say orgy—of corruption and swindling that has marked its history. Some of our so-called leaders of finance—or buccaneers of finance, have realized millions from false quotations due to the dishonest manipulation of securities."

A Governor of the New York Stock Exchange said yesterday: "The proposed constitutional amendment which was discussed at Albany is the old familiar Untermyer scheme. Mr. Untermyer's pet hobby is the enforced incorporation of the Stock Exchange. Having failed in his efforts to attain this result before the legislative session in 1913, and having failed in the same effort before the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate in 1914, he now turns to the Constitutional Convention as a last resort.

"The Stock Exchange will, of course, oppose this project with all the forces at its command."

WOMEN URGE A CHANGE.

Want "Electors," Not "People," Named in Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—A delegation of suffragists composed of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Miss Alberta Hill appeared today before the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention to demand that the phrase, "We, the people of the State of New York," with which the Constitution opens, be changed to "We, the electors of the State of New York."

The members of the committee were much disturbed because no woman suffplace of the women who are not in the least afraid to be told that they are in a minority, for we agree with President Butler of Columbia University, who, in his speech at the celebration of Magna Charta, said: 'At every stage of human society the sincere and unselfish friends of freedom have been unfortunately rare. The triumphs of liberty have been due to minorities who have, in season and out of season, kept the meaning of liberty before the minds of men.'

"At the Magna Charta celebration I was deeply impressed by the mathematics of the President of Columbia University. I took honors in mathematics at college, and for that reason perhaps I am able to add. Dr. Butler divided up the sixty-three sections of Magna Charta into general heads, saying that there were so many on such a subject, so many on another subject, and so on. Of course the sum total of his division did not add up to sixty-three at all, because he completely ignored the three sections concerning women.

"I wonder if it was because all the magnificent statements about the foundations of liberty being laid in Magna Charta would have been somewhat undermined if he had to admit that Section 54 throws this opprobrium on women: 'No man shall be apprehended or imprisoned on the plea of a woman for the death of any other man than her husband'?"

Mrs. Blatch in closing said that if the Constitutional Convention did not stop the continued use of high-sounding phrases to hide injustice the members of the Convention could only expect that "just as the barons of old felt contempt for their King, so we will be justified in feeling contempt for our rulers."

While arrangements were being made for the Magna Charta celebration application was made to the Committee on Arrangements, of which Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe was Chairman, for suffrage representation on the rostrum. As this application was not received until after the program had been prepared, the request was not entertained. The fact that no woman was asked to speak at the Magna Charta celebration, it was said, also disturbed the suffragists.

WANTS BUDGET REFORM.

President McAneny Advocates Executive Control of Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—President George McAneny of the New York Board of Aldermen appeared before the Committee on State Finance of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon to advocate radical changes in the present method of budget making. Mr. McAneny said that the Governor and a State Board of Estimate, composed of the Governor and some of the other administrative State officials should prepare the budget, with the assistance of the existing Budget Bureau of the Legislature. The Legislature, he said, should have no power to increase any items in the budget. Mr. McAneny said that in his opinion so-called "pork barrel" measures should require a two-thirds majority in each house. He advocated also certain restrictions on the use of the Executive's emergency message, forbidding its use entirely in connection with financial bills.

Senator Henry M. Sage pleaded with the committee not to change the present budget-making system. Edward M. Harris, former Deputy Controller, also urged that the present method of budget making be undisturbed, but said that the fiscal year should begin on June 1, instead of Oct. 1.

Mr. McAneny urged the adoption of the Smith amendment under which the final authority over assessments for State purposes will be in the hands of the State Tax Commission and not in local boards as at present. Under the present system, Mr. McAneny said, inequality, very costly to taxpayers in New York City, existed.

"The average basis of assessment in New York City is 91 per cent. of the market value of property," Mr. McAneny said. "Up State the average is said to be 80 per cent., but I have reason to believe that the disparity is much greater. The city is always willing to pay its just share, but I submit that this great disparity in the basis of taxation is not even moral."

PLEAD FOR SERVICE BOARDS.

Corporations Advocate Plan for Recognition in Organic Law.

ALBANY, June 23.—Representatives of virtually all the large public utility corporations of the State, which are under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions, joined in urging a Constitutional Convention committee today to make the commissions Constitutional bodies. At present they have only legislative authority for their existence. It was urged that the change would add dignity to the commissions, tend to take them out of politics and add force and weight to their rulings.

It developed at the hearing that railroad companies hope to induce the convention to give the commissions jurisdiction over the size of train crews. Favorable action on such a proposal virtually would nullify the present "full crew" law.

Arnold Constable & Co.

To-day, Friday, Saturday Till Noon
The Greatest of Events Prior to Vacation

ANNUAL MIDSUMMER SALE OF

Men's High Grade Shirts

Adjustable Collar Shirts for Sport and Vacation | All Sizes 14 to 18 | *Thousands of Light and Medium Weight Business Shirts*

The Regular Prices of These Shirts 1.45, 1.65 and 2.00

Strictly high grade in every way. All have been made especially for us from the smartest and newest soft shirtings shown this season. Plain weaves, Jacquard weaves and other fancy mercerized fabrics. Hundreds of fine mercerized woven madras. Silk finished fabrics. White cheviots with collar on. White mercerized pongee with collars on and over a hundred different patterns to select from. Also all odd lines from our previous sales.

Sale Price **95c** 3 for 2.75

Graduated Sleeve Lengths

Other Shirts at Special Prices for This Sale

Highest Grade Pure Silk Mixed Shirts. *Value $3.00*	1.45 3 for 4.00	Silk Striped Negligee Shirts. *Value $2.00*	1.15 3 for 3.25
Finest Silk Striped Madras Shirts. *Value $2.50*		White Dress Shirts—sizes 16 to 18. *Value $2.00, $2.50*	
Silk Striped Flannel Shirts; Collar on. *Value $3.00*		Specially Woven Madras — Neat Effects. *Value $2.00*	
Very Finest Silk Striped Mercerized. *Value $2.50*		Taffeta Flannel Negligee Shirts. *Value $2.50*	
Sporting Shirts of Flannel or Cheviot. *Value $2.00, $2.50*		White Mercerized Madras Shirts. *Value $2.00*	
Satin Striped Mercerized Soft Shirts. *Value $2.00*		Popular Summer Shirts—New Fabrics. *Value $2.00*	

NOTE—All the above shirts on sale in our spacious 18th Street Annex, where special arrangements for easy selections and quick service have been made.

Every Silk Shirt in our entire stock assorted into 3 lots and at the season's very lowest prices

885 Men's Fine Summer Silk Shirts

An unusual collection of high grade shirts of crisp silks, non-transparent and thoroughly desirable weight. All the latest summer colorings and designs are represented in splendid variety, as well as the Genuine Imported Shantung Shirts, with neckbands or collars attached. *Value $5.00.* **2.75** 3 for 8.00.

722 Men's Fine Summer Silk Shirts

An attractive line of the most wanted patterns and colorings of the season. Very fine grade of silk in two weights (medium and heavy). Making, fit and finish are the very finest. White with white stripes also included in the lot.

Values $5.00 to $6.50.

3 for 10.00 **3.45**

482 Men's Fine Summer Silk Shirts

Heaviest and best custom silks, genuine Crepe de Chines of the finest grades. Extra heavy plain white, with and without collars. Positively the finest grade and the newest patterns we have been able to get together.

Values $7.50 and $8.00.

3 for 14.00 **4.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

MEN! A Reminder
Macy's June Clearance SALE Is On!

Started only yesterday—but the Suits are going fast!

The price brought men in—style plus quality sold the Suits—all three made the sale a success at the start.

If you want quality that's more than uncommon—the sort of tailoring that sets the standard—the fabrics you know are *right* this season—a suit that *looks* and is *worth* every cent of the former price quoted

At Just About Wholesale Cost to Us

Come in—the earlier the better. The sale is scheduled to last the week—but the **Suits** may not!

You cannot doubt these values when you see the suits themselves.

Formerly $14.75 and $16.75	*Formerly $22.50 to $27.50*
NOW— **$11.75**	*NOW—* **$17.75**
Formerly $16.75 to $19.75	*Formerly $27.50 to $34.75*
NOW— **$13.75**	*NOW—* **$21.50**

Macy's—Men's Store, Fifth Floor.
Special Entrance, 35th Street and Broadway—Special Elevator.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

$3.85

Felt Charmeuse

This new mid-Summer note in millinery introduces the most unusual colors in which felt has ever been dyed:

Peony Pink *Apple Green* *Champagne*
Apricot *Chartreuse* *Black*

These Hats are $3.85

An American genius discovered the treatment of this Felt which will undoubtedly rival Austrian Velour. As a matter of fact, "Felt Charmeuse" is finer.

The Hats are

In all the New Sport Models

and are simply trimmed with bands and bows of fine grosgrain ribbon to match the hats. Third Floor

Special!!! Skirts of the New Washable Velour Cloth, $5

(That new and rich material that looks like velours de laine.)

Brown *Belgian Blue* *Leather*
Champagne *Smoke Gray*

The minute you see the colors you will appreciate the fact that the material is uncommon. Although it is a pile fabric, it feels very much like suede.

In one of the smartest models of the season—with patch pockets.

500 White Skirts
At $2.25 *Cotton Gabardine* *All Sizes* **At $3.95** *Wide Wale Cordaline*
Third Floor

Women's $5 and $6 Pumps At $2.90 Pair

In the Season's Approved Styles

Any woman can easily see that these Pumps were never intended to sell for $2.90 a pair, but at a much higher price—such are their good qualities in general.

A better opportunity for matching one's costumes, and yet securing Shoes that are altogether graceful and smart without being freakish, does not come very often.

White, Gray and Fawn Tops with Patent Colt Foxings
Patent Colt and Gun-metal Colonials
Gun-metal Vamps with Fawn and Gray Tops

Full range of sizes and widths. Second Floor

Men's four-, five-, and six-dollar
Silk Shirts, $2.75

The shirt-maker who made these—a man whose product is known for real EXCELLENCE in material and workmanship—sold them to us as *"short lots and samples."*

Samples, of course, are apt to be *particularly* desirable representatives of their fellows. "Short lots" are simply shirts either in excess of orders or incomplete in range of size or pattern.

Every regular size, from 14 to 17, therefore, is included, but not in every fabric or pattern.

The Shirts Are Perfect in Every Respect

The variety in weave, weight and color effect is too wide to give in detail, but every shirt of the 900 is desirable for Summer wear on all these scores. Main Floor

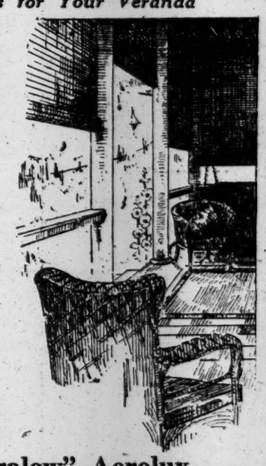
The "Aerolux"

Porch Shades for Your Veranda

In New York at GIMBELS Only

The *"No-Whip"* contrivance not found in other screens prevents these shades from "slapping" in the wind.

Strongly made, durable and colored in restful browns and greens.



The "Veranda" Aerolux

Brown, olive and brown-and-olive.

4 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$2.50
5 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$3
6 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$3.50
7 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$4
8 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$4.50
9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$5.25
10 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$5.75

The "Bungalow" Aerolux

In the green tone only.

4 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$1.80	8 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$3.35
6 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$2.65	10 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in.	$4.25

Bamboo Screens from Japan

Green Narrow slats. Of inside bark.		*Green* Wide slat. Of inside bark.		*Natural* Wide slat. Of outside bark.	
4 x 8 ft.	$1.20	4 x 8 ft.	$1.45	4 x 8 ft.	90c
6 x 8 ft.	$1.80	6 x 8 ft.	$2.15	6 x 8 ft.	$1.35
8 x 8 ft.	$2.40	8 x 8 ft.	$2.85	8 x 8 ft.	$1.80
10 x 8 ft.	$3	10 x 8 ft.	$3.60	10 x 8 ft.	$2.35

Sixth Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Summer Closing Hours.
Until July 2, daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M. Closed all day Saturdays through July and August.

Clearance Sale Young Men's Summer Clothes

The De Pinna clothing season is essentially earlier than that of most metropolitan establishments.

Young men in colleges and young men preparing for a Summer vacation, accustomed to being outfitted by De Pinna, make most of their selections at the beginning of the season.

The standard of De Pinna clothes—following the code of conservative smartness laid down by the young men of America and England—is acknowledged.

There are no experiments—no errors. Consequently the De Pinna clearance sale has two marked attractions peculiar to itself.

It is early enough to be of genuine season-long value to those who buy now.

And the clothes are of a standard everywhere recognized.

Everything in this sale is from the regular stock.

Young Men's Suits

Consisting of flannels, English homespuns and Summer cheviots in the prevailing English stripe and plaid effects; and the De Pinna Standard blue serge and blue unfinished worsteds.

Sizes, 33 to 40.

All cut to the latest English single-breasted models—one, two or three buttons; with the straight, narrow trousers.

Also an assortment of English Norfolk suits, of imported homespuns—ideal vacation suits; sizes, 33 to 38.

Formerly priced up to $35.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $22

Golf and Sport Coats for Young Men

Made of imported knit-cloth and desirable cheviots, correct sporting shades.

De Pinna standard of tailoring, seldom found in such coats.

Sizes, 33 to 38.

Specially Priced at $12.

Flannel Outing Trousers

An unusually desirable line of white and striped outing trousers, of English cricket flannels, specially priced $6.

Outing Shirts and Summer Haberdashery

In connection with these suits and sport clothes, the De Pinna Haberdashery Department is showing the newest and most desirable things in

Outing Shirts, of silks, Oxfords, madras and flannels.
English Foulard Ties.
Duck and Panama Hats.
Soft Collars.
Tennis and Golf Stockings.

Also a complete assortment of sport shoes—plain white buck or white buck trimmed with Russian leather.

No Goods Sent on Approval During This Sale.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

TAFT PITIES BRYAN, HE TELLS YALE MEN

Both Reformers with Their Lungs, Says Ex-President at Alumni Dinner.

752 STUDENTS GRADUATED

University Confers Ten Honorary Degrees, Including One on Miss Katharine B. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Speaking at the alumni dinner, following the 215th commencement exercises of Yale University, at which 752 students were graduated, Professor William Howard Taft this afternoon expressed a certain pity for William Jennings Bryan, recently resigned as Secretary of State, and sarcastically remarked that as they were both trying to reform the world with their lungs, they ought to stand together. The ex-President also talked about college athletics and criticised the tendency to imitate professionals.

Other speakers at the dinner were Ralph Adams Cram, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, and Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In his remarks about Mr. Bryan, Professor Taft said:

"I wish to speak of a gentleman for whom I have sympathy from a common experience. That gentleman in an election campaign in which I took some part said that I had been elected by a large majority, but that I would go out by a unanimous vote. He made this statement as near to a political truth as it was ever possible for him to come. Now that he has been retired with general approval, I stand here to defend him, and to say that we who are trying to reform the world with our lungs and throats must stand together, and because we make an occasional slip is no reason why our profession should turn against us."

Would Elevate College Athletics.

Mr. Taft touched largely upon athletics, comparing conditions of the present day with those of his college days. Improvement had been made in rules of eligibility, conduct on the field, and enforcement of rules, but reforms were still necessary, he thought, to raise ethical standards. He did not believe it was good manners for athletes on the field to keep up a constant chatter. Such action was not in accord with standards of university life. Remarks such as "put his eye out!", "Get his goat!" &c., Mr. Taft thought were unethical, and he said he had never understood that it was right to teach "muckerism." It is "muckerism," he believed to try to embarrass opponents in other ways than playing good and hard to win.

Mr. Taft protested against the practice of "scouting" through preparatory schools with offers of scholarships and gifts to obtain promising athletic candidates; an evil which he thought was constantly growing. He expressed the hope that Yale would combat it. Mr. Taft explained that he dwelt upon this subject because it had been brought to his attention that to a promising freshman had been offered scholarship inducements with a $2,000 salary after his course if he would lend his athletic services to another college.

Many gifts were made to the university during the past year, President Arthur T. Hadley told the alumni.

Treasury gifts heretofore announced had a value of about $658,000. The new gifts, which total about $80,000, includes $10,000 for a Lee McClung scholarship from six brothers and one sister, to assist by loan, worthy students, and $25,000 to rebuild the Newberry organ in Woolsey Hall, from members of the Newberry family.

Alumni Fund Gained $121,046.

The contributions to the alumni fund totaled $121,046, of which eight living members of the '65 Sheff. class gave $10,670. The total receipts of the alumni fund to date have been $1,450,000.

Lawrence Ripley, '78, was re-elected as a member of the corporation by the alumni.

At the Commencement exercises were conferred 702 degree in course, and ten honorary. The degrees in course were divided as follows:

Bachelors of Arts 282, Bachelors of Philosophy 276, Bachelors of Law 33, Bachelor of Civil Law 1, Bachelors of Divinity 32, Bachelors of Fine Arts 4, Bachelors of Music 2, Masters of Law 5, Masters of Forestry 15, Masters of Arts 33, Masters of Science 5, Civil Engineers 3, Mechanical Engineers 8, Engineers of Mines 4, Electrical Engineers 2, Doctors of Medicine 7, Doctors of Philosophy 36, Doctors of Laws 3, Doctor of Civil Law 1.

The honorary degrees conferred were: Masters of Arts—Miss Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction of New York City; Edwin Musser Herr, President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company; Melville Elijah Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press.

Doctor of Science—Charles Wardwell Stiles, Professor of Zoology in the United States Public Health Service.

Doctors of Divinity—Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City; Lauress John Birney, dean of Boston School of Theology.

Doctors of Letters—George Foot Moore, Professor of History of Religion, Harvard; William Roscoe Thayer, editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Doctors of Laws—Ralph Adams Cram, architect, of Boston. Charles Evans Hughes, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

HONORS ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Trinity Makes the Aviator a Doctor of Science.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—Orville H. Wright received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the eighty-ninth commencement at Trinity College today. Diplomas were awarded to twenty-seven Bachelors of Arts, nineteen Bachelors of Science, and three Masters of Arts.

For the first time in the history of the college, commencement was observed without a salutatorian from the graduating class, Thomas H. Robinson of Waterbury, whose scholarship won him the honor, being barred from graduation because of failure to pass the gymnasium requirements.

Among the degrees conferred was that of Doctor of Laws on Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut.

TABLET TO SILAS WRIGHT.

Middlebury Commemorates Centenary of Statesman's Graduation.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 23.—An incident of the one hundred and fifteenth commencement of Middlebury College today was the presentation by Justice Harrington Putnam of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York of a tablet commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Silas Wright.

The recipients of honorary degrees included: Doctor of Letters—Brainerd Kellogg, former Dean of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Doctor of Laws—Willard R. Cray of Minneapolis and Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.

DARTMOUTH SENDS OUT 243.

Daniel Willard Among Those Receiving Honorary Degrees.

HANOVER, N. H., June 23.—At the 146th commencement of Dartmouth College today 240 students received bachelors' degrees and three were given the degree of master of arts.

Among the honorary degrees conferred were: Master of Arts, Rolland H. Spaulding, Governor of New Hampshire; Doctor of Letters, Kenyon Cox of New York, artist and author; Doctor of Laws, Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS GRADUATES 97.

New York Men in Front Rank of Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 23.—Ninety-seven men were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the 121st commencement of Williams College in Grace Hall today.

The class orators were Alfred Shriver of Staten Island, N. Y.; Daniel Schenck Keller of Lancaster, Penn., and Lessing Whitford Williams of New York, valedictorian.

Dean Frederick Carlos Ferry presented the degrees in course. Professor Asa H. Morton presented the recipients of honorary degrees. They were: Doctor of Laws—Marcus Perrin Knowlton, Yale, '90, former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; Doctor of Divinity—William Russell Bennett, '90, and John Hopkins Dennison, '90; Master of Arts—Harry Dwight Nims, '98, lawyer of New York, author of a work on "Unfair Competition"; John Albertson Sampson, '95, now Professor of Gynecology at Albany Medical College, and Charles Hamilton Sabin of Williamstown, banker.

Among the honors won by the students were: Rhetorical Prize—Carl Edward Kieser, '17, of Garden City, L. I.; Graves Prize—Robert Noble Golding, '15, of New York; Clarke Scholarship of $500 for advanced study, Lessing Whitford Williams of New York.

ALLEGHENY'S CENTENARY.

Andrew Carnegie and Ida M. Tarbell Made Doctors of Law.

MEADVILLE, Penn., June 23.—Allegheny College held its centenary celebration today. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, presided, and President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College, President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, and President W. H. Few of Trinity College, North Carolina, made addresses.

The honor degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Andrew Carnegie, Charles H. Haskins, Dean of Harvard University; Provost Edgar Fahs Smith of the University of Pennsylvania; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, and others. Among the former students to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts was Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent.

Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania laid the cornerstone of the new $75,000 chemistry building, of which Andrew Carnegie is the chief donor.

Radcliffe Graduates 117.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Radcliffe College graduated ninety-two young women with the degree of Bachelor of Arts today. The advanced degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon twenty-four candidates, and one was made a Doctor of Philosophy. The commencement address was by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who urged a more general return to the study of Greek and Latin.

Bates Honors Brooklyn Woman.

LEWISTON, Me., June 23.—Bachelor degrees were conferred upon eighty-four students at the Bates College commencement exercises today. Honorary degrees were given to eight persons, including Sarah L. Baker of Brooklyn, who was made Master of Arts.

Seventy-eight Graduate at Colby.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 23.—Fifty-three men and twenty-five women received bachelor degrees at the Colby College commencement today. Among the seven recipients of honorary degrees was Edward J. Colocord of Brooklyn, made Doctor of Literature.

DEFENSE MEETINGS JULY 5.

Navy League to Present Noted Speakers in Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 23.—Independence Day will be celebrated in Southampton by an old-fashioned meeting at the Garden Theatre on Monday afternoon, July 5, at 4:30 o'clock. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Navy League, of which Colonel Robert M. Thompson is an active member.

"Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defense," is the subject on which several of the country's leading men will speak. Among those who will make addresses will be Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbott, General Leonard Wood, Admiral Winslow, Admiral Wainwright, and Henry L. Stimson.

Similar meetings will be held in Easthampton, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Quogue. The meetings are being arranged by Colonel Thompson, and the local committee consists of C. Elmer Smith, the Rev. George J. Russell, and Charles R. Fitz.

Vacation Society Incorporated.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday signed the incorporation papers of the Vacation Association. Among the Directors are Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. August Belmont. The purpose of the association is to provide for the advancement and recreation of self-supporting women, and to help them procure systematic vacations.

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1 KILLED, 9 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Five-Year-Old Madeline Prisca Dies After Being Run Down in Front of Her Home.

7 HURT IN SOUTHOLD SMASH

Six Women in Car Which Crashes Into Tree When Steering Gear Breaks.

A five-year-old child was killed and nine persons were injured in automobile accidents in and around New York City yesterday. A car which the police say is owned by Edward Aisenstein of 252 West Eighty-fifth Street ran over and killed Madeline Prisca while she was attempting to cross the street in front of her home at 217 Sullivan Street. The child stumbled and fell in front of the automobile and the wheels passed over her. Herbert Davidson, the chauffeur, stopped, and with the assistance of Patrolman Booth of the Mercer Street Station lifted the injured child into the car and took her to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died. Witnesses told the policeman that the accident was unavoidable and Davidson was not arrested.

An automobile traveling through the village of Southold, L. I., yesterday afternoon crashed into a tree, and the seven occupants were injured. They were Mrs. Conrad Schaeffer, wife of the village President of Sag Harbor; Mrs. William Schuman, Mrs. Pearl Reutersham, Mrs. William Meyer, Mrs. John Kennel, Mrs. Albert Ritz, and Clarence Pulver, a chauffeur.

The car was hired for the afternoon from a Sag Harbor garage. It was sent out in charge of Pulver. The party left Sag Harbor in the early afternoon, intending to go to Orient Point. They were passing the village, when something went wrong with the steering gear and the automobile made a sudden turn and collided head on with a tree.

Pulver, who was alone on the front seat, was thrown against the tree. He was picked up with a fractured skull. The entire party was thrown out. Mrs. Schaeffer was found by rescuers to have been badly cut and bruised. Mrs. Schuman suffered cuts and bruises, a broken arm, and a broken leg. These three were rushed to the Greenport hospital in another automobile. The other four occupants of the car were bruised, shaken up, and suffering from shock. They were assisted to a local hotel, where they were attended by a physician.

Floyd McArdle, 16 years old, of 346 Freeman Avenue, Hunter's Point, was severely injured while crossing the Queensboro Bridge Plaza yesterday morning. He was struck by an automobile operated by Lauritz V. La Cour, a civil engineer, of 74 State Street, Flushing.

The boy's hand was crushed, his hip injured, and his face lacerated.

When Mr. La Cour saw the accident could not be avoided he reversed his engine. His car began to back, but not until it had struck McArdle. Just behind the car was a motor cycle ridden by Joseph H. Moore of 103 Denman Street, Elmhurst. He was unable to get out of the way, and his motor cycle was smashed and he was bruised in the collision. He Cour took McArdle to St. John's Hospital in his automobile.

To Unveil Statue at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 23.—There will be a celebration here beginning at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday to commemorate the restoration by the State of the mineral springs. The celebration will be in connection with the unveiling of the bronze statue, "The Spirit of Life." This statue, by Daniel Chester French, will complete the memorial to Spencer Trask, erected by citizens. Miss Katrina Van Dyke, the youngest daughter of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands, will unveil the statue. The statue will be received on behalf of the city by its first Mayor, the Hon. Walter P. Butler. George Foster Peabody will make the presentation. Dr. John Huston Finley will make an address.

GONDORF BAND BROKEN UP.

Two More of the Wiretappers to be Sentenced Today.

James Fitzgerald, 68 years old, known to the police under several other names as a member of the Gondorf wiretapping band, pleaded guilty to grand larceny yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions. He will be sentenced tomorrow, when Fred Gondorf also will be sentenced on his plea of guilty to a similar charge.

Fitzgerald, who looks like a prosperous business man, was one of several men, including Fred Gondorf, who were arrested on complaint of William J. O'Reilly of Montreal. O'Reilly told the police that the band got $17,400 from him. Before Gondorf and Fitzgerald could be put on trial on the O'Reilly charge they pleaded guilty to other indictments.

The dupe in the transaction was Leslie C. Wharton of San Fernando, Trinidad. He charged that Fitzgerald introduced himself to him on the street in New York in 1913, and they met another man, who said that he was betting commissioner for Belmont and Vanderbilt. Wharton went with the two men to a house in West Twenty-fourth Street, where he put up $2,500 and lost it on a fake bet.

With Charles Gondorf, the leader of the band, in Sing Sing, and his brother, Fred, and Fitzgerald on the way there, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley thinks that he has broken up the notorious wiretappers' syndicate. For years complaints have been received against them, but the complainants have refused to appear to press the charges.

Before Fred Gondorf and Fitzgerald are taken to Sing Sing Mr. O'Malley hopes to get from them information about their methods and their relations with the police in several cities.

PARTED BY THEIR CHILD.

Mrs. Yacono Gets Alimony—Says Husband Disliked Babies.

In violation of the wish of her husband, Charles Yacono, not to have any children, his wife Anna became the mother of a son two years after her marriage, which occurred on June 28, 1900. Mr. Yacono thereupon served notice upon his wife that he would seek other company. These facts were set forth in the affidavit submitted to Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court yesterday in Mrs. Yacono's application for alimony pending the trial of her action for a separation.

Mr. Yacono, leader of the orchestra in the Park Hill Hotel, Yonkers, is popular with persons with an artistic temperament. Mrs. Yacono's affidavit said when she talked to her husband about why he didn't want children he would say he was too young and didn't want to be bothered with them, she said.

Mr. Yacono's mother, said the plaintiff, did not welcome the coming of the baby as most grandmothers welcome a descendant.

Mr. Yacono, in answering the affidavit, denied that he was cruel to his wife and said that his mother treated her with much affection and consideration. Concerning children, he said that he wanted to have children but that it was his wife who objected. He filed with his affidavit a letter said to have been writen to him by his wife in which appears the line: "I must tell you I hate you worse than poison and that is enough said."

The court allowed Mrs. Yacono $10 a week.

NINE RECRUITS GO BACK.

Start for Pacific Coast in Custody to Tell of Enlistment.

Robert Johnson and Patrick Devlin, two of the British Army recruits wanted by the Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco as witnesses in a proceeding pending against R. K. Blair for alleged violation of neutrality by the enlistment in this country of men for service in the English army or navy, were placed under $500 bail each by Judge Russell, in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, yesterday. They were found on Tuesday night by Special Agent Scully of the Department of Justice.

George Cox, counsel for the British Government, requested that the nine witnesses be held here, but this was denied by Judge Russell. The men, under guard of Federal Deputy Marshals, headed by Abram Adler, left last night for San Francisco.

Assistant United States District Attorneys Edwin M. Stanton and Raymond H. Sarfaty, who are on their Summer vacations and bound for the Panama Exposition, accompanied the party.

NEW FLAG OF CITY WILL WAVE TODAY

Amsterdam's Gift to be Presented by Consul General of Netherlands.

CEREMONIES IN CITY HALL

Reception to Gov. Whitman—Exercises in All Schools—Broadway Association Flies Flag.

City Flag Day will be officially celebrated at the City Hall today, the ceremonies beginning at noon. In the morning appropriate exercises will be held in the public schools. There will be an exhibition of the new flag and addresses regarding its historic meaning. At noon at the City Hall A. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, Consul General of the Netherlands, will present an official flag to the City of New York from the City of Amsterdam, Holland, and it will be accepted by Mayor Mitchel.

The flag will then be raised on the staff of the Hall by Mrs. Marie Duane Bleeker Cox, great-great-granddaughter of James Duane, who was Mayor of New York in 1784. After this ceremony Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis will present a Mayor's flag from the St. Nicholas Society, which the Mayor will accept.

At 3:30 o'clock a tablet will be unveiled in the Aldermanic Chamber, and there will be speechmaking and a reception to Governor Whitman and the Mayor in the Governor's Room. The Mayor will accept the tablet on behalf of the city. William Robert Shepard, Professor of History at Columbia University, will deliver an address on "New York Then and Now." This will be followed by an address by John H. Finley, President of the University of the State of New York, on "The City and the Flag." Governor Whitman will also make an address.

There will be a procession of city and county officials to the Governor's Room, headed by Chief Marshall Bertram de N. Cruger, the Mayor's Executive Secretary. The marshals of the First Division will be Samuel L. Martin, secretary to President George McAneny, and John Quincy Adams. Louis Graves will be marshal of the Second Division, which will be made up of officers of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Leo Arnstein will be marshal of the Third Division; Aldermen Henry H. Curran and Frank L. Dowling of the Fourth Division and Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's Secretary, of the Fifth Division. Ira Patchin will lead a delegation from the Corporation Counsel's office.

At sunrise today the new city flag will be unfurled over Broadway from the office of the Broadway Association at the Hotel Martinique. It will be the first of the new flags to be hoisted in the city.

CITY BREVITIES.

Matthew Scott, 14 years old, who lived with his widowed mother at 544 West Fifty-third Street, was playing with a pigeon on the roof yesterday when he fell five stories through the airshaft and was instantly killed.

Mrs. Margaret Donohue gained a verdict for $10,000 in Justice Philbin's part of the Supreme Court yesterday against the Thompson-Starrett Company for the loss of her husband, Timothy, a "sandhog," who was killed while working on the foundation for a building in Pittsburgh.

Katherine Rispold, 41 years old, who before her marriage was Kitty Joyce, a popular actress, and later was known as "Suicide Kitty," because of numerous alleged attempts to kill herself, died last night in the Polyclinic Hospital, following the loss of her legs, which were cut off by a freight train in Eleventh Avenue near Fiftieth Street, late Tuesday night.

FIND MISS CREAMER'S BODY.

Young Woman Was Lost While Bathing at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The body of Miss Marian Rhodes Creamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Creamer of Jenkintown, Penn., was washed ashore at Margate City today, five miles down the beach from Atlantic City, where Miss Creamer lost her life Sunday along with seven other bathers. The body was identified by her brotner, W. Roger Creamer. There are still missing Frank Martin Brigham, Charles Matlack, and Phillip Arnold, Jr., of Philadelphia.

M. E. Brigham, father of the 16-year-old boy who gave his life to save a companion, arrived home today from the South. He read of the tragedy in the newspapers while cruising in his yacht The Caliph. James R. Creamer, who is in the commission business in the South, has just been found in Georgia and is hurrying home.

John L. to Fight Demon Rum.

John L. Sullivan, once America's champion pugilist, is going to have a series of bouts with John Barleycorn, beginning with a temperance address at the National Anti-Saloon League Convention on the Million-Dollar Pier at Atlantic City, July 6 to 9. According to an announcement of the Anti-Saloon League the ex-prizefighter later will tour the country, speaking under the auspices of various temperance organizations.

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Girdles	.50 to 1.50
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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

SOMETHING NEW

By Pelham G. Wodehouse

TWO young Americans, of assorted sexes, on their uppers, in London, are the central figures of this jolly serial love story. An absent-minded peer has pocketed a small article of great value and the young Americans go after the reward that is offered for its recovery. Mystery, love-interest and humor all combine to make an ideal story for hot-weather reading.

Other Features in This Number

Adventures in Hay Fever, a humorous article for all who haven't it, by Corra Harris; The Hand of Glory, a South Sea yarn, by H. M. Rideout; Volunteers and Patriots, a war paper, by Mary Roberts Rinehart; The Fugitive, a sea story, by Charles Trethewey; and Alone in Japan, by Samuel G. Blythe.

OUT TODAY

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8,000 POLICEMEN TO HAVE SCHOOL

City to Provide Special Education Better to Fit Patrolmen for Their Work.

TO BE OPENED ON JULY 15

One Purpose Is to Prepare Men for Promotion as Sergeants, and 3,000 Have Already Enrolled.

Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods, who have devoted much attention to development of the efficiency of the Police Department and the Detective Bureau and its branches, have decided to open a municipal school to provide technical and general education for the patrolmen along lines which will better equip them for their work. Arrangements for this new educational feature in city government were completed yesterday. This school is probably the first to be tried in any municipality, and will have a larger class than that of any United States Government school, including the combined student bodies of West Point, Annapolis, and the School of Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The opening of the school is to take place on July 15.

One of the chief objects of the Police School is the preparation of the students for promotion to the rank of Sergeant, subject, of course, to civil service rules. The Mayor and the Police Commissioner have the co-operation of Dr. Henry Moscowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Under the old method policemen got on the civil service lists or sought to do so by taking up studies under private tutors or so-called civil service schools, where they paid tuition fees. In that case the object of both the policeman and the private school was chiefly to get the student on the civil service list, and the question of fitting him for his duties as a policeman was secondary in importance.

In the municipal school the chief object will be to equip the patrolman to reach the highest efficiency in his work. As only a small percentage of the 8,000 patrolmen may reasonably expect promotions to the higher ranks, the benefit to the community and the Police Department from this special training will produce most desirable results, in the opinion of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner.

Before starting the project, Commissioner Woods and President Moscowitz conferred on the subject. Dr. Moscowitz, in approving the venture, suggested that the Police Department should know best what is required of a policeman to make a good Sergeant, and announced his desire to co-operate in the movement to the extent of shaping the policy of the civil service examinations along the line of Police Department matters. Commissioner Woods said yesterday:

"I feel confident that the outcome of the work will improve the force, as the men have shown a willingness to learn."

None of the patrolmen will be compelled to attend the school. It must be a voluntary act on his part. But one of the remarkable things about it is the fact that 3,000 of the men have applied to be enrolled in the course of studies, which will continue for the first term to the Fall of 1917, when the first graduating classes will have the opportunity to present themselves for the new civil service list.

"The great number of men who have applied for study is an indication of their confidence in the honesty of the civil service regulations," said Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, who is to be the Superintendent of the school. "The men are willing to prepare themselves by hard work to meet the conditions."

That the patrolmen have some hard work cut out for them is shown by the curriculum prepared, which provides for teaching some 1,500 things a Sergeant should know. There are to be eleven schools with eleven Lieutenants as instructors, using dormitories or recreation rooms of station houses for classrooms. Manhattan and Brooklyn will each have four schools, the Bronx two, and Queens one. Both day and evening classes are provided to meet the tours of duty of the men, who must appear for one lesson weekly, to be followed up by home study. Each class is required to attend an hour and a half at each session. A weekly syllabus will enable the men to prepare for each successive study subject. All patrolmen who have been members of the department for five years are eligible.

BRYAN WILL TALK TONIGHT.

To Speak at "Friends of Peace" Meeting in the Garden.

William J. Bryan will be the principal speaker in Madison Square Garden tonight at a mass meeting of "The Friends of Peace," an organization of various societies of American citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will arrive in the Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will be greeted at the station by a committee. Mr. Bryan will be among the first to speak and will return to Washington on the midnight train.

The committee in charge of the meeting expects a larger audience than the Garden can accommodate, so overflow meetings in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, at which Mr. Bryan is announced to speak, have been prepared for.

In the printed announcement of the meeting circulated yesterday its character was described thus:

"The subject of the meeting is 'Peace,' and a protest against a policy that might involve this country in war. There is nothing pro-Ally or pro-Teutonic to the meeting. It is by American people for American people."

Tickets of admission to the Garden have been distributed, but after 8 o'clock the doors will be thrown open to the general public. No admission will be charged and no collection will be taken up, it has been announced. Mr. Bryan, according to the announcement, refused compensation for his services.

MRS. FRAME ASKS DETAILS.

Christian Scientist Denies She Stole Weaverson's Love.

Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, a Christian Scientist, applied to Supreme Court Justice yesterday for an order compelling the filing of a bill of particulars in Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson's suit against her for $250,000 on the charge of having alienated the affection of her husband, Frederick Weaveson.

Mrs. Frame is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Willetts, once a Mayor of this city, who left her a trust fund that yields about $20,000 a year. In October 1902 her husband died, leaving her about $1,000,000. This money was handled by a lawyer, Henry P. Forster. Mr. Weaverson looked after Mrs. Frame's business interests when she was trying to get an accounting from Forster. Mrs. Frame later employed him as her Secretary and business manager. He used to visit Mrs. Frame's apartment in the evenings to talk over her business affairs with her and to discuss Christian Science. Mrs. Weaverson objected to these meetings because they deprived her of the company of her husband and because she saw no use in talking about Christian Science, her faith leading her in the paths of the "Mazdaists," a cult of Hindoo philosophers. In answer to Mrs. Weaverson's suit Mrs. Frame said:

"I employed Mr. Weaverson as my Secretary and business manager and the position required a great deal of his time and personal attention. We were frequently alone in my house and other places. Mr. Weaverson came at my request and solicitation and we engaged in conversations relative to my business interests and otherwise. The employment was approved by Mrs. Weaverson."

Mrs. Frame admitted giving Mr. Weaverson valuable presents and taking him around the country on extended tours. But she and the presents were welcomed by Mrs. Weaverson, who, she said went along on the trips.

SUM UP IN PELL CASE.

Railroad Counsel Says Autoist Took Chance at Crossing.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Long Island Railroad in Mrs. G. Osgood Pell's suit against the railroad for $250,000 for the death of her husband, spoke for four hours yesterday to the jury that has heard the case in the Long Island City Supreme Court. Mr. Littleton said the train that killed Mr. Pell was properly lighted, that its motorman sounded his warning whistle while approaching the Wreck Lead crossing, that the railroad, in short, took all due precautions to prevent the accident, which was caused entirely by Mr. Pell's reckless driving of his automobile, counsel insisted.

"The train could be seen approaching for miles," Mr. Littleton said. "Mr. Pell drove his automobile recklessly at top speed in the face of the approaching train. At the crossing he took a chance—and lost. Mr. Pell and Mr. Laimbeer were hurled into eternity because of the heedless way in which Mr. Pell drove. Under the law and by the facts, the plaintiff in this suit is not entitled to one cent of damage. Mr. Pell, by his own heedlessness and by his own carelessness, brought about his own death."

Justice Aspinall adjourned court until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Van Wyck will sum up for Mrs. Pell. If he finishes in time, Justice Aspinall will charge the jury in the afternoon, but it is probable that the charge will be delayed until tomorrow morning.

FAVORS LIFE IN COUNTRY.

Children's Education Points Always to the City, Kilpatrick Says.

Van Evrie Kilpatrick, President of the School Garden Association of America, spoke last night at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on "Educating Children to Live in the Country." His address was one of the regular Wednesday night lectures given under the auspices of the Labor Temple and the National Forward-to-the-Land League.

"We have heretofore educated all the children in the country and in the city to live in the city," he said in part. "It is time we should educate them so that they will have an opportunity to make a choice if they wish to do so."

It was announced that night classes in agriculture and rural and household economics would be opened on July 8 by the Extension Department of Cornell University in the Bureau of Land and Home Welfare Information of the National Forward-to-the-Land League now maintained in the Labor Temple. At the opening the speakers will be Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University on "City Agricultural Opportunities," Professor Albert E. Wilkensen of Cornell on "How to Make a Vegetable Garden," and others, including Henry E. Jenkins and Edward E. Stitt of this city.

PUZZLE IN TATUM COMPACT.

Great Neck Wonders Over Terms Wife and Broker Agreed On.

John C. Tatum, the wealthy cotton broker who has attained much notoriety since he instituted divorce proceedings in the Supreme Court at Mineola last December and afterward failed to get possession of his Pontiac estate at Great Neck, L. I., will take undisputed possession of the place on Saturday.

Mrs. Tatum's half interest in Pontiac was formally conveyed to her husband yesterday by a deed filed in the County Clerk's office at Mineola. People of Great Neck are puzzling over what inducement led Mrs. Mary Jane Tatum to depart so quietly as she did on Monday night. Concealing her plans she had her trunks and household goods packed and shipped to a storage warehouse in New York. Only a few weeks ago she vehemently insisted that she would not step one foot away from Pontiac until she received one-half the value of that property, which is estimated to be worth between $400,000 and $500,000.

EARTHQUAKE RUINS MANY BORDER TOWNS

Property Damage Will Exceed $1,000,000—Fear for Imperial Valley Irrigation System.

FALLING WALLS KILL FIVE

Caught Under Debris as They Rushed Into Streets—Martial Law Declared on Border.

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 23.—The earthquake which last night severely shook the little cluster of towns in the Imperial Valley cost half a dozen or more lives in the Mexican border town of Mexicali and ruined property to the extent of over a million dollars. Further shocks, not quite as severe as those of last night, were felt today, and the inhabitants are exhibiting anxiety over the great irrigation system. Engineers today reported that another shock as severe as the one last night undoubtedly would wreck these works.

While scientists described last night's shocks as "the resultant of unknown forces," they appeared to agree that it lay along the line of what is known as the San Andreas fault in the earth's formation, which was involved in the North-Central California earthquake of 1906.

Martial law has been declared at Calexico and Mexicali following a reign of terror in both towns. American cavalry are patrolling the streets in the former town, while Villa soldiers are on duty at Mexicali.

Damage estimated at $400,000 was done in the district extending roughly from the shoulder of the Cocopan Mountains of Lower California to San Bernardino and Needles, Cal., on the north, Yuma on the east, and San Diego on the west.

The damage to Sharps Heading, a controlling unit in the $5,000,000 Imperial Valley irrigation system, it was not thought would endanger the water supply of the valley unless further quakes were felt. The water may be shut off at Hanlon's Heading, near where the Colorado River enters the irrigation system, southwest of Yuma, in order to repair the damage, but engineers do not believe the water will be shut off more than thirty-six hours.

As far as can be learned, the shocks were severest down at and below the border. The towns of Calipatria and Niland appear to have been injured less than the towns in the south end of the valley. The earthquake extended all the way to Yuma, Ariz. The duration of the first shock was about thirty seconds. This was followed half an hour later by a second shock almost as severe as the first.

Plate-glass windows, flimsy brick walls, and hollow tile structures were more or less damaged. No one in Imperial Valley was killed. The five reported to have lost their lives in Mexicali were killed when a wall fell.

After the first shock the stricken towns were in darkness, except for the light furnished by blazing buildings.

The motion picture thratres in this town were emptied in a moment, men, women, and children filling the streets, while the earth was still in motion.

Business buildings were ruined, some completely razed, and others opened by gaping holes. Broken glass of the display windows covered the sidewalk. The streets were soon closed to automobiles, and pedestrians were warned to keep in the centre of the street. The Duane Building collapsed.

An explosion in the warehouse of the Delta Mercantile Company lighted the entire countryside. A two-story structure caved into a drug store filled with people. All raced to the street. Every building was disgorging similarly. In the residences dishes, cupboards, and all movable furniture was tumbled about. Slight tremblers continued most of the night. Mrs. Mary Smith, matron of the jail, from which the prisoners were hastily removed, was struck by a falling brick and slightly injured.

At Heber the First National Bank and the Heber Hotel buildings were badly cracked. A moving-picture house was wrecked. Just outside of Heber the ranch home of I. A. Morgan, a capitalist was destroyed by fire resulting from an overturned lamp.

In Mexicali a panic prevailed. Gamblers and the women who make up a considerable portion of the population of the place rushed into the streets. Piles of gold were left on gambling tables, to be rocked off and mixed up with the debris of the buildings. It was while these men and women were rushing into the street that five or them were caught underneath a falling wall.

FIGHT ON AMERICAN ENVOY?

Cuban Newspaper Says Americans Seek Recall of Gonzales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—A number of Americans have petitioned the American State Department to remove American Minister Gonzales, according to the Cuban newspaper La Lucha, which also says that other Americans have cabled to Washington, asking that Mr. Gonzales be confirmed in his present position.

There is no evidence confirming La Lucha's statements.

Supt. Maxwell Nearly Recovered.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of New York, who lives at 188 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., has almost completely recovered from his recent serious illness. He takes automobile rides and walks. Superintendent Maxwell will leave in a few days for Maine, where he will recuperate. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Maxwell.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Surgical Dressings Committee Needs Part-Time Workers.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the National Chairman and Miss Carita Spencer the Secretary, is in urgent need of old linen and cotton for the making of bandages and for fashioning into pillow slips and sheets for the hospitals of Europe. The committee's needs also include such new material as gauze, absorbent cotton, and oakum for the making of surgical dressings.

Miss Spencer, in emphasizing these needs yesterday, added that the committee desired the services of volunteer workers who could give at least a part of their time to the making of hospital supplies. While, she said, it was impossible to expect volunteers to give all their time to the work, the committee would be glad to have even the services of those who could only devote to the work an hour or so each day. These can visit the workrooms of the committee at their own convenience. The appeal is not for money, but for material and workers.

The committee was organized in October for the purpose of supplying small emergency hospitals in Europe with sterilized surgical dressings and articles in a convenient form for immediate use. In the first six months of its existence it shipped to various hospitals in the war zone 2,919,703 surgical dressings and organized 350 sections for the purpose of making surgical dressings in various parts of the United States.

Mrs. Willard in her report said that no requests for surgical dressings from hospitals or individuals in Europe or from committees or individuals in America have been refused. These consignments have been shipped at the earliest possible moment after the requests were received.

The headquarters of the committee is at 39-41 West Thirty-eighth Street, and materials can be sent there. Volunteer workers are asked to call at the same address.

UPHOLDS NEARING'S STAND.

Wharton Barker Fears Possibility of Racial Trouble at University.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Wharton Barker, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, financier, and at one time Populist nominee for President, today made public a letter he wrote Provost Smith of the university, concerning the attacks on Professor Scott Nearing, who has been ousted as Assistant Professor of Economics in the Wharton School.

The letter, under date of April 5, declared that Nearing's assaults on the aggressions of capital were responsible for the attacks on him, and expresses fear of a possibility that "Jews, Unitarians, and other dissenters" may be driven out of the university."

Mr. Barker inclosed the letter in a communication to Bolton Hall, 29 Broadway, New York, a lawyer, who wrote Mr. Barker protesting against Dr. Nearing's dismissal. This letter to Mr. Hall was sent today. It, and the appended copy of the letter to the provost, follow:

Mr. Bolton Hall:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of June 21. I have also many other letters of like import. I made the motion for reappointment of Dr. Scott Nearing and made contention for his re-election with all the vigor at my command. That you may know of my belief I quote from a letter I wrote Provost Smith April 5:

"The letters, four, I think, you placed before the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, appear to be charges of economic heterodoxy rather than of ecclesiastical heterodoxy. I attach to this letter a slip that covers an open letter addressed by Scott Nearing, who was attacked by the writers of the letters referred to, which breathes from end to end the spirit of Him who preached the Sermon on the Mount, which letter I want you to read.

If the action George Wharton Pepper and J. Levering Jones would have the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania take should be taken, action I cannot believe possible. Jews, Unitarians, and other dissenters would be driven from the University of Pennsylvania; students and professors, associate professors, and instructors would be driven.

The attacks upon Nearing are made, not because of his views upon religion, but because he attacks the aggressions of associated capital; attacks made because associated capital knows that its aggressions upon economic rights of the people is nefarious and cannot stand against adequate presentation of the demands of the public and of the aggressions of asociated capital.

SLADE CASE AGAIN PUT OFF.

Judge Russell May Insist on Beginning Trial Today.

Judge Russell again granted a day's postponement in the trial of the brothers, Maxwell and David Slade, who represented Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise action against James W. Osborne, in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday. The trial, which originally was announced to begin last Monday, has been postponed from day to day because Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Slades, has been engaged in another trial.

Although it was believed yesterday that another postponement would be requested by the defendants today, it was considered probable that Judge Russell would insist on the defendants getting through with the selection of jurymen at least, without their chief counsel. With Mr. Littleton will be associated in the trial Benjamin Slade, brother of Maxwell and David Slade. Judge Russell may call on him to take charge of the case until Mr. Littleton can appear in court.

Infant Death Rate Jumps Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—In New York City the infant death rate increased 9 points in May, while in the rest of the State it decreased 16 points, according to a report of the State Department of Health made public today. The rate for May in New York City was 107, as compared with 86 for the rest of the State. The infant death rate is calculated on the basis of the number of deaths for 1,000 births.

KISS A MINUTE LONG IN DIVORCE EVIDENCE

Or Maybe E. F. Robertson Gave Mrs. Tempest Many Short Ones, Detective Says.

LOVING COUPLE AT WINDOW

Corespondent Had a $1,500 Apartment, According to Witness for Importer's Wife.

In Mrs. Laurien C. Robertson's divorce suit against Edward F. Robertson, which came to trial in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Delehanty and a jury, Emil Leardon, Superintendent of the Sonoma Apartments at 1,730 Broadway, testified that Mrs. Mina Tempest, the woman in the case, paid $1,500 a year for her apartment, and that he often had seen the defendant in the halls of the building. Once a hallboy had told him that Mr. Robertson had remained in Mrs. Tempest's rooms all night.

The defendant is a wealthy importer. Since the beginning of the suit he has been paying his wife $100 a month. In his opening, Max D. Steuer, counsel for Mr. Robertson, said that while his client was guiltless of any wrongdoing, he would not try to retain his wife if she really wanted to be rid of him. He said that Mr. Robertson had known Mrs. Tempest before he married, but it was not illegal for a married man to know a woman. The time of the alleged wrongdoing was fixed in March and April of the current year.

Gustav Lange, Jr., counsel for Mrs. Robertson, said he wanted to call a witness to show that Mrs. Tempest had been named in another action for a divorce. Mr. Steuer sprang to his feet and shouted:

"That's is a lie, and you know it is a lie. If that were true we would consent to a decree."

Among the witnesses was James T. Flynn, private detective, who testified that hy had seen the defendant and Mrs. Tempest sitting in the window of her apartment kissing each other. The witness did not know whether they had many kisses or just one long, long kiss. If it was one kiss, it took a full minute to deliver it. The witness did not know how many short kisses could be delivered in that time.

Benjamin Phillips said he had taken Mr. Robertson and Mrs. Tempest to the country in an automobile to look at property they were interested in. On another occasion he had seen them in a theatre lobby. Richard Jaeckel, a furrier, testified Mr. Robertson had sent him a check for $600 to pay for a set of furs Mrs. Tempest had bought.

The case will be continued today.

DEAD POLICEMAN HONORED.

Woods and 1,000 Patrolmen at Funeral of Rush A. Webster.

Policeman Rush A. Webster of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who died on Sunday of injuries suffered in attempting to stop a speeding automobile on the Queensboro Bridge on May 31, was buried yesterday with police honors. The funeral services in the afternoon in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Prospect Avenue and 165th Street, were attended by Commissioner Woods, Deputy Commissioner Lord, and 700 members of the Honor League of the department. Beside these there were 300 police comrades of the dead man.

The services were conducted by the Rev. James Cromie, pastor of the church. A thousand policemen, headed by the department band, marched with the body to Prospect Avenue and Boston Road. Here they lined both sides of the street, and as the body was borne past taps were sounded and the policemen saluted. All along the route persons uncovered heads as the hearse passed.

Prior to the church rites Masonic services were held at the Webster home, 794 East 165th Street. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. The policeman left a wife and four children.

Policeman Webster was an Honor Legion man and he had been decorated several times for bravery. He was appointed to the force in September, 1896. He was also commended for rescue work in the General Slocum disaster.

RE-STAGE TITANIC WRECK.

More Testimony in Suit to Limit White Star's Liability.

The suit brought by the White Star Line in 1913 to limit its liability for the sinking of the Titanic was continued yesterday before Judge Mayer in the United States Court in the Woolworth Building. The disaster was re-staged when testimony given by officers and seamen at the investigation before Lord Mersey in London and before the United States Senate Committee in this country was again gone over.

George W. Betts of counsel for the claimants read into the record portions of the testimony of George Simmons, an able seaman, who was on the lookout. He swore that he was accustomed to using binoculars when stationed in the crow's-nest, and that when the Titanic was one day out from Southampton he had asked for glasses. His request, he testified, had been ignored. He related how he had sighted the iceberg that sent the ship to the bottom. A few seconds before the ship struck he testified that he had sent this warning to the bridge officer over a telephone connected with the crow's-nest: "Iceberg dead ahead, sir." The officer's reply was: "Iceberg dead ahead, thank you."

Charles C. Burlingham, proctor of the White Star Line, read other testimony intended to counteract that read by Mr. Betts.

Mrs. Lillian Renouf of Elizabeth, N. J., whose husband and two brothers went down with the ship, was in court yesterday waiting to be called as a witness. She claims $30,000 for the loss of her husband.

Although the amount of claims approximates $18,000,000, the steamship company asks to have the liabilities limited to $97,922.12. Many who lost relatives and baggage did not take advantage of the time set to file claims. No claim was filed by Mrs. John Jacob Astor or by the Straus family. The hearing will be continued this morning.

Dinner to William E. Russell.

William E. Russell, who recently retired from the presidency of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, was the guest of the association at a dinner last night at Haan's, in the Park Row building. The association is composed of Federal employes. A set of congratulatory resolutions was presented to Mr. Russell by his successor, Daniel Goldschmidt. William Eigen, of the United States Attorney's office was master of ceremonies. He has been in the federal service in this district for the last twenty-six years.

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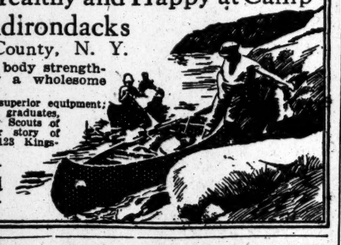

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CRAVATH'S CATCH SPOILS GIANTS' HOPE

With Two Runners on Bases Phils' Outfielder Grabs Fly That Looked Like Two-Bagger

Of all the kill-joy catches that have been made at the Polo Grounds, none has ever been quite so distressing as Cravath's spontaneous grab of Merkle's fly in the seventh inning.

Everything was nicely set up for the Giants to beat the Phils at this moment. The Phils had one run and the Giants had none. Two Giant runners were on bases and there were two out, when Merkle came up and began to make gestures with his bat.

Fred tore off a high rocket which carried into right field close to the foul line. When the ball was hit Cravath was twenty-five yards away. It looked like a two-bagger, any way you figured it, just about enough of a slam to send the two runners around the course and win the game.

Just how Cravath covered that twenty-five yards which separated him from the ball is a mystery. Cravath can move about as fast as one of the old horse-cars on Chambers Street; that is, when he is in a hurry. The reason they nicknamed him "Wooden Shoes," was because, when he is running, he reminds one of somebody trying to walk fast.

He started to move just as soon as the ball was hit. Fletcher and Robertson, both fleet steppers, started wildly around the bases, romping closer to victory with every stride. Cravath kept up what looked like a foolish task. The small select gathering which witnessed the game were up on their feet yelling like mad and then suddenly they closed up like a peck of clams. Still lumbering along like an elephant in a circus parade, old "Wooden Shoes" stuck one hand out as if to save himself from falling and, by jimminy, would you believe it? the old ball sneaked right into his glove and went to sleep there.

The ball game said "Good-bye" to the Giants right then and there. Later the Giants pushed over a run and tied the score 1 to 1. They carried the Phils into the eleventh inning, when Pat Moran's frisky old men got over a run and won the wrangle, 2 to 1. And all that extra fuss was due to the fact that Cravath happened to run a little faster than he ever did in his life. If it had been a horse race instead of a ball game, the stewards would surely investigate Cravath to see if he was "doctored" before that little sprint.

George Chalmers pitched against Tesreau and they both did well while they were in the game. Both were forced to retire to make places for pinchhitters. It was a sorry day for the Giants when McGraw gave Chalmers away without even asking as much as a nickle for him. Perritt finished for New York and Mayer for the Phils.

Art Fletcher broke all wild throw records in the first inning when he picked up Bancroft's roller and threw it ten stories above Eddie Grant's head. The ball hopped to the boxes and "Banny" went around to third base. He scored on Byrne's single. In the second inning, with two out Robertson singled, and, when Merkle singled to centre, Robertson tried to score from first base, just like Ty Cobb does some times. Eddie Grant was coaching on third and encouraged Robertson in his rash purpose. The ball beat Robertson to the plate, of course, and he was out, emphatically out.

Merkle made a neat play in the ninth which cut off a possible Phillie hope. With two out, Luderus singled. Becker spanked a single through Merkle. He recovered the ball just in time to whip it over to third and cut down Luderus.

George Whitted slammed a two-bagger off Pol Perritt in the tenth, but sharp playing left him stranded on third. Byrne opened the eleventh with a single to third and Niehoff sacrificed. Cravath poled a single to right field, but a rifle ball throw home by Burns held Byrne at third.

Luderus hit a slow rolling grounder toward second. It was so slow that by the time Larry had picked it up and shot it home to Smith, Bryne was over the plate with the winning run.

Yesterday's game was played with one ball up to the eleventh inning. Not once was it knocked out of play and by the time it was finally fouled into the crowd, it was so black that it was almost impossible to see it in the fading daylight. Usually a dozen balls are used in a single game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.4	1	0	4	3	
Byrne, 3b.5	1	2	1	2	
N'hoff, 2b.4	0	1	4	3	
C'vath, rf.4	0	2	2	1	
Lud's, 1b.5	0	1	6	1	
Whit'd, cf.5	0	1	3	0	
Kill'fer, c..3	0	1	6	0	
Ch'm's, p.3	0	0	0	0	
*E. Burns.1	0	0	0	0	
Mayer, p..0	0	0	1	0	
Total..39	2	9	33	11	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dg's, cf.3	0	0	2	0	
Lob't, 3b.4	0	0	4	2	
Doyle, 2b.5	0	0	4	6	
Robert'n, rf.4	0	2	2	1	
G. B'sf'd, ss.4	0	1	0	0	
F'ch'r, ss.4	0	1	4	3	
R'tson, lf.4	0	2	1	0	
Wilh., 1b..4	0	0	12	1	
Meyers, c.3	0	1	4	9	
Smith, c..1	0	0	2	1	
T'reau, p..1	0	0	0	1	
Murray ..0	0	0	0	0	
Perritt, p.1	0	0	0	3	
Total..34	1	6	33	17	

*Batted for Chalmers in tenth inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in eighth inning.
Errors—Chalmers, Fletcher.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Whitted. Stolen bases—Lobert, Murray. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Killifer, Niehoff. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle; Niehoff, Bescroft and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Chalmers, 4. Hits—Off Tesreau, 4 in 8 innings; off Perritt, 5 in 3 innings; off Chalmers, 6 in 9 innings; off Mayer, none in 2 innings. Struck out—By Chalmers, 2; by Mayer, 3; by Tesreau, 2; by Perritt, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Harmon Outpitches Benton.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Benton was hammered hard today, while Harmon was fairly effective, and Pittsburgh carried off the honors, 6 to 2. Benton's fall occurred in the sixth inning, when Baird singled, Hinchman doubled, Wagner and Johnson tripled. Benton was then replaced by Dale, who was hit for two ningles before the side was retired. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf..5	0	0	2	0	
C'lins, cf..4	0	0	2	0	
Baird, 3b.5	2	2	2	1	
H'man, rf.4	1	2	1	0	
Wag'r, ss..4	2	1	0	5	
Viox, 2b..4	0	0	0	3	
J'ston, 1b.2	1	1	13	0	
Gibson, c..3	0	1	3	1	
H'mon, p.4	0	2	2	2	
Total..33	6	10	27	15	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf..2	0	0	1	0	
T'bley, cf..2	0	0	1	0	
M'witz, 1b.5	0	1	9	0	
H'zog, ss..5	0	1	8	5	
Kil'fer, lf.4	0	2	1	0	
Groh, 3b..5	0	0	2	1	
Wingo, c..4	0	1	1	2	
G'fith, rf.4	2	1	2	0	
Olson, 2b..3	0	1	2	5	
Benton, p.2	0	0	1	0	
Dale, p....1	0	0	0	0	
Lear, p....0	0	0	0	0	
*Clarke ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	2	8	27	16	

*Batted for Dale in eighth inning.
Errors—Viox, Johnston, Olson.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Killifer, Hinchman. Three-base hits—Baird, Wagner, Johnston. Stolen bases—Wagner, 2; Johnston, Herzog. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Olson, Herzog, Mollwitz; Benton, Herzog, Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Harmon, 4; off Benton, 3; off Dale, 1; off Lear, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 3 in 5 1-3 innings; off Dale, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Lear, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Hinchman, Johnston.) Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Benton, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hour and ten minutes.

Southpaws No Terrors to Cubs.

CHICAGO, June 23.—For the third successive time Chicago batters today beat a left-handed pitcher, a fusillade of hits off Salles in the fourth inning netting the Cubs five runs and a 5 to 3 victory over St. Louis. Two triples, two doubles, and a single completed the bombardment. Griner succeeded Salles and held Chicago runless for the rest of the game. Vaughn was in trouble often, but good fielding, especially by Schulte, helped him keep the score down. Schulte led in batting, with a triple, double, and single. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..4	1	1	2	0	
Fisher, ss.4	1	1	3	5	
Sch'te, lf..4	1	1	3	2	
Saier, 1b..4	1	2	10	0	
Phel'n, 3b.2	0	0	0	2	
Will's, cf..3	1	3	6	0	
Archer, c..3	1	1	3	1	
M'L'y, 2b.2	0	0	1	3	
V'ughn, p.3	0	0	0	1	
Total..29	5	11	27	11	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.3	0	0	2	2	
B'cher, lf..5	1	2	1	0	
Miller, 2b.4	0	0	2	3	
Long, cf..3	0	1	3	0	
Dolan, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Hyatt, 1b.4	1	1	10	1	
Betzel, 3b.4	0	1	0	1	
Snyder, c.4	0	0	6	3	
Salles, p...1	0	0	0	0	
*Beck ...1	0	0	0	0	
Griner, p..1	0	0	0	2	
†Roche ...1	0	1	0	0	
Total..25	3	9	24	13	

*Batted for Sallee in fifth inning.
†Batted for Griner in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Schulte, Fisher, Bescher, Long. Three-base hits—Butler, Schulte, Archer. Home run—Hyatt. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Phelan, 2; McLarry. Double play—Fisher to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 3. Hits—Off Sallee, 7 in four innings; off Griner, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Vaughn, 3; by Griner, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game, one hour and fifty-five minutes.

De Witt Clinton Faculty Wins.

The De Witt Clinton High School Faculty baseball team defeated the 'Varsity nine in an interesting game yesterday afternoon at Celtic Park by the score of 10 to 6. The contest was held in connection with the annual field day of the high school. The work of Young, the Faculty pitcher, was the feature. He struck out thirteen men. He also gave a good account of himself in batting, getting four hits out of five times at bat. For the 'Varsity Elliot starred, giving his team mates their only ray of hope in the fourth inning when he made a home run with one on the base patchs. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Faculty 0	4	2	0
'Varsity 0	0	2	2

Batteries—Young and Hastings; Zaccardo, Sinberg, and Blair.

Wards Sell Westerzill to Chiefeds.

CHICAGO, June 23. — Tex Westerzil, a third baseman, with the Brooklyn Federals, has been purchased by the Chicago Club of the Federal League, it was announced today. He is to fill the vacancy caused by the illness of Rollie Zelder.

Newfed Pitchers Pounded Hard.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Newark Federals lost to Pittsburgh in the last game of the series here today. Newark used three pitchers against the visitors, but were unable to stop the hitting. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	2	—11	16	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	—1	7	7

Batteries—Allen and O'Connor; Reulbach, Brandom, Whitehouse, Rariden and Textor.

Terrapins Finish Strong and Win.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Baltimore took the last game of the series today from Chicago, 4 to 3 by a spectacular ninth inning rally, scoring two runs after Chicago had made a home run with one one base in its half of the ninth. Chicago used seventeen men and Baltimore fourteen. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—4	9	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	6	2

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Bailey, Suggs, Russell and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	—7	12	3
Providence	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4	8	2

Batteries—Morrisette and Kritchell; Schultz and Haley.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Buffalo double-header postponed; rain.

AT TORONTO.

Montreal-Toronto first game postponed; cold weather.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3	8	2

Batteries—Richter and Howley; McTigue and Kelly.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Ten innings.)
New York, 15; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 11; Newark, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Kansas City at Buffalo.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 7; Providence, 4.
Toronto, 3; Montreal, 2.
Buffalo at Rochester—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	31	21	.596
Philadelphia	29	24	.547
St. Louis	32	27	.542
Pittsburgh	28	25	.528
Boston	26	28	.481
New York	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	24	31	.436
Cincinnati	21	29	.420

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	40	20	.667
Detroit	35	25	.583
Boston	29	21	.580
New York	29	26	.527
Washington	27	25	.519
Cleveland	21	35	.375
St. Louis	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	21	36	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Kansas City	37	22	.627
St. Louis	34	21	.618
Chicago	33	29	.517
Pittsburgh	30	27	.526
Newark	30	29	.508
Brooklyn	28	31	.475
Baltimore	22	34	.393
Buffalo	21	40	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	29	19	.604
Buffalo	24	17	.585
Montreal	26	24	.520
Richmond	25	24	.511
Rochester	23	24	.500
Toronto	24	26	.480
Newark	21	23	.477
Jersey City	16	32	.330

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Providence.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

YANKEES BAG TWO GAMES IN A DAY

They Beat College Pitcher with Three Hits—Another Collegian Gives 16 Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—In today's double-header at Shibe Park Connie Mack sent to the mound two pitchers recently recruited from the college ranks. One covered himself with glory, while the other covered the Yankees with passes, base hits, wild pitches, and other things. One Minot Crowell, late of Brown University, pitched the first game, and, although he lost, Minot twirled wonderfully, holding the opposition to three hits. After ten innings the New York aggregation emerged with three runs, while the home talent could boast of but two. It was the errors of his colleagues that caused Crowell's downfall.

Connie was so pleased with Crowell's showing that between the games he whispered to Bruno Haas, whose alma mater is Worcester Academy, to go and do likewise. Bruno went out on the hill with a glove and a uniform, just like Crowell. Thereafter his imitation of Minot was painful.

According to the statistics, Haas allowed eleven hits for a total of fifteen runs. Haas went out after the long-distance record for wildness, handing out free passes to sixteen of the enemy and making three wild pitches.

During the first four innings of the first game Crowell held the Yankees hitless, although they put one run over in the third inning on an error. The Athletics got away to a good start at the beginning of the afternoon, staking Crowell to two runs in the first session. Caldwell had trouble locating the plate at the start, passing Walsh. Strunk got one in the groove and sent it over second for one base. Lapp very properly sacrificed both runners along, and Oldring came to time with a single, scoring both Walsh and Strunk.

In the second Caldwell recovered his balance, and although he was hit freely at times he held the home talent helpless in the pinches during the remainder of the game. Meanwhile the Yankees were industriously overtaking and passing the Macks.

They never had a chance until the third, when Bauman led off with a walk, took second on Sweeney's out, and scored on Kopf's wild throw to first after fielding High's grounder. This run could not be charged against Crowell, whose big league hit column was still unsullied.

It was in the fifth inning that the Yankees first broke into the hit column. Bauman again led off with a walk and was sacrificed to second by Sweeney. After Caldwell had been retired Higgins's single scored Bauman with the tying run.

Thereafter Caldwell and Crowell battled to a deadlock until the Yankees' half of the tenth inning, when an error by Conway permitted what proved to be the winning run to score. Bauman again started the trouble with a single and was sacrificed to second by Sweeney. Caldwell beat out a hit, sending Bauman to third. Peckinpaugh then propelled an easy grounder to Conway, who threw poorly to McInnis, Bauman racing over the plate. Maisel ended the inning with a fly to Walsh.

Mack inserted pinch hitters in the game in the Athletics' half of the tenth in an endeavor to get the run back, but both failed and the game ended. The second game—forget it. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf..5	0	1	0	0	
P'k'gh, ss.5	0	0	1	4	
Maisel, 3b.4	0	0	4	3	
Pipp, 1b..5	0	0	9	0	
Cree, rf..3	0	0	2	0	
H'tzell, lf.3	0	0	1	0	
B'man, 2b.1	3	1	4	5	
Sweny, c.1	0	0	5	0	
Caldw'l, p.4	0	1	0	3	
Total..29	3	3	30	17	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, cf.4	1	2	3	0	
Strunk, rf.5	1	2	1	0	
Lapp, c....4	0	2	4	1	
Oldr'g, lf..4	1	1	1	0	
M'Inn's, 1b.5	0	2	16	1	
Conw'y, 3b.4	0	0	2	7	
M'l'ne, 2b.2	0	0	2	1	
Kopf, ss..2	0	0	2	2	
Crowl, p..4	0	0	0	2	
*Murphy..1	0	0	0	0	
†Schang ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	2	10	30	15	

*Batted for Conway in the tenth inning.
†Batted for Malone in the tenth inning.
Errors—Conway, Kopf.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Stolen bases—Bauman, Cree, Caldwell, Malone, (2.) Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, (3,) Hartzell, Lapp. Double plays—Bauman and Pipp; Maisel and Peckinpaugh; Conway and Malone. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Crowell, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Crowell (Cree.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Crowell, 3. Wild pitch—Crowell. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf..3	2	2	2	0	
P'k'gh, ss.5	3	1	3	5	
Maisel, 3b.4	2	1	0	2	
M'len, 1b.5	1	0	13	0	
Cree, rf...2	1	0	3	1	
H'zell, lf..5	1	2	1	0	
B'man, 2b.4	3	3	3	5	
Nun'k'r, c.5	1	0	5	2	
W'hop, p.3	1	0	0	2	
Total...36	15	11	27	15	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, cf..5	1	1	1	0	
Strunk, rf.5	2	3	2	1	
Lapp, c....5	1	4	0	4	
O'ring, lf..4	2	2	0	0	
McI's, 1b.4	0	2	9	2	
C'way, 3b.4	0	0	2	2	
M'lone, 2b.4	0	1	3	5	
Kopf, ss..4	0	1	2	3	
Haas, p...4	1	1	1	2	
Total...39	7	15	27	19	

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Cree, Conway. (3,) Malone, Haas.

New York	0	1	0	3	2	2	4	1	2	—15
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	—7

Two-base hits—Oldring, (2,) Lapp. Three-base hit—Strunk. Earned runs—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Mullen; Peckinpaugh, Bauman, and Mullen. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen bases—Nunamaker, Peckinpaugh, Mullen, Oldring. Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Haas, 4. Bases on balls—Off Haas, 16. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Oldring.) Wild pitches—Haas, 3. Umpires — Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Johnson Shuts Out Red Sox.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Washington shut out Boston today, 5 to 0, with Walter Johnson pitching. The locals got only one hit off Mays in the first six innings, but batted him at will after he had been hit by Johnson in the seventh inning. Gandil stole second base three times and home once. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.4	1	1	2	0	
Foster, 3b.4	0	0	0	1	
Sh'nks, lf.3	2	1	3	0	
Milan, cf..4	1	1	3	0	
G'dil, 1b..4	1	1	8	0	
M'gan, 2b.3	0	0	2	2	
Ains'h, c..3	0	0	7	0	
M'Br'e, ss.3	0	0	2	4	
John'n, p..3	0	0	1	1	
Total..31	5	7	27	9	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, lf.5	0	0	2	1	0
Wag'r, 2b.4	0	0	1	2	
Sp'ker, rf.4	0	1	2	1	
Lewis, lf..4	0	2	0	0	
Hoblt'l, 1b.4	0	0	13	1	
Janv'n, ss.4	0	0	0	5	
Gard'r, 3b.3	0	1	0	1	
Thomas, c.3	0	0	6	1	
†Hen'rk'n.1	0	1	0	0	
Mays, p...2	0	0	1	3	
†Gainer ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..25	0	7	24	14	

*Batted for Thomas in ninth inning.
†Batted for Mays in ninth inning.
Errors—Hoblitzel, Thomas, Foster, McBride.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Johnson. Earned runs—Off Mays, 2. Three-base hit—Shanks. Sacrifice hit—Morgan. Stolen bases—Gandil, 4. Double play—Moeller and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Mays, 1; off Johnson, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Mays.) Struck out—By Mays, 5; by Johnson, 7. Time of game—One hour and fort-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Two More for White Sox.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Chicago made it five straight from Cleveland today by winning both ends of the double-header, 3 to 1, and 7 to 3. Cicotte slightly outpitched Hagerman in the first game and had better support. Klepfer pitched his first league game for Chicago in the second and proved very effective. Cleveland lost in the first inning when an error by Jackson and two passes were followed by J. Collins's triple. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf..4	1	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss.4	0	0	0	3	4
E. C'ns, 2b.4	1	3	1	4	
Four'r, 1b.4	1	2	11	0	
J. C'ns, rf..4	0	1	1	0	
Roth, lf...4	1	1	0	0	
Schalk, c..3	0	0	8	3	
Bl'k'e, 3b.3	0	1	1	2	
Cicotte, p.1	0	0	0	1	
Total..31	3	8	27	14	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf..4	0	2	2	2	0
T'ner, 3b..4	1	0	0	2	2
Chap'n, ss.4	0	0	1	2	
Jack'n, lb.3	0	1	10	0	
Graney, lf.3	0	2	3	0	
Smith, rf..3	0	1	1	1	0
Ham'd, 2b.3	0	0	0	1	
Egan, c...3	0	0	10	4	
Hag'r'n, p.2	0	0	0	2	
Bow'n, p..0	0	0	0	2	
*Southw'h.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..30	1	6	27	15	

*Batted for Hagerman in eighth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Smith, Egan.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Graney, E. Collins, Fournier. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Home run—Roth. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, 2. Stolen base—Turner. Double play—Weaver and Fournier. Hits—Off Hagerman, 8 in eight innings; off Bowman, none in one inning. Base on balls—Off Bowman, 1. Struck out—By Hagerman, 6; by Cicotte, 7. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf..4	1

MIDDLE STATES LAWN TENNIS—TRAVERS WINS ANOTHER GOLF CUP—ROWING

G. F. TOUCHARD GETS SURPRISE AT TENNIS

C. L. Johnston, Jr., Defeats Former Champion in Middle States Tourney.

Gustave F. Touchard's hope of regaining the title which he lost to Karl H. Behr last year was dashed to earth yesterday when he was eliminated in the third round of the tournament for the Middle States lawn tennis championship at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Mountain, N. J., by C. L. Johnston, Jr., former Amherst crack and New England intercollegiate champion. Touchard went down to defeat in a sensational three-set match to the tune of 2—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Johnston surprised the big gallery by brilliant stroking and staying qualities that carried him to victory in an uphill fight. The lanky ex-collegian was all over the court and handled Touchard's difficult cross-court shots with great skill.

It was after they had split even in the first two sets that the real battle began. With the score 2-love against him in the third, Touchard settled down and by continually working his young opponent out of position reeled off the next five games in a row. Johnston rallied and took the next two, making the score 5—4, but the effort seemed to have sapped his strength. Touchard ran the score up to 40—30 in his favor in the tenth game, and was within a point of capturing the set and match when Johnston made a sensational dash across the court, lifted one of Touchard's low bounders over the net, and dropped it at the feet of Touchard, who was too surprised to return it. Johnston proceeded to take the game, and each won on his service until the fifteenth, when the lanky New Englander broke through and took the odd game at 8—7. The last game was hard fought and went to deuce several times before Johnston captured it by a brace of placement shots from near the base line.

Johnston showed to best advantage with his long underhand cut stroke, which Touchard found difficult to negotiate. The latter, on the other hand, seemed to suffer from overconfidence in the third set, and his service was noticeably lacking in its usual sting.

Johnston will play L. D. Woodbury this afternoon for the right to compete in the semi-finals against the winner of the W. L. Pate-Harold Throckmorton match. Pate disposed of A. J. Read yesterday in straight sets, 6—4, 8—6. Throckmorton furnished a mild surprise by winning the third set of his unfinished match with Lindley Dunham of the day before at 7—5.

In all six players reached the fourth round yesterday, the others being G. A. L. Dionne, the West Side Tennis Club crack, and Walter Merrill Hall, holder of the Middle States title in 1911. Dionne will face Hall this afternoon and the winner will compete in the semi-finals with E. P. Larned. It is planned to run off the semi-finals this afternoon, the final round at 3 P. M. tomorrow, and the challenge round, in which Karl H. Behr will play the winner of this year's tournament at 3 P. M. Saturday.

The rejuvenated "Ned" Larned continued his successful advance yesterday by disposing of the veteran Henry W. Balch in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0. He was never extended, and took the match as a matter of practice.

Hall put in the busiest afternoon of all, disposing of three opponents in a row. After defeating George Stadel 6—0, 6—0, he tackled R. VanVliet, Jr., and after a spirited three-set match carried the day at 6—1, 1—6, 6—2. His hardest match was against Irving Riker. Hall was tired and unable to capture the first set until the game stood at 13-all. He then took the next two and walked off easily with the second set at 6—1.

In the men's doubles, the Throckmorton-Dunham combination advanced to the second round through the default of C. Koeniger and S. Jones, and had little trouble in reaching the third by defeating J. S. Jennedy and G. Stadel, 6—0, 6—2. After conquering Touchard, Johnston paired with Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment player, and took the measure of David McKay and G. F. McLain in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2.

The women's singles were begun yesterday with twenty-five women entered. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, made a runaway match of her contest with Mrs. H. H. Underhill, allowing the latter only five points in the first set which she took at 6—0, and granting only a few more in the second which she took by the same score. The defeat of Miss Florence Sheldon, the Montclair champion, by Miss Ina A. Kissel was the upset of the second round. Miss Sheldon easily won from Miss Katherine Potter, 6—2, 6—2, but was forced to bow to Miss Kissel at 6—3, 6—3. In the first round, Miss Kissel toyed with Miss Katherine Brunson and won as she pleased, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

Middle States Lawn Tennis Championship:
Men's Singles, First Round.—W. M. Hall defeated G. Stadel, 6—0, 6—0; G. F. Touchard defeated C. W. Gilmore, default.
Second Round—W. M. Hall defeated R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., 6—2, 1—6, 6—2; Peabody defeated Cedric Major, default; A. J. Read defeated Allen Brigaw, 6—4, 6—2.
Third Round—W. M. Hall defeated Irving Riker, 13—11, 6—1; L. D. Woodbury defeated Peabody, 6—1, 6—4; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated G. F. Touchard, 2—6, 6—4, 9—7; W. L. Pate defeated A. J. Read, 6—4, 8—6; Harold Throckmorton defeated Lindley Dunham, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.
Fourth Round—E. P. Larned defeated H. W. Balch, 6—2, 6—4.
Men's Doubles, First Round.—H. W. Balch and Clark defeated T. T. Cooke and Bennett, 6—4, 8—6; C. L. Johnston and A. R. Lovibond defeated D. McKay and G. F. McLain, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. Kennedy and G. Stadel defeated D. S. Moorhead and partner, default; H. Throckmorton and L. Dunham defeated C. Koeniger and S. Jones, default.
Second Round—H. Throckmorton and L. Dunham defeated J. S. Kennedy and G. Stadel, 6—0, 6—2.
Women's Singles, First Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. D. S. Moorhead, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Gwendolyn Brandon defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6; Mrs. Newton Adams defeated Miss Nichols, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Marion Holmes defeated Miss Dorothy Farrand, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. W. H. Underhill, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. Sidney R. Taylor, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edith Runk defeated Miss Katherine Force, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Katherine Potter, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Ina K. Kissel defeated Miss Katherine Brunson, 6—1, 6—2.
Second Round—Miss Constance Mordecai defeated Miss S. Henry, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Evelyn Runk defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—4, 6—2.

Campbell in Millrose Race.

Ray Campbell, the find of the 1915 athletic season, who three times this year has run under 1:55 for the half mile, yesterday notified the officials of the Millrose A. A. that he will come on from Chicago to take part in the 600-yard special race, which will be the feature of the club's games at Celtic Park on July 10. Campbell, who won the intercollegiate conference 880-yard championship for the University of Chicago, is rated as the best middle-distance performer in the West, and Eastern experts who have seen him in action believe he can defeat any athlete in the country at a half mile. He will find plenty of competition in the Millrose race, for the Wanamaker organization has invited only the best men at 600 yards to compete in the event. The race will serve Campbell as a good preparation for the Central Association tryouts for the National championships, which are scheduled for Chicago on July 19.

Athletes Cannot Go to Coast.

Three of the leading New York A. C. athletes, all of whom were considered sure point winners in the national track and field championships in San Francisco in August, will be unable to make the trip to the coast. Platt Adams, holder of more championships than any athlete in this country, is also in doubt as to whether he will go. Wesley Oler, Jr., intercollegiate high jump champion, and the best man at his specialty in the country, will have to forego the trip because of business, and the same reason is advanced by Willis Gordon, mile national junior champion, and Val Nichols, metropolitan quarter-mile title holder, are not traveling to San Francisco. Nichols and Oler may go to the Eastern tryouts, but Gordon will not. Adams probably will remain away, too.

WOMEN IN FINAL ROUND.

Miss Wagner and Mrs. Wallach to Play at New Rochelle.

Miss Marie Wagner, the State champion, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach will compete in the final round today of the women's singles at the Quaker Ridge championship tennis tournament on the courts of the New Rochelle Lawn Tennis Club, New Rochelle. In order to qualify Miss Wagner was compelled to play one of her strongest games of the season yesterday. In the semi-final round Miss Wagner was opposed by Miss Florence Ballin, who forced her opponent to three hard sets at 6—1, 2—6, 11—9. Miss Ballin, who has shown an improved game this year, was somewhat fatigued from a previous hard three-set match with Mrs. Royal Victor. In the lower half Mrs. Barger-Wallach won from Miss Helen Bernhardt at 6—2, 6—3. During the two matches in which Miss Ballin was engaged she played sixty-nine games, of which she won the majority.

Completing his unfinished match against L. Croley in straight sets, Vanderbilt B. Ward qualified for the semi-final round by defeating Benjamin M. Phillips. The latter failed to win a game in the first set, but carried the second to deuce. W. Halsey Wood scored an easy victory over H. L. Bowman, the Westchester schoolboy champion, in straight sets, and reached the round before the semi-final. The summary:

Quaker Ridge Championship, Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated L. Croley, 6—4, 6—3; W. Halsey Wood defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 6—1.
Fifth Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—0, 7—5.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. B. Rogers and W. Black defeated E. H. Henderson and E. H. Janes, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4; E. J. Fixman and Allen Behr defeated H. Adler and M. Goldman, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum and J. H. Steinkamp defeated Dr. J. J. Sinnott and L. Lawyer, 6—2, 6—2; Vanderbilt B. Ward and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated T. Cullom and F. P. Fox, 6—2, 6—4.
Second Round—E. J. Fixman and Allen Behr defeated George King and J. G. Cannon, Jr., 7—9, 8—6, 6—3.
Women's Singles.—Third Round—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Royal Victor, 6—4, 2—6, 9—7.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—1, 2—6, 11—9; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Helen Bernhardt, 6—2, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. A. Humphries and Iigo Hartmann defeated Miss Kahn and M. Goldman, by default; Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkamp defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chapin, by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Dr. A. W. Waite defeated Miss J. Leach and H. S. Silles, by default; Miss C. Barrett and O. Knittel defeated Miss Helen Bernhardt and H. Adler, by default.

A. A. U. GAMES ENTRIES.

Forty-five of Best Athletes from Metropolitan District to Compete.

That New York's best athletes will be opponents of the best performers in the East in the sectional tryouts for the national championships at Cambridge on Saturday became evident yesterday when the entries for the meeting were announced by the Amateur Athletic Union. Forty-five men from the Metropolitan Association have been named to take part in the meet, but less than two-thirds of this number will compete. The Boston Athletic Association has nominated a team that should figure strongly in the National Championship Committee's ultimate decision of the men who will journey to the Coast.

In the 100-yard dash Irving Howe, Colby College; Heaton I. Treadway and E. A. Teschner, Boston A. A.; H. Bostock, Pittsburgh; J. Hermon and Russell B. Merrill, Irish-American A. C., Boston; Brook Brewer, St. Alban's School, Washington; Roy F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C., and Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, are the nominees. The same men, with the addition of Thomas J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; R. M. Daley and Val Wilkie, New York A. C., are named in the 220-yard event.

The quarter-mile run will find on the starting mark W. B. Hoeffner, T. J. Halpin, Jr., Ridge; E. A. Teschner, T. K. Pennypacker, Boston A. A.; R. E. Lee, Irish-American A. C., Boston; James E. "Ted" Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; R. M. Bowser, unattached; E. Balentier, Knights of St. Antony; Val Wilkie and Frank Lagay, New York A. C.

"Ted" Meredith heads the list of candidates in the half-mile. Others entered are Dave Caldwell, John W. Ryan, E. J. Dempsey, D. Culper and Norman Taber, Boston A. A.; Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross College; Richard Taylor, Irish-American A. C., Boston; Joseph Bromilow and Edward Fraser, New York A. C., New York.

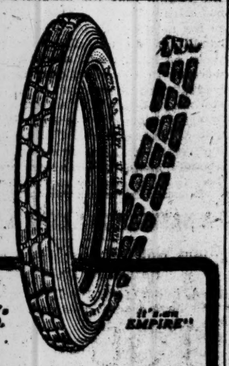
In the mile will be H. F. Mahoney, R. P. Greene, F. L. McGrath, Norman S. Taber, W. W. Kent, Boston A. A.; R. G. Brown, Irish-American A. C., Boston; E. Sullivan, Providence; J. W. Overton, Yale; W. R. Kivlat, Irish-American A. C., and Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A.

Hannes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.; C. Southworth, Harvard A. A.; H. E. Weeks and A. R. Rathgeb, Irish-American A. C., Boston; J. W. Overton, Yale; J. Henigen, C. Horne, F. Faller, Dorchester Club, and Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A., are the nominations in the five-mile run.

Brown's Athletic Coach Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—Eddie O'Connor, coach of track athletics at Brown University, tendered his resignation today to Dr. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics. His successor will be named within a few days. To those who have watched O'Connor's work on the hill, the resignation came as a great surprise. Norman Taber, the crack miler, who was a member of the Olympic team at Stockholm was developed by O'Connor and Brown's best relay teams have been brought out since he has had charge of the department.



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TRAVERS'S GOLF DEFEATS MARSTON

Open Champion Wins Possession of Lynnewood Hall Cup at Noble, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., open golf champion of the United States, gained permanent possession of the second Lynnewood Hall cup this afternoon by defeating Max Marston of Baltusrol, the New Jersey title holder, in the final match for this gold trophy played over the course of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club at Noble. Travers won by 2 up and 1 to play, but Marston fought hard after a very poor start, and only lost out on the seventeenth green.

Travers won a "leg" on this cup in 1906 and again in 1908. Harold B. McFarland of Huntingdon Valley, won the first of these trophies ten years ago, so the donor, Mrs. George D. Widener, presented another one for annual competition.

From the start of the tournament on Monday morning Travers and Maraton were picked as the probable finalists, and it was predicted that Marston would give his veteran opponent a hard battle.

Starting out this afternoon, however, Travers played the first five holes in par, while Marston, apparently a bit nervous, was a stroke over on each hole, and so allowed Travers to pile up the seemingly overwhelming lead of five holes.

On the sixth green, however, Marston ran down a long and difficult putt for a "bird" three. Encouraged by this he halved the seventh and eighth holes in par fives, losing a chance to win the eighth by a too long second shot, the ball rolling across the green. Travers put his second shot out of bounds going to the ninth and Marston won the hole, leaving him three up at the turn.

Travers played par golf on every hole of the outward journey except the ninth, and had a 38 for the nine holes, exactly what he took this morning and yesterday morning. Their cards for the outward jaunt:

Travers—									
Out	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	6—39
Marston—									
Out	5	4	6	5	4	3	5	5	4—41

It was on the homeward journey that Marston took a wonderful brace and came very close to pulling the match out of the fire. First of all, he ran down a twenty-foot putt for a 4 at the tenth hole, then played the eleventh in par 4 to Travers's 5. This spurt left him only 1 down. He came within a fraction of an inch of holeing his approach shot for a 2 on the twelfth, but the hole was halved in par 3s, as Travers's approach shot was perfect, leaving the ball dead on the cup.

Marston threw away the thirteenth hole by bad judgment in placing his drive and then in trying to play through instead of around an oak tree. This was really the turning point of the match, and it was the belief of most of those who were following the contest that Marston took rather a desperate chance, considering that he was 1 down with only six holes left to play.

The fourteenth was halved in par 4s, but driving for the fifteenth Marston sent his ball into the bed of a little creek in front of the green. He got out well and apparently had a good chance to halve the hole in 4s, but Travers ran down a ten-foot putt for a "bird" three. The ball hung on the lip of the cup for a moment before dropping in.

This seemed to settle the match, for it made Travers 3 up, with only three holes to go, but Marston refused to "crack." He outplayed the open champion on the long tenth hole and reduced the latter's lead to 2 up, with 2 holes to go.

Both played the seventeenth perfectly, halving it in par 4s and the match was over, with Travers the victor by 2 up and 1 to play. Barring the long seventeenth, both played fine golf on the last lap of their long journey. The cards:

Travers—									
In	3	5	5	4	4	3	5	7	4—33
Marston—									
In	2	4	3	6	4	4	6	4	4—33

In the semi-final round this morning Travers defeated Dr. H. K. Neiffer of the home club, 4 up 3 to play, while Marston easily defeated Richard Mott of the home club, 6 up, 4 to play.

Wrestlers Zbyszko and Aberg Win.

Waldek Zbyszko, the young Polish wrestler, and Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, last night engaged in the hardest bout contested in the Graeco-Roman tournament in the Manhattan Opera House, but the Pole triumphed after 42:58. Zbyszko vanquished Linow with a body hold after flooring him with a head in chancery grasp. The match was comparatively free from roughness, and the contestants devoted themselves more to wrestling than joking, which has been the case in many of the exhibitions. Linow was handicapped in the later stages of the match by lack of wind, after he had been choked by pieces of the felt mat. It took him five minutes to recover. Alexander Aberg, the world's champion, had little trouble disposing of Joan Tigan, the Mongolian, throwing him in 11:55, with a reverse body hold. Leo Pardello, substituting for Pierre Le Colonge, who has dropped from the tournament on account of illness, went twenty minutes to a draw with George Lurich. Wilhelm Beran, the German, was compelled to retire because of injuries to his neck.

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Studebakers	$225, $800, $850, $400 to $650
Cadillacs	$200, $350, $450, $550 to $1200
Maxwell (1914) "Four"	$375
Maxwell "Six"	$650
Buicks, $250, $450, $650; Hupmobile "32" (like new) $375; Palmer-Singer "Sixty" Roadster	$950
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TRIPLE TIE IN GOLF.

Philadelphia Women Leaders in Tournament at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., June 23.—A triple tie for the medal between Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox and Miss Eleanor Chandler, all of Philadelphia, lent interest to the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the women's invitation golf tournament on the links of the Shawnee Country Club today. Mrs. Barlow and Miss Chandler got their scores of 96 easily, but Mrs. Fox, being among the last to finish, had to hole a long putt for three on the home green to get into the tie.

Miss Chandler had her partner, Mrs. Barlow, apparently beaten up to the Binniekill, or water hole, but then the Huntingdon Valley girl got into the stream and took 7 strokes, whereas the former Eastern champion got a 3, thereby picking up 4 strokes. At the home hole, as against 6 for Miss Chandler left the pair even. The score:

First Eight.—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 96; Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, 96; Miss Eleanor T. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 96; Mrs. K. Billstein, Bala, 101; Miss Florence McNeely, Merion, 101; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 104; Mrs. Albert MacDonald, Plainfield, 107; Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills, 107.
Second Eight.—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 108; Mrs. J. Pryor Williamson, Wilkes-Barre, 110; Mrs. Florian Kreig, Shawnee, 110; Miss C. E. Pickhardt, Englewood, 110; Miss Jeanette Storrs, Scranton, 111; Miss M. Randall, Fox Hills, 112; Mrs. William I. Saaman, Richmond County, 118; Miss E. G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 130; Mrs. W. S. Heller, Wilmington, 116.
Third Eight.—Miss Irma Waterhouse, Hackensack, 117; Mrs. J. H. Curtis, Greenwich, 123; Mrs. J. Swiger, Greensburg, 123; Mrs. D. C. Ogden, Greensburg, 124; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 125; Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 129; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 134.

HUDSON RIVER GOLF.

Stuart D. Connolly Wins Test Round at Rockland C. C.

In a strong wind, which made scoring difficult, Stuart D. Connolly of the home club, former Metropolitan junior champion, won the medal in the qualifying round of the Hudson River tournament yesterday over the links of the Rockland Country Club at Palisades. His score was 78. Although provision was made for three sixteens, all of which were filled, only four clubs were represented in the competition, a strange fact being that the Powelton Club of Newburg, often the scene of this event, had no entries.

The four-cornered tie for the last place in the chief division, and this matter will be settled this morning. The scores:

Stuart D. Connolly, Rockland, 78; C. V. Benton, Sasgkill, 82; C. H. Brown, Sasgkill, 83; J. S. Loomis, Rockland, 84; A. L. Seelingmann, Sasgkill, 84; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, 87; H. S. Jennings, Twaalfskill, 87; W. H. S. Barren, Dutchess, 87; S. S. Evans, Rockland, 88; R. L. Smith, Dutchess, 88; E. M. Carroll, Rockland, 88; T. Van Schaick, Dutchess, 88; Carl Osterhold, Sasgkill, 89; W. Wetterau, Dutchess, 90; H. S. Dey, Sasgkill, 90; F. Coykendall, Twaalfskill, 90; E. V. Watson, Dutchess, 90; R. H. Goss, Rockland, 91; S. W. Fox, Jr., Rockland, 91; C. T. Small, Rockland, 92; H. Nelson, Dutchess, 92; S. C. Miller, Rockland, 92; F. Longacre, Sasgkill, 93; W. C. Ross, Rockland, 94; H. Armstrong, Rockland, 95; L. Griffiths, Sasgkill, 96; Carroll Moore, Sasgkill, 96; F. W. Frost, Rockland, 96; A. C. Youngs, Sasgkill, 99; E. V. Pitkin, Sasgkill, 100; J. Kelley, Dutchess, 100; E. A. Mowy, Rockland, 100; P. M. Dyer, Rockland, 100; R. H. Titus, Rockland, 101; G. A. Loeser, Rockland, 102; R. S. Jarvis, Sasgkill, 103; D. H. M. Smith, Rockland, 103; W. Jahne, Sasgkill, 104; M. J. Wright, Rockland, 105; R. Williams, Rockland, 106; V. C. Sherrell, Dutchess, 107; E. B. Mallory, Rockland, 106; W. H. Fallon, Rockland, 107; M. T. Mills, Rockland, 109; H. Oltman, Rockland, 109; D. Loomis, Rockland, 109; W. T. Thompson, Rockland, 110; W. P. Agnes, Rockland, 127.

Fox Hills Wins Team Golf.

As a curtain raiser for the annual invitation tournament of the Fox Hills Golf Club, which begins today, there was a team match yesterday between Fox Hills and Upper Montclair, the home combination winning by 24 points to 8 on the Nassau system of scoring.

Early in the day individual matches were in order, and in this phase of the competition Fox Hills gathered in fifteen points to the visitors' five. Later matches were played, and again the Staten Islanders won by 9 to 3. The summary:

SINGLES.

FOX HILLS.		UPPER MONTCLAIR	
A. F. Kammer	1	Henry Moir	0
Chisholm Beach	1	J. W. Barmeah	0
John W. McMenamy	0	Carl H. Farley	0
F. Allaire	0	C. Schoppmoes	3
Lloyd Tefft	3	Hugh Adair	2
J. D. Newman	3	A. Bentley	0
J. G. Batterson	3	F. Sweeney	0
Jacob A. Janin	3	E. S. Whitlock	0
Total	15	Total	5

FOURBALL.

Kammer and Beach	3	Moir and Earnshaw	0
McMenamy and Allaire	0	Farley and Schoppmoes	3
Tefft and Newman	3	Adair and Bentley	0
Batterson and Janin	3	Sweeney and Whitlock	0
Total	9	Total	3
Grand total	24	Grand total	8

BOAT RACE CROWDS INVADE NEW LONDON

Yale and Harvard Crews Practice Racing Starts on the Thames.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Word has been received that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will witness the Yale-Harvard regatta on Friday. He will arrive in New London Harbor about 8 o'clock in the morning on the Government dispatch boat Dolphin. Valentine Chappell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, today announced that the officials' boats at the regatta would be as follows: Referees' boat, August Belmont's Scout; Judges' boat, Morton F. Plant's Kanawha; committee's boat, Earl Dodge's Alacrity.

Although New London is fast filling up with yachts and lovers of college rowing, the Yale and Harvard quarters were more nearly deserted today than at any time since the arrival of the oarsmen in their training camps. Most of the alumni went to either Cambridge or New Haven for the commencement exercises. Both coaches, Guy Nickalls and Jim Wray, sent the rowing squad of the two universities through a stiff rehearsal of racing starts. Yale stole a march on Harvard last year by getting an unusually fast start, and both colleges are now keenly alive to the advantage of such an opening of the main race.

All the Yale crews rowed above the quarters, where the turn in the Thames hid them from the sight of the Harvard camp. Nickalls drilled the 'Varsity and freshman eights, while Giannini kept the second 'Varsity eight active in practicing a rapid getaway.

Captain Harry Murray of the Harvard crew came to Yale quarters with William Meikleham, referee for all the races of tomorrow and Friday, and conferred regarding a rehearsal of starting the crews. Meikleham will drill both sets of crews tomorrow in getting away at the crack of the pistol. It has been decided to start the first of the preliminary races, the freshman four-cared contest, tomorrow afternoon at 6 o'clock. The graduates' eight-mile event will follow at 6:30.

Harvard's morning and evening program consisted of a conditioning paddle two miles down the river and back, the three eights going out separately about fifteen minutes apart. Racing starts were practiced frequently this morning. This evening the Harvard oarsmen celebrated the victory of their baseball nine in winning the Yale series. They imported the New London Brass Band upstream in the Harvard launch, the band giving its répertoire on the lawn in front of the Harvard 'Varsity dining room while the oarsmen were at dinner. College airs were new to the New London musicians, but they blew themselves to "Fair Harvard" and "Down with Yale" lustily. The music was painfully audible at the Yale quarters, half a mile up the river.

Atlantic Yacht Club Dinner.

Flag officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club met their fellow-members at a dinner in the Sea Gate house of the organization last night. It was the first entertainment of the Summer season, and more than one hundred members and their friends were present. At the guest table were Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Vice Commodore L. T. Petersen, Rear Commodore H. E. Jones, Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Colonel Allen, U. S. A.; Fleet Captain Alvah Nickerson, and the other members of Commodore Blackton's official family. During the dinner there was a cabaret show arranged by Francis A. Weismann, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Smith and Weinert aMtched.

Gunboat Smith and Charley Weinert of Newark have been matched in a ten-round bout to take place at Ebbets Field on July 1.

PENN'S TIME TRIAL FAIR.

Rowing Steward Upholds Courtney's Junior Eligibility Contention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—All the college oarsmen except the three crews of Pennsylvania were out tonight for practice. Coach Nickals gave his crews a rest because of the hard row this morning, when the 'Varsity crew was sent over the four miles on a time trial. The time, Nickals announced, was 20 minutes 8 seconds, which is considered fairly fast, but not equal to that made by two other of the Varsity crews now in training.

Coach Courtney heard today from Public Service Commissioner Frank Irvine, a former member of the Board of Stewards, to the effect that it was understood that any oarsman who had rowed in a four-mile race was barred from the junior crews. Nothing has been heard from Stewards Thomas Wreath of Pennsylvania and Morton Borque of Columbia on the matter.

This evening the Cornell, Syracuse, and Stanford crews all went down the river, the Syracuse and Stanford eights practicing starts and spurts, while Coach Courtney gave his Ithacans a long easy paddle. The Columbia crews had an easy row because of the choppy water.

BRITISH BOXERS WIN.

Lewis Easily Outpoints Marto and Thomas Beats Mooney at Rink.

Three international boxing contests were staged last night at St. Nicholas Rink, two of which were won by Britons and the honors in the third went to America. Kid Lewis, the clever English welterweight, made his first appearance since defeating Kid Graves, and showed the same cleverness against Johnny Marto that earned for him the decision over Graves. Lewis easily outpointed his man in every one of the ten rounds, Marto failing to land more than three blows during the contest. In the eighth round, Lewis had Graves in a bad way, but lacked the punch to finish the contest. The bout was too one-sided to be interesting.

Benny Leonard was scheduled to box Harry Thomas of England in the semi-final, but his manager telephoned to Jimmy Johnston that Leonard would not be able to appear and Joe Mooney was substituted. Thomas had an easy time, using both hand to advantage and meeting his opponent's rushes with straight jabs and uppercuts.

In the opening contest of six rounds, Artie Edwards of New Jersey outpointed Percy Aubrey of Wales. Edwards, who is a rugged boxer, used forcing tactics and overcame Aubrey's cleverness.

GRENDA TAKES CYCLE LEAD.

Displaces Goullet for Five-mile Professional Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Alf Grenda of Australia won the five-mile professional bicycle championship at the velodrome tonight, which places him first in the championship series. Reggie McNamara was second; Bob Spears, another Australian, third, and Oscar Egg of Switzerland, fourth. Kramer was unplaced. Alf Goullet, the leader for the title up to tonight, failed to win a point.

By winning one heat of his match with Harry Kaiser of the Bronx, Cesare Moretti of Italy won the race. The first heat was a dead one, and both riders fell in the second heat, when Kaiser ran into the Italian. Kaiser was beaten by five inches in the deciding heat.

Donald McDougall, former amateur champion, won the half mile professional handicap from the 60-yard mark. Fred Weber, 70 yards, was second, and William Morton, 55 yards, third. Grenda, the scratch man, finished fourth two lengths behind the winner in 0:32 3-5, a full second under the world's record.

The professional invitation race was won by Raymond Eaton of Newark in a driving finish with George Cameron of the Bronx. Jake Magin, Newark, was third, and Willie Hanley of California, fourth.

Hans Ohrt, representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, won the half-mile national championship, which places him on even terms with Tim Sullivan of New Haven in the title struggle with five points. Fred Taylor of Newark was second, Tom Grimm of the Bayview Wheelmen, third, and Harry Cordes of New York, fourth. Taylor, who was transferred to the professional class four months ago, was reinstated today.

The scratch riders failed to qualify in the two-thirds-mile amateur handicap, which went to John Stasbie of Newark, 65 yards. Elmer Bundt of Buffalo, 70 yards, was second, and August Lang of Newark, 55 yards, third.

Velodrome Races Are On Tonight.

The bicycle meet scheduled for Tuesday night at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, consisting of fifteen motorpaced, sprint and one-hour races, will take place tonight. The feature on the card will be a ten-mile handicap for the best two out of three heats decided. Wiley, George Beres, and Victor Linart, the winner to face Clarence Carman and Tom Didier next Saturday night. Frenchy Elm, Jackie Clark, Bob Spear, and Harry Kaiser will race four one-mile heats in the motorpace event; the one scoring the most points will get first money. The winner will be matched with Alf Goullet and two other cracks in a similar event Saturday night. Hans Ohrt and Tom Grimm will be the scratch men in a three-quarter-mile sprint handicap of five heats and a final. There will also be a one mile open and a two mile open for Greater New York and Long Island riders only. The Empire City Wheelers of Brooklyn have the largest entry list in the event with Tom Bello and Jerry Nunnato as the two best bets of the club.

Meyers Wins City A. C. Wrestling.

After forty minutes of wrestling Lieut. Capt. Harry Meyers defeated E. W. Smith in the final bout of the City Athletic Club tournament last night in the club gymnasium. More than twenty contestants were eliminated during the tournament, but the final bout was the most interesting of the lot. Each contestant broke a number of holds, and the men worked hard for a fall. Meyers finally pinned Smith's shoulders to the mat with a half-Nelson hold.

Right! By platoons! March, RHEINAROONS!
Advance without a fear,
Old General Thirst has never durst
To face good Rheingold Beer!

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Rheingold Beer, good as gold, pure as gold, the color of gold, with the Rheingold name, can be bought of any dealer, and will satisfy any taste.

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Cortina, a Famous Summer Resort
Italian Cavalry and Milan Riots
Summit of Falzarego Pass near Cortina
Fortified Passes Approaching Storo
Strategic Positions in Falzarego Pass
Arrival of Italians in Village of Pontebbo.

Fighting for Gate to Transcaucasia

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

CITY HOME RULE.

Mayor MITCHEL told the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention that representatives of fifty-five cities of this State favor home rule. No doubt it might be possible to frame a home rule amendment acceptable to these fifty-five cities, but that is only proposed, not yet accomplished. The fact that fifty-five cities favor any home rule proposal whatever, irrespective of its formulation, shows what little progress has been made in thinking out the subject. There is little risk in saying that whatever home rule proposal is adopted some of these fifty-five cities will dislike it as much as they dislike the present system. Certainly that is true of this city. Its representatives frankly disagree with each other as to what ought to be put into the new style of city government. On the old or present kind of government the theory is that cities are much alike in most respects and that charters covering those points may well be uniform, leaving peculiarities of individual cases to be covered in special amendments of the regulation charter. The pending proposal is to make each charter unique, retaining only the few points of uniformity which even the home rulers recognize as necessary.

If the suggestion were to adopt a uniform charter which had been proved by experience to be incapable of maladministration the affirmative might almost argue itself. The case is that charters thought excellent have failed, in the opinion of some, and, therefore, it is thought that home rule argues itself. But how so? New York accepted its present charter but a few years ago, and the present system of charters for classes of cities is even more recent. All these charters embody excellent thought and are not shown to have any inherent defect. There is no necessity that any city should be misgoverned under the present charters. So far as they are failures—and it must be admitted that the government of no city is completely successful—it is the fault of the electorate or of the administration, the fault of either being the fault of the other under popular government. Any city which wishes better government for itself can accomplish it under the present system by securing better administrators. If it be objected that that is impossible, it is plain that the same objection lies against complete home rule. The plan will not work itself. It will require vigilant electorates and competent administrators as much as the present system, which it is proposed to reject not because of demonstrated defects, but upon promises of accomplishment under home rule. Who will guarantee the promises?

The spokesmen for this city would have strengthened their case for home rule if they had shown failure to get charter amendments to suit them, or had named cases in which the Legislature had imposed objectionable requirements. Yet the worst case cited by Mayor MITCHEL, the one requiring an addition to the salary list of $5,000,000 annually, was accepted by the Mayor of the city and could not have been passed over his veto. Surely it would be easier to enact such objectionable salary increases under home rule, without State oversight, than to pass them through both State and City Legislatures. High on the list of the Mayor's specifications of what home rule should include is "the right to "acquire and operate public utilities "and the right to determine what "shall be construed as a public util-"ity." The Mayor makes glowing predictions of benefits to be accomplished by this freedom to enter into all sorts of trade speculations with public funds. The more emphasis the Mayor lays on this point the less headway he will make with those who have convictions against speculations except at the risk of the speculator's personal funds. Speculations with tax moneys are as exhilarating as champagne. There is no apparent limit to tax money, and there is no limit whatever to promises of what may be accomplished with its use. The Mayor specifies that he wants home rule so that the city may proceed with its market plans. The fact that the city lost $245,000 on its markets in 1914 is not conclusive. Perhaps the worth of the loss was realized in other ways. But if the city has been able to lose $245,000 on markets without home rule, what would be the limit under home rule? And what of the unmentioned items? The Mayor may not have forgotten his espousal of rapid transit plans which did cost the city years of growth, and which would have been a disaster if executed in their entirety. That mistake would have been easier of accomplishment under home rule. Not even under the excellent and approved administration of the Mayor would the city care to expose itself to errors of judgment without limit. The reluctance would increase with the sincerity and enthusiasm of those planning wealth for the city by doing everything in the way of public utility with public funds.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE LAW.

The American Federation of Arts at Washington is ill-pleased with the law under which express companies must now exact $3 for each $1,000 of value on works of art and the full value of a shipment must be declared. The Federation of Arts has every reason to complain. One of its principal activities was sending traveling exhibitions of pictures and sculpture to places more or less remote from art centres. Last year twenty-six such exhibitions were held in 124 places. One, composed of forty paintings, went first to Norman, Okla., and then made a circuit of the more important Texas cities. Another was sent to Dayton, Ohio, and thence made a circuit of the cities in the Middle West. A third went to Sioux Falls, S. D., then to Seattle, and later to a number of cities on the Pacific Coast. These typical examples indicate how far the modest candle of the federation sends its rays into an artless world.

The demand for the exhibitions is eager, the towns requesting them bear the transportation expenses, and the federation undertakes the labor involved in assembling and forwarding the objects. The interest awakened all over the country has been sufficient to justify the enterprise as an attempt at "constructive civilization."

Now the situation has become extremely difficult for the federation and for other societies that send out traveling exhibitions.

THE CITY'S BIRTHDAY.

The difficulty of casting a horoscope for the city's five hundredth birthday is increased by the accomplishments of its first 250 years, celebrated today. Nobody would have dared to predict the realities of today, and they are so great that the mere carrying of them out on mathematical lines presents incredible certainties. Manhattan was sold for a string of wampum, before the present city was dreamed of, and already its assessed values are eight billions. If eight billions can be produced from nothing, what can be produced with eight billions as a starter? No sum can be too great to be named, for values depend upon population, and the growth of New York's population surpasses the growth of values.

At the beginning of the last century the population of Brooklyn Borough alone was a mere 5,740, and it is now reckoning the days until it shall include two millions. Half the area of that borough has only one-eighth of the population, about nine to the acre compared with seventy-nine to the acre in the rest of the borough. If Brooklyn could put seventy-nine people on an acre without the dual subway, what ought it to accomplish with sixteen rapid transit tracks running into a district where there are 400 to the acre, and where the cost of homes is an irresistible centrifugal force? The same questions may be asked regarding Queens, which is both larger and emptier than Brooklyn, and with equal transit facilities.

These calculations were worked out with much care before the city embarked upon its $300,000,000 subway venture, and the figures the forecasters use are multiples of billions of nickels. On the experience of a century the population of New York has increased about 46 per cent. each decade. The calculation for the dual subway allowed the city 21,000,000 population in 1960, and the dual subway will carry 21,000,000,000 passengers. Turning these figures back into real estate values it is necessary to believe that the values of Manhattan will be translated into comparable values around some of the new traffic centres. The values of the Bronx will no doubt be carried into Brooklyn and Queens, and the values of those boroughs will be carried into contiguous counties. If the experience of the growth of the city itself is repeated, some of these values will grow faster at the remoter distances, as Harlem grew in population and values, while Forty-second Street values were stagnant. Therefore analogy requires us to believe that city values may be carried a long way toward Montauk, or perhaps clear there, and them work backward toward the sections nearer the central boroughs.

Will the city cohere under this tremendous growth? Or if it nominally coheres, preserving identity under one organization, is it not likely that it will add to its boroughs in districts not now part of it? The natural growth would be into districts tributary to centres served by convenient transit facilities. If the city extends its subways throughout its growth few will take daily rides over the maximum distances. It is more likely that the New York of the future will include groups as distinct as cities like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh. The federal system of the charter is elastic and capable of indefinite extension. The New York of 250 years from now is likely to be made up of communities organized about the transit facilities, with no more reference to the political divisions into boroughs than now is paid to the county divisions. The boroughs may survive, but when the population grows there will be city-like communities within the boroughs. The New York of the future will truly be an imperial city of cities, worthy of the Empire State.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

We learn from the English press that the appeal to women to register for war service, issued some weeks ago, and including a reference to "the lighter branches of armament work," has resulted in the creation of an entirely new industry for women. Of the 50,000 or more who did register in response to the appeal a large proportion expressed their preference for the armament work, in most cases having only a vague idea of the tasks involved. At the present moment about 300 women are employed at the works at Barrow-in-Furness, where shrapnel shells are made, and a new range of shops approaching completion will provide accommodation for 1,000 more.

A shell goes through about twenty-five stages in the process of making and women are engaged in the work at most of these. The first stages of drawing it from the furnace, shaping it roughly into a deep pot, and centring it are undertaken by men. The women, however, stand at the boring lathes by which the casings are smoothed down, at the machines which give the correct lines to the conical-nosed casings, at those which test the screw-thread as to gauge, and those connected with the finished brasswork of the fuses. When the shells are ready women fill them with the bullets, which are about the size of small marbles and so precisely the same in weight and size that when the charge is weighed each shell contains the same number as its neighbor. After the shells are filled the women pour in the boiling resin which fixes the bullets in a cohesive mass until the discharge. The putting in of the explosive is done by men, but the women undertake the soldering and the final polishing off of the superfluous lead.

A writer for The Daily Telegraph who has visited the factory describes the women workers as wearing dark-blue striped cotton overalls and a cap of the same material to protect the hair from flying particles of metal, also thick leather gloves for the rougher parts of the work, a uniform that is provided by the employers. The work is done in three shifts of eight hours each.

Other war service undertaken by the Englishwomen includes shaping and sewing the covering and wings of aircraft and plan-tracing, in both of which they have shown precision of hand and intelligence, also a high sense of honor in keeping closely the secrets of the highly significant activities of their employers. It is not expected that peace when it comes will very greatly change their place in these industries. They are an improvement on the boy laborers for whom they have been substituted in certain departments of the work.

THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

It is significant that Berlin and Vienna do not report the capture of many guns or the taking of many prisoners in the operations which have dislodged the Russians from their defensive positions in Galicia. The advance of the Austro-German forces brought about the defeat and the retreat of the Russians. But it was not a rout. While it is not necessary to accept all the complacent explanations and theories of the retreat that we get from Petrograd, it is evident that the Russians retired in decent order and with some deliberation. They were able to save their guns, they did not lose many men. Even from Lemberg they had withdrawn a great part of the defending force before the place was "stormed" by the enemy. All this confirms the explanation given two or three weeks ago that the retirement of the Russians was due not to a lack of men, but to a shortage of ammunition. The Germans and the Austrians were abundantly supplied—they literally "sprayed" the Russian defenses with shells. No skill in tactics, no superiority of force would have enabled the Russians to withstand such an attack unless they could return the enemy's fire.

The recapture of Przemysl and of Lemberg was assured when Japan made her numerous demands upon China, accompanied by an ultimatum. Up to the middle of February Japan had sent to Russia over the Trans-Siberian Railway more than $40,000,000 worth of war [illegible]. When China [illegible] and extreme demands made upon her by Japan there arose unexpectedly the possibility of a second war in the Far East. The export to Russia of guns and shells from the Japanese factories was necessarily suspended. Japan had to make provision for her own needs in the contingency of a war with China. The Chinese Government yielded, that danger has passed, the export of munitions to Russia has been resumed, and apparently in large volume. Dispatches from Tokio published on Tuesday tell of the great accumulation at Vladivostok of munitions of war intended for the use of the Russian army. The shipments arriving at that port are in excess of the forwarding capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The port of Archangel is now ice-free, also, and Serbian diplomatic agents who have arrived here this week report an "increased manufacture of shells in all "parts of Russia and Siberia."

If we may assume that these reports of fresh supplies of ammunition in large quantities for the use of the Russian armies are true, the fortune that awaits the forces of Germany and of Austria in their further advance through Galicia will depend upon the use the Russians have made of their opportunity to prepare new lines of defense. If they have fallen back to positions capable of being effectively defended, the renewal of their ammunition supply should enable them not merely to check the enemy's forward movement but to make the holding of his advanced positions a matter of no little peril. The Austro-German armies are now far to the eastward of the positions they held so long. Their advance has been so great and so rapid that if confronted by formidable opposing forces well supplied with guns and shells they might find it difficult to hold what they have gained.

The uncertain factor is the ability of the Russians to make a firm stand. At any rate, there is a considerable probability that the dispatch of a million or more men to the western front, where the French are now giving the Germans a good deal of trouble, may have to be deferred.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Knew Support Was Lacking.

There is considerable reason for uncertainty as to just what was the state of mind of the men and boys that gathered in and around Atlanta, apparently with the intention of doing something to punish Governor SLATON for commuting FRANK'S sentence. There were a good many of them, and they expressed opinions more or less ferocious. They even walked and rode out to the Governor's house in the suburbs with all the usual mob manifestations of the will to do something distinctly serious. One notices, however, that, the small guard of militiamen were not assailed with anything worse than a few bricks, thrown, presumably, from comparatively safe seclusion in the rear of the crowds, and that no necessity for shooting, even as judged by amateur soldiers, arose to turn the demonstration into a disastrous conflict.

Indeed, so quickly and easily were the clamorous rioters dispersed that their mood could hardly have been very desperate. Of course it may be that nothing tragical happened merely because no bold and efficient leader of the mob made his appearance, but that is in itself significant, for usually, or always, when a large number of men are deeply moved, one or another of them does develop enough of directing and commanding power to turn the aggregated wishes into action. It must be remembered, too, in judging these vociferous critics of the Governor, that armed men, acting with legal authority, have an immense advantage in dealing with men who know themselves to be in a position permitting the infliction upon them of pain and even death with impunity.

Still, with all allowances made, the behavior of this particular mob indicated lack of self-confidence—an appreciation of what is unquestionably a fact, that they represented only a part, a small part, and not the best part, of local sentiment, and that really violent action against a man who, in the exercise of legal authority, had used his discretion in accordance with his conscience, would be extremely dangerous to all who took a hand in it. The Georgia papers, or most of them, have seen a light at last, and all that speak at all are defending the Governor for doing what he thought was right.

Bracelets Worn at Golf.

Whoever gives thoughtful consideration to the tale printed yesterday about the loss and subsequent finding of a $30,000 bracelet on the Great Neck golf links, is apt to feel his mind swinging alternately from wonder to admiration and back again in a highly confusing way.

The admiration is for the boy who succeeded in finding the bracelet by using his brains after the Sherlock Holmes fashion to determine where it probably was, while everybody else seems merely to have hunted at random over vast expanses where success was no more than barely possible. But before one has dwelt long on this demonstration of the boy's intelligence—and of its lack in his peers and his elders—there surges up with insistent demands for attention the question why anybody wore a $30,000 bracelet while playing golf. And there comes in the wonder.

Of course one might ask why anybody, anywhere, should wear a bracelet of any value, large or small, but such an inquiry could only come from a person quite unversed in anthropology and therefore ignorant of how firmly innumerable generations of savages have fixed upon their descendants—meaning all of us—a fond desire to hang bits of shiny metal and stone wherever on the body it can be done conveniently. None of us is quite free from that atavistic yearn, and those in whom it has been in some degree weakened by civilization should be cautiously charitable about criticising others who more fully and frankly illustrate an inclination which, since it must once have been useful, can safely be called—well, say, innocent.

The savage, it should be remembered, is a person who knows his or her business of living thoroughly and conducts it efficiently. In that stage of existence foolishness and incompetence are incompatible with existence, so probably enough it is the persistence in us of primitive instincts and customs that saves us from extinction. Why laugh at them, therefore, or even affect disdain?

MALADY OF RIGID MIND.

How It Divides and Confuses the Friends of Humanity.

Cambridge, Mass., June 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "single-track mind" is a very common malady; and the result is especially unfortunate when, as often happens, the merits of a question require that the mind shall hold two different ideas at the same time.

Such is the case with this overshadowing issue of war and peace. Most minds tend to give themselves up altogether either to the idea of war or the idea of peace, and to identify themselves exclusively either with the propaganda of non-resistance or with that of belligerency and military preparedness. Such minds proceed forthwith to attack the opposite idea, with the result that they divide into two parties—those who condemn all belligerency as vicious "militarism" and those who attack all efforts to promote peace as a sentimental "pacificism." It is this liability to a blind and narrow fanaticism that may justify the following commonplace remarks.

At the present juncture in the world's history, it is necessary both to recognize the fact and possibility of war, and also to seek by all the means in one's power to bring about the age of peace. The one duty is no less urgent and no less solemn than the other. There is nothing paradoxical or peculiar about this double attitude. It is the rule of life. In every progressive activity—political, moral, social, and personal—it is necessary both to meet existing conditions as they are and also to change those conditions in the direction of what they ought to be.

A clearer recognition of this truism might do something to prevent the confusion of mind that divides the friends of humanity and causes their efforts to be conflicting rather than complementary. It might, for example, lead Bishop Greer and Miss Jane Addams to see the wisdom of self-defense or the obligation to champion the oppressed; and Colonel Roosevelt and Congressman Gardner to acknowledge the importance of the cult of gentleness and fraternity.

RALPH BARTON PERRY.

The Jews Now In Spain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much pleasure the sympathetic letter of my colleague, Professor Shepherd, published in your issue of this morning. The idea that the Jews should once more take up residence in Spain is one which naturally fires the imagination of the student of history and of sociology. The remarkable tenacity with which the descendants of the original outcasts have preserved the knowledge and the use of the languages they had acquired in the peninsula is almost equaled by the unanimity with which they have refused to "return." This is not—as Professor Shepherd surely knows—the first time that the attempt has been made to induce the Jews to reimmigrate into Spain. Several times the invitation came during the nineteenth century. And quite recently—during the last Balkan war—the representative of the Spanish Government at Constantinople was quite anxious to gain the sympathy of the Spanish Jews in the Ottoman Empire for the purpose of eliciting support for the Spanish cause in Morocco among the Jews of that country. My friend the Hahambashi Nahum at Constantinople was invited to tea aboard a Spanish man of war and treated with signal honor. And yet, all these attempts have proved fruitless. It seems as if the memory of the Inquisition is too deeply imbedded in the conscience of the Spanish Jew to enable him to accept the proffered hand. The suffering must have been dire to have left its traces in the conscience of a whole people!

There are a few Jews in Barcelona and Madrid. In Seville there is even a growing community, whose synagogue I visited just a year ago. But it is a community of Moroccan Jews—of small traders and vendors—who have dribbled into the country by ones and twos, and who are forming a new settlement in that town. They have no memories to live down.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

Juniper Point, Mass., June 20, 1915.

Buss Is Very Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter in THE TIMES regarding the origin of the word buss, the word is not a lone one; its kindred are scattered all over the Indo-European world of speech. I set before you a few examples:

Persian boos—kiss.
Irish-Gaelic bus—lip; mouth with kissy lips.
Austro-German bussert—kiss.
Archaic English buss—kiss.

The fact that the initial "b" has not undergone any change, and has resented the customary law of lautverschiebung, shows that the word buss is as old as the hills, as old as the habit of kissing.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, June 21, 1915.

Gunda's Obituary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last time I saw Gunda, Saturday, some twenty or thirty school children, laughing and noisy, were gathered about his cage. His annoyance was extreme. Thrusting his trunk out at them once or twice, he turned abruptly away, standing for a moment with his face to the wall. He then commenced the old pitiful nosing at the iron bars of the gate that led into the yard.

He is outside now, and peace be with him! But he leaves behind him at the zoo many another poor animal in the misery of captivity.

M. E. BUHLER.

New York, June 22, 1915.

TOMMY IN THE TRENCH.

A writer chap who visited the trench awhile ago,
With fresher news than any we 'ave had,
Says a whisper's going round, among them as ought to know,
As 'ow peace might be arranged! 'E seemed right glad,
And 'e seemed to think that we would be eager for to know
If the rumor could by any chance be true,
For it's June—and, 'ome in England, the Summer roses blow,
And for some of us a lass is waiting, too.

Well, 'e doesn't know the mind of the man within the trench!
While we think of 'ome and loved ones with regret,
And the blood of battle don't 'ave a very pleasant stench,
We sren't looking for to give up fighting yet!
We 'ave seen our comrades die in the agonies of gas—
And it takes two days for Death to bring release!
We who follow in the path where the Prussian armies pass,
Grit our teeth—and never give a thought to peace.

We 'ave 'eard about the raids that 'ave taken bloody toll
Of our women and our children, from the air;
We 'ave learned as 'ow the waves of the mighty ocean roll
Over others who were cruel murdered there.
If this regiment of ours should be blotted out today
And as single man was left upon 'is feet,
Why, that solitary one would keep plugging right away—
For a Briton never knows when 'e is beat.

That's the spirit of the men—they will fight like all possessed;
There are things to do before the war can cease;
We who follow in the path where the Prussian 'eel 'as pressed,
Grit our teeth—and never give a thought to peace.
And no compromise will do; nothing else but victory goes;
We are rooted to this strip of Flemish sod;
'Ere we sweat, and fight, and fall; 'ere our blood like water flows;
[illegible]

[illegible]
Newark, N. J., June 22, 1915.

AS THE CITY BORROWS.

Taxes Anticipated, $48,536,000; Taxes Collectible, $49,531,000.

New York, June 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of June 21, 1915, contains the following editorial comment regarding New York City's finances:

No doubt it is cautionary to taxpayers that they are carrying obligations for a hundred millions of uncollected and largely uncollectible taxes.

I am sure you will be happy to afford me an opportunity to correct the impression contained in the words I have quoted. The city has no outstanding obligations of revenue bonds or any other character of indebtedness which depend for their liquidation upon taxes that are uncollectible.

On Dec. 31, 1914, the close of the last fiscal year, there was outstanding $48,536,947.10 in revenue bonds which had been issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes. There were also outstanding on that date uncollected real estate and franchise taxes amounting to $49,531,173.16, so that you will see that these taxes which are recoverable were in greater amount than the outstanding revenue bonds.

It has been our policy to avoid issuing revenue bonds against personal taxes. The only uncollectible taxes the city has are certain personal taxes, but as we do not depend for the liquidation of our revenue bonds upon personal taxes, you will see that the city has been pursuing a course that is absolutely safe.

There is a general impression that revenue bonds issued during the year 1914, we will say, must all be liquidated out of the tax levy of that year. In theory this would be an admirable custom, but in practice it is not possible. When the city is borrowing money on revenue bonds it arranges its loans so that they will mature during the periods when tax collections are heaviest, but in the latter part of the year it is often wise and necessary to throw the maturing date of these revenue bonds into the next year, because it may be possible to get a very advantageous rate of interest by so doing.

When we made the $100,000,000 loan last year there was borrowed on revenue bonds and bills $43,000,000. The best form in which this loan could be made provided for the maturity of $18,000,000 of this amount in two years and $25,000,000 in three years. It would not be feasible to require that this particular amount should be paid from the 1914 levy, because the levies of 1914 and prior years uncollected on Dec. 31, 1914, would be collected in the usual course of business long before these particular obligations would mature. What shall we do with these moneys as they are collected? Lay them aside to draw only 2 per cent. or a little higher interest, awaiting the time when these maturities would take place? The other courses would be to invest these moneys in city securities, or with them pay regular city expenses. The latter is what we have been doing and what we will continue to do. Is it not better to do this than to lay this money aside and go into the market and borrow new money at a higher rate of interest than we are receiving for our current deposits?

The use of these collections pending the deferred payments will result at all times in leaving an equal amount of uncollected taxes unencumbered with bond obligations, because these collections obviate the need of an equal amount of borrowings on the later levies.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Belgians Need Wool.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask for space in the columns of your paper to present the following appeal?

I am in receipt of a letter, under date of May 28 from Mme. Hellepute, the wife of the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, now in exile at St. Adresse, (Le Havre,) stating that the need of wool for making socks for the soldiers is very great and cannot be purchased there because of the scarcity of the material and the prohibitive price. When wool is obtainable the knitting is done by the poor refugee women, but at present the supply is exhausted and they can get no more. I have supervised the sending of boxes of clothing for the refugees to Mme. Hellepute, and have received such grateful and appreciative letters of acknowledgment for all the help which has been given her by people in this country that I am moved to try to assist her still further. On account of my absence from New York, Mrs. Joseph B. Bourne of 76 East Eightieth Street, New York City, has kindly consented to receive contributions of wool or of money wherewith to purchase wool, (no matter how small the amount,) and she will send the same to Mme. Hellepute in care of our American Consul, Mr. Osborne, at Havre. Through Mr. Osborne's kindness all previous gifts sent to

EDITH STERLING WOOD.

Claremont, N. H., June 18, 1915.

Saloons Need Uplifting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Edward A. Packer, the eminent prohibitionist of New York City, in your issue of June 18, may readily be answered by the statement that the Paterson saloons eliminated were so treated because they were objectionable under the New Jersey State law, and therefore were not deserving of compensation. Secretary Braun of the brewing company is therefore entirely consistent. The action of his company in assisting the Excise Board of Paterson in its efforts to elevate the standard of saloons in that city is certainly most praiseworthy, and likewise shows good business judgment. If such assistance were freely given it and accepted by the licensing authorities throughout the country much weeding out of improper places would result and the licensed saloon as an institution would be raised much in the estimate of that portion of the public who do not now patronize it. It is unfortunately a characteristic of the average anti-alcohol crusader to try to destroy the saloon by endeavoring to degrade it in the public mind rather than trying to uplift it and make it of real social service to the community, as it properly should be.

H. K.

Newark, N. J., June 19, 1915.

The Matter with Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many complaints are made of the decreasing attendance at the baseball games. May I suggest a few reasons?

The racket caused by vendors. Nothing should be sold except by signal, such as raising the hand. No one can now hope to hear the umpire.

Slowness between innings. Who enjoys the everlasting extra pitching to the assistant backstop or the throwing around the bases? Players should hasten in after innings, not lag as they do now.

A section should be devoted to non-smokers. A number of ladies I know say they would often go to the Polo Grounds if noise and rank cigar smoke and tediousness were not the outcome, and they had a place for themselves at a reasonable price. The price for seats is too high; 50 cents is enough for the lower sections, 75 cents for the upper.

New York, June 21, 1915. J. S. WOOD.

Plunder a German Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Earl of Clarendon in his "History of the Rebellion," writing of the soldiers under Prince Maurice, who stayed some days in and about Dorchester in the year 1643, tells of their great license exercised through the surrounding country, and not observing the articles made for soldiers' conduct upon the taking of towns.

Bishop Warburton says in a footnote: "That these injustices were chiefly to be laid at the door of the foreign officers appears pretty plain by the familiar use of the German word plunder, then first introduced into the English tongue." Over [illegible]
Newark, N. J., June 22, 1915.

HIGH WAGES RETARD A MERCHANT MARINE.

On Shipboard a Man's Productivity Cannot Be Increased as in Mechanical Industries—An Experiment Proposed.

By W. L. SAUNDERS,

Chairman Nicaragua Committee of the new International High Commission; formerly Chairman Merchant Marine Committee of the Foreign Trade Council.

New York, June 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been said and written about the American Merchant Marine and many lamentations are indulged in which do not seem to reach the essence of the subject. The public at large know or think less about it, perhaps, than they do of the tariff. A large majority of the people have reached the conclusion that the stringency of our laws is the main, if not the controlling, reason why ships do not sail under the American flag. Even THE NEW YORK TIMES, in an editorial headed, "The Shipping Boom," makes the statement that "the removal of restrictions is all that the case needs."

It is not necessary to indulge in an argument as to whether or not the American Merchant Marine is desirable. The proprietors of a department store might just as well argue that their interests are not disturbed by using the wagons of a rival concern in making deliveries. Ships owned and controlled by American merchants when dealing in foreign trade have not only an advantage in promoting American commerce, but the industry should bring profit and employment in times of peace and important advantage in case of war. Why then is the industry neglected, and why is it that the American Merchant Marine has declined in fifty years from more than 75 per cent. of our foreign carrying trade to about 10 per cent.?

The first and controlling reason, one in which I think we shall all agree, is that conditions have shown by experience that it costs more to operate a ship under the American flag than otherwise. The owners of ships are like other business men. They count the cost, and will conduct their business according to the common rules of economics. If the same work can be done at less cost and done equally well by other methods, and these methods are available, they are naturally adopted. Hence the English, Norwegian and other flags are preferred even in cases where the capital comes from the United States.

Since the war, and following the suspension of our shipping laws for a period of seven years, by the President, through authority given by Congress, there have been 148 vessels added to our merchant marine. The suspension of the laws has, however, not been the only reason for this. The danger of loss, through German destruction, was an active and controlling factor in the early stages of the war. The lower rate of insurance, the element of safety in securing business, and a spirit of patriotism, all operated to offset in a measure at least the added expense. The so-called shipping boom, which started several months ago, has to a large extent subsided, and the real reason why this is the case, apart from the lesser danger through destruction by the enemy, is that shipping men have discovered that notwithstanding the suspension of restricting laws the cost of operation remains high by comparison. This increased cost is mainly, in fact almost exclusively, due to increased wages, and here lies the almost insurmountable cause of the difficulty.

The record of experience in transferring ships to the American flag under the present conditions has shown that [illegible] to the Panama Railroad Company to [illegible] Panama Canal. Its efforts to [illegible] Panama Railroad Company get the union rates of wages, [illegible] and active seamen's unions [illegible] that this is done regardless of the nationality of the men employed, and the men naturally take advantage of the opportunity. The supply is limited, for every one knows that experienced seamen are hard to get. They are not at hand in every port looking for work. A strike would result in holding the ship in port indefinitely. In this respect the conditions are unlike those that exist in strikes among railway employes, manufacturers, and others. American-born sailors are few and far between. During the time of sailing ships they could be found in every port, but today it is an exception to find an American-born sailor. Young men see and find greater opportunities on land.

It may be said that under average conditions, and with freight vessels of about 9,000 tons dead weight, the increased cost of operation, due almost entirely to the increased cost of labor, is from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum. The La Follette bill will undoubtedly add to this cost, but it is not yet in operation.

No one will claim that there should be legislation regulating the price of labor, either at sea or on land, nor does any one expect that Congress should make any serious attempt to curtail labor unions. They should be free to act so long as they act within the law, and no one claims that the seamen's union is not within the law. One may say that so far as the price of labor is concerned conditions do not differ at sea from those on land, that American mechanics working in a shop get very much higher wages than mechanics in England or Germany; hence why should not owners of ships submit to the same conditions? The difference is a distinctive one. The high price of skilled labor does not necessarily mean the high cost of product. This is conspicuously shown in the Ford industry, where mechanics are paid higher prices than anywhere else in the world. It is shown to a lesser degree in other industries. Employers expect and get more from high-priced labor. They introduce labor-saving machinery; methods of efficiency that turn out a better product. These and other conditions offset to at least a large degree the difference in the cost of labor and make it possible and profitable to operate. At sea there are no such opportunities. A sailor cannot increase his efficiency to the advantage of his employer, nor can an engineer or captain, because of high wages, save any coal or increase the speed or effect other economies on shipboard. It simply means an added cost without any measure of return, and this results in hauling down the flag at the first opportunity. There seems to be no reason to doubt that after the war is over most of the ships recently transferred to the American register will be re-transferred. Remove all restrictions in the way of American laws relating to ships, put them on the same basis as England and other countries, and we shall still be without a merchant marine. A man pinioned under a beam is not aided in his efforts to be released by putting weights upon the beam. The La Follette bill is one of these weights, but the removal of all weights does not afford relief until the beam itself is taken away.

What is the remedy? No sensible person will advocate a reduction in wages, nor will any one claim that it is practicable to enforce an equalization of wages; hence somebody must pay the difference if an American Merchant Marine is worth while. The merchant will not pay it, nor should he be expected to pay it. It remains, therefore, for the Government to stand this extra expense though subventions, subsidies, Government ownership, or otherwise.

As nothing is wise that is not practical, we cannot expect early relief through subventions and subsidies. It is early relief that we want just now. A Republican Congress has failed to pass a subsidy bill and it is likely to fail again should it come into power. The idea savors too much of special privilege, which the American people at large oppose. The Democratic and Progressive Parties have opposed subsidies in their platforms. President Wilson does not favor subsidies. He is in the saddle and has won of late such golden opinions among thinking people that he is likely to be re-elected.

Government ownership, in the form that it took in the last Congress, is not popular. The plan proposed was hardly formulated on practical lines. It attempted to do too much. It sought to try out by wholesale a thing which is more or less experimental and which should be approached gradually. The organization and direction of the business was not well conceived in that there was too much Government ownership and too little practical organization in a shipping business over which the three Secretaries were expected to preside.

We have at hand a successful and experienced organization through which an effort might be made to establish an American Merchant Marine. I refer to the Panama Steamship Line, controlled by the Panama Railroad Company and owned by the United States Government. This company has a limited charter designed for the Isthmus only. The charter was given by the State of New York. Its business during a period of about ten years has been to build the Panama Canal. Its work is done. General Goethals is its head, and under him are experienced steamship men who have shown by their work that they can do business at a profit. It is true that they have had something of a monopoly, but this does not affect the principles involved. This line has accumulated about $20,000,000 worth of good assets, including ships, coal, &c. It has several million dollars in cash in bank, and, with a change in its charter, an addition to its capital, and the purchase of more ships, it might take care of the present pressing conditions on the East Coast of South America. We owe it to the American, which should be our first concern. The field there is vast and uncultivated. If we must spend the people's money to establish a merchant marine, is it not best to spend it in the Americas? Just now, with Europe at war, we have an opportunity to act with safety and effect in the development of our own continent. Closer communication, through ransportation facilities, is the first cause which leads to commercial intercourse. Contact between all the peoples of the Americas, personal acquaintance and knowledge of the countries, can only be reached in its full measure and at an early date by spending money for fast passenger and good freight ships that sail regularly and frequently, entering not only the harbors where business is waiting but other places where business might be stimulated and developed. It would seem well worth while for the American people to meet this situation in this way, tryirg the experiment on simple lines of least resistance and thus giving to the long-hoped-for merchant marine a chance to secure a foothold.

W. L. SAUNDERS.

A NAMELESS NATIONALITY.

Might Not Citizens of the U. S. A. Be Called Unisians?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read a great deal lately about the suspected loyalty of certain of our foreign-born citizens, and it has struck me that a part, at least, of this alleged disloyalty may be due to the fact that the term "United States" has no adjective, and we alone, of all the nations of the world, have no national name.

Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and Russians settle here and take the oath of allegiance to their new country. They drop the glorious names that are their birthright, and become what? Americans? Rather vague. The name does not convey the sense of nationality, for it must never be forgotten that "American" is continental and not national, general, and not specific. Canadians, Mexicans, Brasilians, Chileans, and Argentinians are just as much Americans as we are, and the time is rapidly approaching when they and all the other American nations will resent, and justly so, our exclusive use of that name. When the name was first used in its present sense there were no other independent nations on this continent, and therefore no offense could be taken. That time has passed away forever. If the Germans, as another evidence of their Kultur, were to arrogate to themselves the sole use of the term "Europeans," we can imagine what a bone of discord that would prove to be.

Strictly speaking, we are citizens of the United States of America. Well, that is rather long-winded

WEDDED UNDER TREE BESIDE THE HUDSON

Margery Davenport the Bride of Rev. F. R. Casselman on Lawn at Inwood Hill.

VASSAR RIBBON BEARERS

Two Bridesmaids in Yellow and Two in Green—Ex-Judge Davenport Gives Daughter Away.

The wedding yesterday afternoon of the Rev. Francis Raymond Casselman, a son of the Rev. Francis A. Casselman and Mrs. Casselman of Kansas, and Miss Margery Davenport was a picturesque affair. It took place in the open at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Davenport, on Bolton Road, Inwood Hill, New York.

It was an ideal day for an outdoor wedding, the sun shone brightly at 4.30 when the ceremony was performed, and the cool breeze from the Hudson swept over the sloping lawns and verandas. The wedding took place under a tall oak tree, a few paces from the door of the old fashioned wooden home of the bride, and was like a wedding in an open grove as trees and tall flowering bushes half covered the grounds that sloped directly to the Hudson, vistas of the river showing everywhere between the foliage.

A number of the bride's friends, most of them fellow students at Vassar, held white that formed an aisle under the oak tree, where a white prie-dieu, to which clusters of white flowers were tied, was placed. All wore white frocks, of different designs, topped with large garden hats trimmed with yellow and white flowers, with streamers tied under the chin that matched their yellow sashes, and each carried suspended from her shoulder by a leaf-covered hoop a white basket filled with daisies. The procession was not unlike the ceremony of the Vassar daisy chain, only the chain was made of ribbons. The ribbon bearers were the little Misses Margaret D. Davenport, a cousin of the bride, Louise Casselman, a niece of the bridegroom, and Misses Mildred L. Mould, Theodore E. McCormick, Gladys Segee, Alice Mathews, Marie Bacon, Catherine Graham, Mrs. Alice C. Hewitt and Mrs. Myra H. Kellior.

The ushers led the bridal party through the ribboned aisle. They were Pierrepont and Farwell Davenport, brothers of the bride, Clarence Weston and Mr. Jaeckwith. Then came the bridesmaids, the first two in vivid yellow silk with white lace Elton coats, the next two were in Nile green taffeta frocks. They were the Misses Miriam D. Walker and Alma M. Hass of New York, Blanche T. Meyer of Chicago, all 1914 graduates of Vassar, and Miss Eleanor C. Wood of New Canaan, Conn., a 1914 graduate from Smith College. Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin of New Haven, Conn., the maid of honor, wore an eau de Nil colored pussy willow taffeta with a three-tiered skirt and a quaint oldtime off-the-shoulder corsage, finished with sprays of pink and white flowers. None of them wore hats and all carried armfuls of white carnations.

The bride, who walked with her father, was in a short, white silk frock having a deep scalloped hem of white taffeta and narrow, very flat puffs of the taffeta divided the skirt into panels. The net train was also bordered with white silk. The corsage, not very low, was gathered at the top and the elbow sleeves were also frilled. Her tulle veil was gathered in puff frills at the front and side and caught with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a sheaf bouquet of lilies of the valley and white peas. The bridegroom, attended by the Rev. Guy C. Converse of the Class of '15, at the Union Theological Seminary, as best man, awaited her under the trees. The Rev. Dr. J. Howard Hoyt of New Canaan, Conn., performed the ceremony.

After the wedding Mr. Casselman and his bride walked back to the house, where they received congratulations. Mrs. Davenport, who was in a wine and gray silk gown. The house was decorated with many bowls of pink and red rambler roses, and refreshments were served in the dining room.

After a brief trip the young couple will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport until August, when they will go to Iowa, where Mr. Casselman will have a parish, and later they expect to go to China.

The bridegroom was a graduate from the Union Theological Seminary, and this year received an M. A. degree from Columbia. His two brothers, as well as his father, are ministers. Mrs. Casselman was graduated from Vassar in 1913. Her father was formerly a Judge in the New York Municipal Courts.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Sir Edgar and Lady Speyer are at the Nassau at Long Beach for an extended visit.

A card party and tea dance is to be given for the benefit of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital at the residence of Mrs. Charles D. Fraser at Ardsley-on-Hudson on Saturday afternoon, June 26. Many well-known society women are acting as patronesses.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Kingsland, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George L. Kingsland, and Dr. Walter P. Anderton is to take place today at the bride's home, 62 East Eightieth Street. Miss Kingsland is a niece of the late Mrs. William Astor.

Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze of 4 West Fifty-fifth Street is traveling in California, and will return to Orchard Hill Farm at Katonah, N. Y., early in July.

Albert H. Ely, Jr., is to be the best man for George S. Trevor at his marriage on Saturday to Miss Alice Haven in the chapel of St. George's Church. The ushers will include Hamilton Lynch, Colles J. Coe, George G. Haven, Jr., J. T. Johnston Mall, Roosevelt Thompson, Gordon Hamersley, and Richard Babcock.

F. Skiddy von Stade and Miss Kathryn N. Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, who are to be married on Saturday at Westbury, L. I., took out their marriage license yesterday at North Hempstead. Miss Steele gave her age as 19, and Mr. von Stade said he was 30.

Melichar—Newton Wedding.

The marriage of Walter O. Melichar and Miss Charlotte Marie Newton, a daughter of Mrs. Marie Newton, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Charles Borromeo Church, West 141st Street, the Rev. Father Boyland performing the ceremony. Miss Newton, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a pale blue crepe de chine frock, trimmed with pale pink and rose-buds, and a white straw hat with blue and white ribbons. Her only attendant was Mrs. Earl Cohoon as matron of honor. William M. McIntyre was the best man. There were no ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 230 West 140th Street. Mr. and Mrs. Melichar will live on Washington Heights when they return from their honeymoon.

British Ambassador at Beverly.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 23.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice, arrived here for the Summer today, accompanied by several attachés of the embassy staff.

The Summer embassy is located in the Fanny Mason cottage, a spacious mansion on Prince Street, in the Beverly Cove district.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave on the Helig Olav today for Copenhagen are:

Oscar Bergh, Miss M. Burmeister, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cooper, Miss L. M. Cooper, Miss E. Cooper, Miss M. J. Cooper, Mrs. R. Franke, F. Halp, W. M. Hannay, Mrs. S. T. McKinney, the Rev. D. M. Powers, O. A. Ilye, and Mrs. L. M. Sperry.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Noordam from Rotterdam were:

Mrs. F. D. Alvord, Mrs. M. H. Angell, J. A. Brown, Miss M. Chisholm, Mrs. M. E. Cosey, Mrs. E. Dallig, Miss C. Dallig, Miss Adeline Flint, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hester, Dr. D. P. Johnson, E. A. Lovett, J. C. Lowe, Dr. Donald Riley, G. Sawyer, Mrs. C. E. A. Steckmarton, J. Labe, and A. G. Verbeck.

DUAL ROMANCE IN FAMILY.

Miss Lillian Smith-Giroux to Wed L. M. Giroux, Her Stepbrother.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Louis Giroux of 11 West Eighty-first Street, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Biltmore, at which they announced the engagement of Mrs. Giroux's daughter, by a former marriage, Miss Lillian Smith-Giroux, to Leon Maxwell Giroux.

The engagement marks a dual romance in the same family, as it was at the marriage of their parents that Miss Smith and young Mr. Giroux first met.

Mr. Giroux is the youngest son of Eugene Louis Giroux by a former marriage, and is a graduate of Columbia University. His father is a wealthy mine owner, owning mining properties in Nevada and Mexico, and has made his home in New York for the last seven or eight years.

The announcement of their engagement will come as a surprise to many of their friends. Both are popular in the younger set.

No date has been set for the wedding.

ELLEN YUILLE ENGAGED.

Bridesmaid at Biddle-Duke Wedding to Wed William J. Storrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yuille of Bronxville, N. Y., and Durham, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellen Yuille, to William J. Sturgis of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sturgis of Virginia, and a brother of Steele Sturgis of this city. He is with the banking firm of Parkinson & Burr and has made his home in New York for a number of years. He was the best man for Angier Duke when, on April 26, he married Miss Cornelia Drexel Biddle in Philadelphia, and Miss Yuille was a bridesmaid. He was also an usher at the wedding on June 16 of Miss Mary L. Duke to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., at Duke Farms, Somerville, N. J., and Miss Yuille was again a bridesmaid.

Miss Yuille is only just out in society. She has known her fiancé two years, but has been engaged to him for about a month only.

It is planned to have the wedding take place next Autumn at the Southern camp of Mr. and Mrs. Yuille near Durham, N. C., where they usually spent the Fall months. They have a home on White Plains Road, Bronxville, and have taken a cottage at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., for the Summer. Mr. Yuille is the Vice President of the American Tobacco Company.

RUTH LOWREY A BRIDE.

Married to Parmly Hanford in Centennial Chapel of St. George's.

The marriage of Parmly Hanford, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon H. Hanford of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Miss Ruth Lowrey, a daughter of the late Girard C. W. Lowrey of New Yprk and Katolah, Essex, N. Y., and of Mrs. Lowrey, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church, which was decorated with daisies and foliage. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, the rector of Calvary Church, performed the ceremony.

Miss Lowrey walked with her brother, Girard R. Lowrey, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing white satin gown trimmed with point lace, a tulle veil held by a chaplet of orange blossoms, and carried a shower of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Miriam S. Lowrey, as maid of honor, who wore a white lace frock with a yellow girdle topped by a brown tulle hat with yellow ribbons and carried yellow roses and lilies of the valley. Another sister, Miss Charlotte Lowrey, and Miss Edith Jarvis were the bridesmaids and were in yellow net over accordion-plaited crepe de chine, with brown tulle hats, and carried yellow roses. Mr. Hanford's best man was Benjy Sumner, and the two ushers were John Meara and Edward P. Sperry.

A very small reception for the relatives and intimate friends followed at Mrs. Lowrey's house, 200 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Lowrey, who received, wore an embroidered silver gray gown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanford will make their home at Kinderhook, N. Y., where Mr. Hanford is in business. Mr. Hanford is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1904.

ASSEMBLYMAN DONOHUE WEDS

Secretary of Tammany Law Committee Marries Miss Donohue.

Charles D. Donohue, Democratic Assemblyman from the Ninth District, and Secretary of the Tammany Hall Law Committee, was married yesterday morning to Miss Eleanor Donohue at the Church of St. Malachi, 243 West Forty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Donohue of Port Jervis, N. Y., an uncle of the bride.

Miss Mary Donohue was her sister's only attendant. Walter Donohue was best man for his brother.

The couple have gone to the Pacific-Panama Exposition on their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at 408 West Forty-third Street, the residence being a gift from Mr. Donohue to his bride.

Mr. Donohue is a member of the law firm of Davis, Luce & Donohue of 1 Liberty Street. He was a member of the Legislative Committee that investigated the Public Service Commission. He is 30 years old, and his bride is five years his junior. Although of the same name, they are not related.

LILIAN EVANS'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to C. B. Woodford June 30—Home in Korea.

The wedding of Miss Lilian May Evans, daughter of the late William S. Evans of London, England, and Clair Byrum Woodford, son of the late James H. Woodford of Hudson, Ind., is to take lace in St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday afternoon, June 30, at 3 o'clock.

The bride will be attended by the Misses Jean Unterhill and Amy O'Grady of this city. The Rev. Clyde Dole of Pleasant Lake, Ind., is to be best man. Kenneth A. Angus of Toronto, Canada, and Everett Hamilton of this city will serve as ushers. The Rt. Rev. Arthur Selden Lloyd is to officiate. A reception will follow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Woodford has been in the mining business in Korea for the last twelve years, and he will take his bride to that country after a honeymoon trip of several months in the West.

FOSTER—NARY WEDDING.

Ceremony Is Followed by Reception and Dinner at the Ritz-Carlton.

The wedding of Miss Stella Francesca Nary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nary of the Apthorp, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, to Alan Stephens Foster of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster of Fulton, N. Y., took place at 6 o'clock last evening in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiated.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with old lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Cornelia Hiscock of Syracuse, N. Y., was her maid of honor and only attendant. Theodore Foster of Fulton, N. Y., was his brother's best man.

Only the members of the two families attended the ceremony, which was followed by a reception and dinner at the Ritz-Carlton. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Foster will make their home in this city.

NEUMANN—M'LAUGHLIN.

The marriage of Ely Neumann, a lawyer with offices at 45 Broadway, and whose home has been at 1,118 Forest Avenue, and Miss Ethel G. McLaughlin, a daughter of Mrs. George C. McLaughlin, took place yesterday at the home of the bride, 2,122 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHE CAUGHT DUNHAM KISSING MRS. CARLL

Mrs. Vail, In Contest of $500,000 Will, Also Tells of Their Stay at a Country Hotel.

HE POSED AS HER BROTHER

Maid Relates How Testator Met Woman to Whom He Left Entire Estate, Cutting Off His Wife.

The contest to set aside the will of Henry Poillon Dunham, disposing of a $500,000 estate, went to trial yesterday before Surrogate Fowler. The widow, now Mrs. Bertha F. Myers, recites that Mr. Dunham was mentally incapable of making the will, which makes no mention of her, on the date of its signing, and that if he did sign it he did so under undue influence. She says that a prior will, bequeathing the entire estate to her, has disappeared.

Mr. Dunham died on Oct. 4, 1912. The instrument being contested leaves $10,000 outright and the income for life from the residuary estate to a Mrs. Henrietta V. Carll of Northport, L. I. This residue goes outright to the latter's daughter, Miss Henrietta V. Carll, upon the death of the mother.

Edward Newell, the lawyer who drew up the instrument, receives a diamond ring; Benjamin Carll, husband of the residuary legatee, receives a gold watch, and George L. Doty, the executor who offers the will for probate, receives a pair of diamond cuff buttons.

John Willett of 64 Wall Street, lawyer for Mrs. Myers, failed in his request to the Surrogate to compel the presence in court of Mrs. Carll, who, her lawyer, Willard N. Baylis off 141 Broadway, said, was ill at her home.

Mrs. Emma E. Vail of Northport, a neighbor of the Carll family, testified that Dunham and Mrs. Carll had gone motoring together. She was asked by Lawyer Willett if she had ever seen Dunham and Mrs. Carll embrace, to which she replied:

"Well—they were affectionate. I can't deny it."

Pressed by the lawyer to tell just what she had seen, she said:

"I saw nothing very much, except"—here the witness hesitated—"except I saw them embrace and kiss each other several times."

Later the witness testified that Mrs. Carll had told her that she was going to divorce her husband and marry Mr. Dunham.

Referring to a trip to the country in which the witness accompanied Mrs. Carll and Mr. Dunham, Lawyer Willett asked:

"What rooms in the hotel were occupied by Mr. Dunham and Mrs. Carll?"

"They had connecting rooms with folding doors between," was the ready answer.

The witness further said that Mrs. Carll had introduced Mr. Dunham at the hotel as her brother, and that Mrs. Carll had told her she had talked with Mr. Dunham concerning his will.

On cross-examination Mr. Baylis elicited from the witness the fact that Mrs. Carll had her eight-year-old daughter, Henrietta, with her on the trip referred to, and that the daughter and mother occupied the connecting rooms in the hotel. The lawyer also got the witness to admit that she had received expense money from persons connected with the contesting side.

Rose Brittin, who was a maid in the Dunham house when the family lived in Englewood, N. J., testified that she accompanied the family to Jacksonville, Fla., in the Winter of 1911, when the Dunhams first met Mr. and Mrs. Carll. The maid said she had seen Mrs. Carll place her arms on Mr. Dunham's shoulder, and that Mrs. Dunham had rebuked her aged husband because he called the Carlls by their first names.

The witness was asked whether she had seen Mr. Dunham and Mrs. Carll go out walking together. She replied:

"No. But I saw the whole bunch go out automobiling together."

She explained that "whole bunch" included Mrs. Dunham as well as Mrs. Carll.

The maid further testified that Mr. Dunham was in poor health at that period, and that when he stepped into or out of an auto Mrs. Dunham would take his arm to assist him. She said also that when Mr. Dunham was not suffering from illness he treated Mrs. Dunham as affectionately as any husband could.

The trial will be resumed today.

Open-Air Play for Roslyn Charity.

"An Artificiality," from the French of Octave Feuillet, is the play to be given by the Washington Square Players in the grounds of Mrs. Benjamin Stern at Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 7 o'clock. The sunken garden will be arranged as an outdoor theatre. Dancing will take place on the tennis court, which leads through the rose garden to the lawn, where tea will be served. In the event of rain the entertainment will be postponed to Monday, June 28.

The fête is being given for the benefit of the Roslyn District Nursing Association, in which the following are interested: Mrs. Clifton H. Brewer, Mrs. Ernest C. Brewer, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Harold Godwin, Miss Rachel Hicks, Mrs. John Mann, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Aaron Ward and Mrs. Edward Willets. Tickets at $2.50 each may be obtained from Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Roslyn, L. I., or any of the above committee.

Patricia Collinge in "Pollyanna."

Patricia Collinge has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler to play the title rôle in a dramatization of Eleanor H. Porter's book, "Pollyanna." Miss Collinge has been Douglas Fairbanks's leading woman for several seasons, and last Spring appeared with him in "The Show Shop" in the Hudson Theatre. Mrs. Catherine Chisholm Cushing has made the dramatization of "Pollyanna," which will be produced early in August in the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago.

Critic Flinn Joins Lasky Play Co.

John C. Flinn, for the last three years one of the dramatic critics of the New York Herald, has been engaged by the Jessé L. Lasky Feature Play Company as promotion and publicity representative. Mr. Flinn will assume his new duties shortly.

Mr. Flinn had charge of the publicity work for Granville Barker during his recent season at Wallack's, and also the English manager's Greek play productions. Whitman Bennett, who has been in charge of the press work for the Lasky Company, remains in its employ in an executive capacity.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Felix Krembs has been engaged for a part in Rol Cooper Megrue's new play, "Under Fire," which will be produced in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

The title of the new Montague Glass comedy, which A. H. Woods will present next season has been changed to "Potash and Perlmutter, Incorporated." It was originally called "Potash and Perlmutter in Society."

Three companies will be organized to present Jean Webster's "Daddy Long-Legs" next season. Ruth Chatterton and Charles Waldron of the original company will head one cast and Renee Kelly and Byron Beasley and Frances Carson and George Allison will be the respective Judy and Jervis Pendleton of the other organizations.

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Joe Weber and Lew Fields have signed a contract with the Keystone Film Company whereby they will act in comedy films for them for the next three years. The contract calls for the picture rights to the Broadway successes of the comedians.

Herman Wasserman, a young Polish pianist who is a protege of Ignace Paderewski, will make his vaudeville debut Monday afternoon in the Palace Theatre.

MOTHER XAVIER DIES AT 91:

Superior of College of St. Elizabeth for More Than 50 Years.

CONVENT STATION, N. J., June 24.—Mother Mary Xavier, Sister Superior of the College of St. Elizabeth, died at the college early this morning. Mother Xavier had been Sister Superior of the College of St. Elizabeth since it was established more than fifty years ago. For more than sixty-eight years the mother had been a nun in the Order of the Sisters of Charity.

Mother Mary Xavier Mehegan was born in Ireland nearly ninety-two years ago. When she came to this country, she founded the New Jersey branch of the order in one of the small buildings now standing on Park Avenue. The convent home alone now occupies more than 100 acres here and consists of many large and expensive buildings. The Mother Superior had guided its destinies through all these years.

She became ill last week and the sisters at the convent had been prepared for her death during the last few days.

FOR OPPORTUNITY CLASSES.

Board of Education Decides to Spend $15,000 on Them.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday decided to appropriate $15,000 for the opening of opportunity classes in vacation schools. This was done in face of the opposition of John Greene, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who said that financial ability was lacking. A motion by Isadore, M. Levy that $10,000 be appropriated for the teaching of English to foreigners in the same schools was referred to the Committees on Finance and Special Schools.

Consent to the use of ten school buildings as registration and polling places was granted. Two buildings in each of the five broughs will be opened for the primary election, registration, and the November election.

John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training, made a report in connection with the reorganization of the schools in the Bronx recommended by the Board of Superintendents. He said that there were fourteen schools in the borough, with 46,000 pupils, who were given vocational training. He submitted a statement showing that it would cost $1,816,220 to fit these schools so that the Gary system could be carried on in them. The matter was referred to the Committees on Finance and Buildings.

The application of Mrs. Helen T. Bush, a teacher in Public School 4, the Bronx, that her leave of absence be terminated was denied. She is a mother and wanted her leave of absence reduced from two years to three months.

It was decided to close vacation playgrounds on Saturdays on account of financial stringency.

Among the transfers made yesterday was that of Mrs. Henrietta Rodman de Fremery, on Sept. 1, 1915, from the Wadleigh High School to the Julia Richman High School. Miss Rodman said it was part of her punishment for criticising the board, but that she had no objection to going to the Julia Richman High School.

CONFIRMS KOBRE PLAN.

Bank, Closed by State, Promises to Pay Depositors in Full.

In an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge Augustus N. Hand confirmed the composition offered by Max and Sarah Kobre, private bankers, whose institutions at 41 Canal Street, Manhattan, and 81 Grand Street, Williamsburg, were closed last August by the State Superintendent of Banks, and which were later forced into bankruptcy. The composition proposes a payment to the creditors of 10 per cent. 20 per cent. of which has already been paid. The remaining 10 is to be paid by a liquidating corporation which has been organized under the name of the Kobre Assets Corporation. This corporation is to be under the direction of Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, and is to liquidate the assets and pay the depositors in full within four years. If the assets do not realize a sufficient sum to pay in full, Mr. Kobre agrees to make up the deficiency. The confirmation of the composition followed the withdrawal of all the objections that attorneys for the depositors had previously filed against it. Under Judge Hand's decision, the depositors are to reserve their rights to proceed against the Maryland Casualty Company to collect $100,000 alleged to have been forfeited by that company as surety for Kobre on a bond filed with the State Controller prior to the closing of the banks.

In point of numbers of creditors, it was said, this was the largest petition in bankruptcy ever filed in any court in the United States. There are about 26,000 depositors interested, and the liabilities amount to about $2,300,000. Morrison & Schiff of 320 Broadway, attorneys for the creditors, who instituted the bankruptcy proceedings, raised no objection to the terms of the composition.

YOUNG ARTISTS GET PRIZES.

R. A. Ketcham First, Miss E. Eyre Second, E. Higgins Third.

The Jury of Award for the competition of young American painters, under the auspices of the Society of the Young Artists, met yesterday at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Galleries, 8 West Eighth Street, yesterday morning, and from the 257 paintings on exhibition selected a work by R. A. Ketcham for the first prize of $250. To Miss Elizabeth Eyre was given the second prize, $150, and third honors, carrying $100, were awarded to Eugene Higgins.

The ten special prizes of $25 each, given by Mrs. Whitney, were bestowed upon Miss A. Brakken, G. K. Hartwell, John Parker, Carlo Ciampaglia, Miss Edith Barry, C. R. Moser, Martinius Anderson, Miss Tony Neil, Miss Theresa Bernstein and Louis Bouche. The first prize was donated by E. M. Gattle, the second by the society and the third by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton.

The winning picture shows a man plowing with a pair of oxen, who turns to look at a group of men engaged in steel construction. A ship's sails appear at one side, and across water and in the background is a line of buildings that suggest New York. The layman is struck by the powerful effect of light produced by the liberal use of yellowish pigment. The second prize shows an excavation and steel construction work, with men in the foreground carrying burdens. The third prize, in which the average visitor is apt to be less puzzled in the effort to find detail, shows a team of horses struggling up a hill, drawing on a dray a heavy rock, and urged by a man.

A picture by James Dougherty was a strong bidder for second prize, but was eliminated because it exceeded the size limit imposed in the conditions of the competition.

High School Girls' Art Exhibit.

The art department of the high schools of New York City announces that it is planning an extensive exhibition to show the relationship of art to woman's work. This will be held in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, next Oct. 9 to 16. The exhibition will be formed on the lines of that given by high schools in October, 1914, except that only the work of girls will be shown. The exhibition as a whole will be held under the auspices of the School Art League, of which the late John W. Alexander was President. One of the most important sections will be that given to the professional classes. These are pupils of the Washington Irving High School, who follow art in vocational courses, which enable them on leaving the High School immediately to enter the trades as art workers. In addition to the work of the undergraduates there will also be shown the work of graduates who have won scholarships entitling them to a year's additional study in an industrial art school.

Mrs. Fiske in Film of "Vanity Fair."

The Edison Company has arranged with Mrs. Fiske for her appearance in a moving picture version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." In the rôle of Becky Sharpe in a dramatic version of the novel arranged by Langdon Mitchell Mrs. Fiske achieved one of the greatest successes of her career. A scenario embracing many more episodes of the story than could possibly be put on the stage has been prepared by Sumner Williams, and this will be made into a seven-reel picture play. Eugene Nowland has been chosen to produce the picture.

COM. W. H. BEEHLER, NAVAL WRITER, DIES

Former Attaché at Berlin Was an Intimate Friend of Emperor William.

HE DESIGNED SOLAROMETER

Chairman of World's Congress of Meteorology Received Medals for Services in Spanish War.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 23.—Commodore William H. Beehler, U. S. N., retired, died here today after an illness of several months, in his sixty-ninth year. Death followed an operation for intestinal trouble. During his active service in the navy he filled the post of Naval Attaché at the American Embassies in Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, and during his service at the latter capital enjoyed unusual intimacy with Emperor William. Owing to his German descent and sympathy with the ideals of the Fatherland, Commodore Beehler soon became a Court favorite. He had frequent interviews with the German Emperor, was his dinner guest on many occasions, and often accompanied the imperial party on yachting trips. The Emperor was keenly interested in all that he could tell him about the development of the American Navy, and Commodore Beehler's reports to the Navy Department on his return from Berlin gave a clear insight into German naval ideals.

At the time of his death he possessed two interesting scale drawings of the strength and armaments of the fleets of Russia and Japan, drawn by the Emperor and presented to the Commodore while he was on duty in Berlin.

Commodore Beehler was born in Baltimore and was graduated in 1868 from the Naval Academy. In 1883 he served for three weeks with the defense of the City of Baltimore, before the battle of Gettysburg. In 1869 Commodore Beehler was commissioned an ensign in the navy, being promoted to master in 1870, lieutenant in 1874, lieutenant Commander in 1896, Commander in 1899, Captain in 1904, and Commodore in 1907, his retirement taking place in 1910.

During his active service of more than forty years Commodore Beehler served on practically all squadrons, naval stations and in many of the various branches of the Navy Department. During 1868-9 he was attached to the Pacific Fleet, and then was shifted to the Atlantic Fleet until 1872. He then took part in the Pacific survey, with headquarters in Honolulu, until 1874, when he rejoined the Atlantic Fleet until 1879. During 1879-81 he was attached to the Torpedo Station and then joined the United States steamer Brooklyn in the South Atlantic, where he remained for three years. His book on the "Cruise of the Brooklyn" attracted wide attention when it was published in 1884. From 1886 until 1889 he was in the Naval Intelligence Office, then being gazetted to the Pacific Fleet and Samoa until 1892. During 1892-5 Commodore Beehler was Chief of Ocean Meterology for the Navy Department, and during 1896-98 was assigned to the United States steamer Monterey.

He became Naval Attaché at Berlin in 1899, later serving in the same post in Vienna and Rome until 1902. In 1903 he was in command of the United States steamer Monterey on the Asiatic Station, remaining until 1905, when he was appointed Commandant of the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., where he remained until he retired.

Commodore Beehler was Chairman of the World's Congress of Meteorology in Chicago in 1903 and Vice President of the World's Congress of Navigation in Paris in 1900. He received two war medals for services during the Spanish-American war, where he was at the battle of San Juan. Besides other inventions, he designed and patented the solarometer, which is now in use in nautical colleges and the navies of the United States and Germany. His "History of the Italian-Turkish War," published in 1912, went into second edition during the following year. Among his contributions to literature is "An Analysis of the Wreck of the Maine and the Probable Manner in Which the Ship Was Destroyed," which he wrote for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and which was published on Feb. 14, 1909.

Shortly after his retirement in 1910 Commodore Beehler began writing a serial account of his experiences as a Naval Attaché in Rome, Vienna, and Berlin, which were to have been published in a magazine. Only the first installment was published, however, because he stopped the series at the suggestion of high officials of the Government.

His widow and children survive him, one of whom is Lieutenant W. P. Beehler of the United States Navy.

MRS. E. H. WALWORTH DIES.

One of Three Founders of Daughters of the American Revolution.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—Word was received here today of the death in a hospital at Washington, D. C., at midnight, of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and widely known as a writer of historical subjects. She was a member of many State and national historical societies. The body will be brought here for burial.

She was born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1838, and was the daughter of General John J. Hardin, U. S. V., who was killed at Buena Vista during the Mexican war. Mrs. Walworth was educated at the Jacksonville Academy and by private tutors, and in 1852 married M. T. Walworth of Saratoga, and went to that city to live. She was a graduate of the women's law class of the University of New York, and was the founder and former President of the Art and Science Field Club of Saratoga, a Trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association, a former President of the Saratoga Shakespeare Club, and the founder and former President of the New York Post Parliament.

Mrs. Walworth was one of the first three women admitted to the State School Board under the law admiting women as Trustees; she was Director General of the Women's National War Relief Association in 1898, and was at the field hospital at Fortress Monroe to meet the first wounded brought up from Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Walworth was a Fellow of the American Geological Society, a life member of the American Historical Association, a member of the New York Genealogical and Biological Society and the New York State Historical Society. She was also an honorary member of the Military Surgeons' Association of America, President Emeritus of the Saratoga Historical Society, Vice President of the New York State Society of Decorative Art, and the Society for the Advancement of Natural Science.

TRIBUTES ON 3 CONTINENTS.

Memorial Service for Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson Held Here.

The wheels of half a dozen light and power, traction and railroad companies in North and South America and Europe were stopped five minutes beginning at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Stark Pearson, who lost their lives on the Lusitania. At that hour memorial services were held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. They were attended by a large number of the late Dr. Pearson's associates and friends, including delegations from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was a member, and the New York Alumni of Tufts College, of which he was a graduate.

Services at the church were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall. Tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. and Mrs. Pearson by Professor William L. Hooper of Tufts College and Dr. Edwin W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company. Work was stopped for five minutes on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company, of which Dr. Pearson was Chairman of the Board of Directors, and on the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company and the Mexico Tramways Company.

JAMES J. GOODWIN DEAD.

Retired Financier, a Cousin of the Late J. P. Morgan, Expires at 79.

HARTFORD, June 23.—James J. Goodwin, a cousin and for years a business partner of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, died here early today. He was nearly 80 years old, and retired from business years ago. During his connection with the Morgan interests Mr. Goodwin made a fortune. He was a warden of Calvary Church in New York in the 70's.

James Junius Goodwin was born in Hartford, Conn., and was a son of James and Lucy Morgan Goodwin. He was a graduate of the Hartford High School. In 1874 he married Miss Josephine Lippincott of Philadelphia. Mr. Goodwin was a Director of the Erie Railroad, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Holyoke Water Power Company. He was also a trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. In New York he was a member of the Union, Century, and Metropolitan Clubs, and he also belonged to the Hartford Club of Hartford. His former home in New York was at 11 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS BETTS, holder of the Canadian 100 yards record and widely known in Canada as a lacrosse player, died on Tuesday in London, England, after finishing second in a foot race. Death was due to an overstrained heart.

EDWARD C. JORDAN, head of the real estate firm of Jordan & Brinkerhoff, is dead at his home, 10 Mortimer Avenue, Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Jordan was 28 years of age and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Jordan. He was unmarried.

JOHN C. HILLSDON, 74 years old, a retired building contractor, died yesterday at his home, 165 Washington Street, Orange, following a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Hillsdon was born in the family homestead, at Washington and Cleveland Streets, Orange, now the site of the Washington Street Baptist Church.

The Rev. ALPHEUS PHILIP MEEKER, known in Morristown, N. J., as the "Blind Evangelist," died on Monday at Otego, N. Y., and his funeral will be held today from the home of Charles J. Gauer, 2 Locust Avenue, Morristown. Dr. Meeker, who was 56 years old, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Otego, N. Y. He was born in Newark and was a graduate of Amherst College. For a time he studied and engaged in evangelistic work in and around Newark.

PHILIP REILLY, 7 0years old, for twenty years gardener on the Frederick Knapp estate at Bay Shore, L. I., died at his home in that town on Tuesday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. RICHTER, wife of Charles G. Richter and a member of the Arion Damenchor and the Ladies' Mutual Hospital Society, died in the Rockaway Beach Hospital on Monday. Mrs. Richter was 45 years of age and had lived at the Beach for fifteen years.

Mrs. LOUISE A. SUTHERLAND, wife of Eugene Sutherland and a sister of the late Colonel William L. Hibbell, who commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn in the Spanish-American War, died yesterday at her home, 582 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, from paralysis.

Mrs. EMMA J. RICHARDS, 61 years old, widow of Charles W. Richards and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her son in Hohokus, N. J.

FREDERICK COZZENS HOLMES, manager of the J. K. Krieg Company, manufacturers of the Krieg battery at Sandy Hook, died at his home, 8,510 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 51 years. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and left a son and daughter.

Mrs. SUSAN M. FROSE STOOTHOFF, wife of James A. Stoothoff, a descendant of the old Long Island Stoothoff family, died in Long Branch Hospital on Tuesday. She was 58 years of age and a resident of Middletown, N. J.

ADAM HEINEMANN, 68 years old, a retired master baker and a member of the Williamsburg Master Bakers' Association and the Saengerbund Singing Society, is dead at his home, 522 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. ANNA PRIESTMAN JUNGKURTH, widow of Frederick J. Jungkurth, formerly a well-known carriage builder of Germantown, Penn., died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Walnut Street and Jefferson Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., on o'clock. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

LOUIS ALEXANDER F

HILLIARD NOW CAST FOR A REAL BREWER

Actor to be Chosen President of the James Everard Company Tomorrow.

WED FOUNDER'S DAUGHTER

David Neuberger Resigned Owing to Friction and Will Launch Independent Concern.

Robert Hilliard, the actor, husband of the daughter of the late James Everard, probably will be named President of the James Everard Breweries at a meeting of the Directors tomorrow. Changes in policy and management will be announced at this time as well as the resignation of David M. Neuberger, Vice President, which took effect on last Friday.

Behind these announcements is a story of dissension in the management of the late brewer's property and of a new independent brewing company, which is to be launched by Mr. Neuberger. This company practically requires only the legal steps to be organized completely now, and Mr. Neuberger promised last night that in a few days he would publish the names of the men to be associated with what he termed the largest independent brewery in the United States.

Mr. Neuberger declined to tell what had been the differences which had led to his resignation, but he did say that differences had existed ever since the Directors "came under outside influences" with which he was not in accord and that he had felt impelled at last to resign. He declared he did not know that Mr. Hilliard was slated to succeed him in the management of the breweries.

Having determined on his course, Mr. Neuberger said, he had put it up to the Directors to buy out his large block of stock. Friends said he had delivered the ultimatum to meet his figure or be "busted." At any rate, Mr. Neuberger admitted that his stock had been transferred to the Directors at a large figure and a price satisfactory to him, and that he had begun immediately to plan for his own company.

Mr. Neuberger practically has directed the management of the company since the death of Mr. Everard, according to his friends. Mrs. Mary Everard, the widow, has held the title of President, but it has been Mr. Neuberger who has assumed Mr. Everard's duties, and his friends report that his direction made possible a record production of 720,000 barrels of beer in sixteen months, when he found his management questioned by outside influences working through his directorate Mr. Neuberger began to consider a company of his own.

It was about a year ago that Mr. Hilliard was married to Ojea Everard Williams. The ceremony followed immediately on her divorce from William Williams, the late Mr. Everard's chauffeur, who had eloped with her in one of his employer's cars.

JURY AWARDS BEAUTY PRIZE.

Miss Casassa of Brooklyn to be Subject of 17,000,000 Pictures.

Eleven artists at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday afternoon selected the girl who, it is predicted, will be the most-pictured human being on earth during the next five months. Moreover, she is to have sole title, with all rights reserved, to the ancient and honorable Greek title of Electra, which, according to the Standard Dictionary, means "The bright one." She is Miss Florence Casassa of 16 Russell Place, Brooklyn.

Since it was announced that the Society for Electrical Development, which is in charge of arrangements for "Electrical Prosperity Week," a celebration to be held by electrical interests in every big city of the country from Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, was seeking a girl to typify the "Goddess of Electricity and Prosperity," hundreds of photographs of beauty-contest girls from all over the country poured into the society's offices in the Engineering Building in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Casassa was one of those who were judged solely by their photographs. It was said that she was in Bar Harbor for the Summer and could not attend. She is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 148 pounds, and is 20 years old, and she is said to be a student horsewoman and tennis player.

Miss Casassa will be called on to pose in Grecian costume for artists and sculptors and the advertising for the celebration will be got under way. It was stated that advertisements, posters, and other forms her picture would be reproduced more than 17,000,000 times.

ELECTIONS INQUIRY ENDS.

Commissioner Boyle Says a Schoolhouse Poll Costs $500.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein wound up his inquiry into the Board of Elections yesterday by examining Commissioner Edward F. Boyle. Mr. Boyle is President of the board and Tammany leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District. He went over the same ground as have the other Commissioners, defended present methods, and was not responsive to most of Mr. Wallstein's suggestions as to changes in the law that might bring about improvements. He said that to have Inspectors and poll clerks selected after civil service examinations would require a radical change in the law, which now prohibits the Civil Service Commission from taking any cognizance of politics.

"I think most of the evils in our system have grown out of the system of borough autonomy, which will shortly be eliminated," he said.

Asked what he thought of the use of schools as polling places, Mr. Boyle said:

"We had the matter investigated and found that it would cost $500 for each schoolhouses. Multiply that by 2,000 and you will see that it would cost about $1,000,000 to hold elections in them. This Fall we will try out two schools in each borough to see how it works. The greatest obstacle is with the janitorial system. It is a question whether janitors can be compelled to remain after school hours to look after the buildings for the elections officials. That will have to be threshed out with the Board of Education."

Commissioner Wallstein will prepare a report to the Mayor.

ARRESTED FOR BAD CHECKS.

Guy Arthur Reade Is Taken Off Liner Sailing for England.

Just before the White Star Liner Arabic sailed for Liverpool yesterday Detectives Leeson and Donoghue went on board and arrested Guy Arthur Reade, an Englishman, a cabin passenger, with his wife and three children, on a charge of passing worthless checks in Michigan and Ontario. The total amount, given in a telegram received at Police Headquarters from Sheriff John H. Bone of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was $1,000, of which checks for $600 had been drawn in Michigan and $400 in Ontario.

Reade, who is a well-built man of medium height, 36 years old, wearing a monocle, did not appear at all worried when he was arrested on the ship, and told his wife to proceed with the children to their home, 42 Milner Street, Bath, England, and he would follow later. He told the detectives that his lawyer should have sent money to the banks to meet the checks and he understood that it had been done. The mistake would be rectified, he added.

Reade, who described himself as a missionary, was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. Later he was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court and held for the Michigan authorities.

TELL HOW TO BOOM CITIES.

Advertising Men Discuss Publicity Work of Communities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World today selected Philadelphia as the meeting place next year. The various convention groups today discussed a wide range of topics.

The advertising of cities and towns was the problem discussed by one group. Hubert F. Miller, General Manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in a discussion of the topic, said:

"Untruthfulness and exaggeration are going out of style in all kinds of advertising. The best and simplest way to approach any community problem is first to discover all the facts and then to tell the truth and make the most of it.

"Business men who will not stand for misrepresentation to promote individual business should not tolerate it collectively in the form of community advertising."

John E. Fahey of Boston, President of the National Chamber of Commerce, in giving his views said:

"The success of community advertising depends upon the success of community upbuilding. I do not believe the community should be advertised unless there is something about it worth advertising. Not only must there be the right sort of city government, but there must be behind it the right sort of civic organization, the right sort of civic spirit."

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, publisher of a farm journal, in addressing one of the groups, said:

"Some of you advertisers act as if you didn't think the farmers wear coats or shoes. Why, do you know that 50 per cent. of all farmers wear garters? You haven't realized that the farmer can buy, that he pays from $15 to $45 for a suit of clothes, and that he purchases motor cars ranging in price from $500 to $2,000."

TICKETS TO CANADA FOR ALL

Lackawanna Denies Refusal to Sell Passage to Teutons.

The Lackawanna Railroad issued this statement yesterday regarding the announcement that John Koller of 12 Buffington treet, Newark, would bring suit against the Lackawanna because an agent of the railroad would not sell him a ticket to Detroit via Canada last Sunday: Here is the statement:

The Lackawanna Railroad has not undertaken to restrict the right of the public to purchase tickets to any points to which rates are quoted in its tariffs and could not legally do so. Owing to conditions on the Canadian border, a considerable number of passengers ticketed by the road were refused admission into Canada, and great inconvenience was caused thereby as well as embarrassment of the company in undertaking to make refund of fares paid and arrange for means of transportation where practicable.

In view of this situation, the Lackawanna issued a circular in the month of March to ticket agents, calling attention to the situation in Canada and instructing agents to advise passengers destined to points in Canada, or intending to travel through Canada to points in the United States, that if they were not American citizens or citizens of countries friendly to the British Government, they would be liable to be turned back at the border, and suggesting to them the propriety of purchasing tickets to border points or where destined to points in the United States over lines not running through Canada.

It is possible that these instructions may have been misinterpreted and that some misunderstandings may have ensued, but the careful attention of all agents has been called to the fact that the company has no intention of preventing any passengers from purchasing such tickets as are regularly on sale to the public.

It is said the Lackawanna's defense, if Kaller brings suit, will be that Kaller misinterpreted the words of a ticket agent who was trying to give him advice against buying passage into Canada, instead of refusing to sell him a ticket.

DEAF-MUTES FUND GONE.

Ex-Treasurer of Club Arrested and Summer Outing Lost.

Amron Borochow, a deaf-mute, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged by Abraham Miller, also a deaf-mute, with having appropriated to his own use a fund of $98.71, the property of the Alphabet Club, the deaf-mute branch of the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A, which was supported by the late E. H. Harriman. Miller charged that as Secretary and Treasurer he had turned the fund over to Borochow on last Feb. 15, when the latter succeeded him in his office.

Miller, in the sign language, told the detectives, through an interpreter, that there had been several demands made on Borochow for an accounting, and that the members had heard that he had gambled away the fund, which was to have been used on an outing this Summer. Finally they sent him a postcard asking him to attend a meeting of the club last night and had Detectives Lowenheim and Kemp waiting for him there.

Borochow declined to answer questions and was locked up, to be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

FOUND ILLEGAL LOANS.

Controller Charges Orange County with Loose Financing.

ALBANY, June 23,—Temporary Orange County loans of $164,000 have been pronounced illegal by investigators from the State Controller's office, according to a statement issued today by Controller Travis. He asserted that the loans were made necessary by the failure of the county officials to levy sufficient taxes to pay running expenses, and the payment of sums not properly chargeable against the county.

The financial affairs of the county, the Controller said, had been mismanaged since 1910.

The County Coroner, according to the Controller's statement, retained fees not properly due him, while the County Treasurer kept commissions on back taxes and fees which should have been paid into the treasury.

DROP COLORADO MILITIA.

Government Abandons Nine Companies Because of Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Nine companies of the Colorado State Militia were stricken from the list of National Guard organizations, recognized by the War Department today because of deficiencies in recruiting, organization, and equipment. Several other companies were put on probation pending their compliance with the requirements of the militia law.

Those dropped from the list, five in the First Regiment, and four in the Second, will have their arms and equipment withdrawn and no longer will receive financial support from the Federal Government.

Westchester Population 318,762.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 23.—The census figures for Westchester County show that the population now is 318,762, an increase of 35,707 over the figures of 1910. Yonkers is the largest city in the county. Mt. Vernon second, and New Rochelle third. When White Plains becomes a city it will be the fourth.

BUSINESS NOTES.

These local furriers have taken space in the fur department of the World's Market Corporation, 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, in addition to those already there: M. Hofkins & Co., M. Trachtenberg, A. Deutsch & Co., H. Nechamkin & Son, William Grossman, and S. & M. Monassen.

In yesterday's issue of THE TIMES the name of Fownes Brothers, Limited, appeared among the firms represented at a meeting of importers at the Hotel Biltmore to consider the problem surrounding the importation of German me chandise. This was not Fownes Brothers & Co., the glove firm, of London and this city.

According to executives of the New York Merchandise Company, 540 Broadway, the fifth annual pre-inventory sale of that firm is attracting buyers from all parts of the country. Business has been very satisfactory all the week, the buyers present having bought freely of the special offerings in ribbons, neckwear, laces, muslin underwear, jewelry, novelties, &c.

UPHOLDS HOROVITZ CANCER TREATMENT

Dr. W. Homer Axford Reports Successes in Experiments at Polyclinic Hospital.

ONE DEATH IN 200 CASES

Had Only "Incurable" Patients for Tests, but Announces Quick Results After Injections.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., June 23.—Dr. W. Homer Axford of the Polyclinic Hospital of New York City made a profound impression on members of the Medical Society of New Jersey here today, when he announced that the treatment for inoperable cancer, discovered two years ago by Dr. Alexander Horovitz of Cornell University, had been tested apparently with success in the institution with which he was connected. In fact, Dr. Axford asserted that the experiments indicated that a curative agent had been found for cancerous growths and abnormal cell developments.

The new agent, as was first announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 19 and later described in THE TIMES of May 16, is an extract of vegetable origin, according to Dr. Axford, and may be administered by hypodermic injection the same as serum. Dr. Axford said the administration of the agent seemed to be as effective if injected in a healthy part of the body as in the tumor mass itself.

Dr. Axford said the new treatment had been applied only to so-called incurable cases sent to the Polyclinic Hospital for x-ray treatment as a last hope. He and Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge have conducted the tests at the Polyclinic Hospital, where they obtained permission to make the experiments.

More than 200 cases supposed to be incurable have been treated, and only one has died. As yet, he said, the experimental work had not received a thorough test of its effectiveness in cases of abdominal cancer, this branch having been taken up for investigation only a few weeks ago. Experiments with the new agent were made first in cases of chest cancer. However, abdominal cancer patients have shown improvement following the treatment. He said many months must elapse before the investigation of the new treatment could be completed.

The quick effect of the agent is one of its merits, according to Dr. Axford, who said that within a few days after the injections there was invariably noticed a clearing up of the skin. This was followed by a diminution of pain, and soon the tumor growth began to fall away in size and weight.

Dr. Axford asserted that the positive curative value of the new agent was as yet undetermined. He and Dr. Beveridge both urge the use of surgery in the first treatment of cancer, because their experiments have not permitted them to take up treatment of the disease in its early stages.

Immediately after his discovery of the extract, Dr. Horovitz consulted with Dr. Silas P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University and member of the Medical Board of the General Memorial Hospital, where Dr. Beebe experimented with the treatment, apparently obtaining beneficial results. Dr. Axford said the first experiments preceding those at the Polyclinic Hospital were with poultices made from the extract. The agent thus applied seemed greatly to relieve pain, but it did not show indications of further value to any great extent until a few months ago, when it was administered by hypodermic injection.

A plea for more adequate hospitals for the insane of New Jersey was made by Dr. Stewart Peyton of Princeton, one of the best-known psychiatrists of the country. He said:

"Unless we act at once we will have to admit that the problem of our insane is getting the best of us. Our public institutions are outrageously overcrowded. If our failure to provide adequate institutions and care for our insane of the State continues we must sacrifice our civilization."

Dr. Peyton urged the necessity for adequate care for the insane after Dr. Britton D. Evans, Superintendent of the Morris Plains Asylum, read a paper describing the actual overcrowding of the State's institutions for the insane. At the afternoon session of the society resolutions were introduced calling on the Legislature to take immediate steps to provide the necessary hospitals.

In the afternoon the society elected these officers: Dr. William J. Chandler, East Orange, President; Dr. Philip Marvel, Atlantic City, First Vice President; Dr. William G. Schauffler, Second Vice President; Dr. Thomas A. Gray, East Orange, Recording Secretary; Dr. Harry A. Stout, Wenonah, Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. Archibald Mercer, Newark, Treasurer.

EDUCATION NOTES.

For the first time in history the number of registered pupils in the public schools of Brooklyn exceeds that of Manhattan. In April Manhattan had eight more than Brooklyn, but the returns for May show that Brooklyn had 1,833 more than Manhattan.

Professor Margaret B. Wilson has been appointed to the position of honorary Librarian in Hunter College without change of salary.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Board of Education, with regard to the recent death of District Superintendent Alfred T. Schauffler.

An annex to the High School of Commerce will be established in the Educational Alliance Building in six rooms used as an elementary school.

The Principal of the Bushwick High School has been authorized to assign a substitute teacher to do clerical work on July 1 and 2.

Jeremiah Stoothoff, janitor of P. S. 68, Queens, has been found guilty of charges of neglect of duty and been dismissed from the Department of Education.

New P. S. 91, Queens, has been organized as an elementary school for boys and girls of all grades with a kindergarten.

P. S. 67, Queens, has been discontinued as an elementary school.

P. S. 50, 109 and 178, Brooklyn, have been organized.

Old P. S. 50 has been made an independent school to be designated as P. S. 166.

The sum of $1,982.55 has been appropriated for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons, for furniture for P. S. 19, the Bronx.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the class in the Brooklyn Training School and Home for Girls be continued during the Summer vacation has been approved by the Board of Education.

The action of the Local School Board of District No. 35 in fining Isidor Rosencranz, a teacher in P. S. 145, Brooklyn, three days' pay for the latter's having given corporal punishment, has been approved by the Board of Education.

Certain recreation playgrounds will be opened on July 5 from 10 to 12 noon for the purpose of celebrations in connection with safe and sane Fourth of July exercises.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

F. A. MILLS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against F. A. Mills, Inc., music publisher at 171 West Forty-eighth Street.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Hollinger, wholesale dealer in watches and jewelry at 187 Canal Street. Liabilities are reported to be $12,000 and assets $8,000.

ABRAHAM P. PERLSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham P. Perlstein, manufacturer of dresses and other wearing apparel at 114 West Twenty-seventh Street.

LOUISE S. JACOBS of Elmsford, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,029 and assets of $7,580.

MAX KOBRE.—Judge H. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Kobre, private banker at 41 Canal Street and Grand Street, at 100 cents on the dollar. There has been paid 20 per cent. cash, and the balance is to be paid by a liquidating corporation known as the Kobre Asset Corporation, which will liquidate the assets within four years, it is expected. The total liabilitites were $4,870,895 and nominal assets $5,000,000.

ARTHUR GOGEL, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 71 Nassau Street, has assigned to Albert F. Lowenthal.

JOHN H. DUNN, who formerly had a restaurant at 463 Columbus Avenue, has assigned to Maurice P. Davidson.

THE NATIONAL WOOLEN COMPANY of 67 Irving Place has filed assignment schedules showing liabilitites of $57,494, nominal assets of $58,595, and actual assets of $20,-662.

NATHAN ROTMAN, dealer in carpets at 88 Rivington Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $10,000, nominal assets of $1,000 and actual assets of $875.

JOSEPH M. BLEIYER & SON.—Joseph M. Bleiyer, trading as Joseph M. Bleiyer & Son, dealer in paper and twine at 243 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $64,805, nominal assets of $42,-431, and actual assets of $17,462.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—Gustave R. and Charles H. Tifal, contractors, Pomona, bankrupt. Debt, $39,000; assets, $3,000. Gustave, as individual, debts, $135,000; assets, $3,000. Charles, individual, debts, $151,000; assets, $200.

G. T. McIntire, contractor, Ventura, debts, $5,000; assets, $80.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Henry Fuchs, a saloonkeeper, voluntary petition; liabilities, $196,124; assets, $206,886.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that or the debtor:

In New York County.

Baden, Chas. B., and James Hooper—E. R. Poerschka, $111.91.

Brooks Geo. M.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $575.75.

Bram Drug Co.—H. Gill, $146.26.

Brady, John H., alias F. Burke, and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,500.

Buckbee, Geo. E.—L. E. Miller, $1,069.08.

Bergna Co., Inc.—S. Briskman et al., $238.82.

Brazenor, Robert G.—Jennings-Dana Realty Co., $169.41.

Baron, Louis, and A. Baron, Inc.—B. Shiffrin, $196.71.

Brody Samuel—Knickerbocker Bag Co., Inc., $118.68.

Brandon, Barney—M. M. Bensele, $224.27.

Brand, Claude E.—West Side Bank, $581.35.

Berkman, Samuel—B. Berkman, costs, $128.08.

Brand, Hyman—Eastern & Southern N. Y. Realty Co., $387.81.

Bonita, Edgar A.—George Ringler & Co., $229.41.

Bonita, Edgar A.—Same. $188.90.

Brown, Henrietta L.—H. L. Constable, $1,083.82.

Bright Star Batter Co.—Lutz & Sheinkman, Inc., $240.70.

Califano, Giovanni, or Prof. Charles G. Califano—Hotel Hermitage Co., $1,087.09.

Cohen, Samuel D.—J. Jacobson et al., $200.

Cassel, Josephine adm.—Integrity Realty Co., $276.68.

Conner Distributing Co.—W. A. Jamison et al., $127.60.

Chester, Michael, and Charles Pandoff—George Ringler & Co., $161.99.

Cimadiuno, Nicola—G. Y. Cartright, $144.40.

Donnelly, John G.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $189.35.

Dorf, Morris—F. Dorf, $130.

Davidson, Wm. W.—Greenwich Savings Bank, $1,988.55.

De Van, Margaret J.—W. W. Farley, $1,920.20.

De Vries, Henrietta—H. Koehler, $164.91.

Downey, Joseph C.—R. Kaehnold, $224.41.

Drukker, Minnie C.—Weisbart, $376.57.

Einstoss, Sigmund—E. Lay et al., $174.43.

Fuchs, Joseph—M. Ryan, $167.41.

15 West 44th Street Co., Inc.—V. M. Flannery, $7,830.50.

515 West Twenty-ninth Street Co., Inc.—Water Supervision Co., $269.29.

15 West 44th Street Co., Inc.—Rode & Horn Lumber Co., $158.51.

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.—H. C. Allen, $1,147.18.

Groshe, Martha—Union Trust Co. of N. Y., $610.14.

Goodman, Simon J.—F. F. De Silva, $230.72.

Grimm, Frank J. and Joseph A.—F. W. Herbert, $218.75.

Hanley, Clara T.—F. A. O. Schwarz, Inc., $470.92.

H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc.—Star Co., $899.80.

Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Hebrew Technical Institute—Bernard Bank, Jan. 4, 1913 (reissued), $2,500.60.

Jandorf, Mary—H. Lowenthal, $106.81.

Kaplan, Julius—Union Trust Co. of N. Y., $410.31.

Kolsim, David—R. Katchinsky, $587.25.

Kennelly, Charles M.—T. W. Sanford, $255.65.

Kusmier, Zenophon—W. H. Woods, $119.45.

Liberman, Berhard—M. L. Freeman, $163.31.

Lubelsky, Louis Y.—B. Gibson, $956.68.

Lowenthal, Louis—S. Kaplan et al., $190.17.

McGarry, Joseph A.—L. C. Phipps, $1,470.27.

McGough, Lena—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. costs, $110.88.

Martin, Mary—City of N. Y., costs, $108.75.

Master Mind Production Co.—Master Amusement Co., Inc., $118.

Martin, Mazia, and Joseph Tambury—People, &c., $900.

Milan, Salim O.—D. Hedert, $534.60.

Morny, Louis O., and Chas. S. Witherspoon—W. G. Hildebrant, $125.82.

Meahelm, Louis and Jacob—A. Harris, $120.81.

McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—M. Kopec, $715.73.

Manypenny, Wm. T.—E. F. Jordan, $534.65.

McGonigal, William—Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., $525.89.

Maltby, Geo. K.—G. J. Haase, $412.58.

Mahanson, Max—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $137.47.

Naumberg, Bernard—J. G. Buckley, $9,067.77.

Nelson, August, and Geo. E. Buckbee—R. Fenster, costs.

Nordone, Emanuel—A. Pipitone, $440.58.

Nickisch, John H.—R. Keller, $119.72.

Oliver, Margaret—Wesley Realty Co., $341.14.

Pepper, John W. and Hermine C.—Peoples Trust Co., $2,366.17.

Same—Same, $1,584.16.

Same—Same, $661.10.

Peirano, Louis C.—L. Barsotti, $115.

Parks, Frank J.—J. McC. Ferguson, $337.23.

Perry, Geo. L. R.—J. M. Perry, costs, $102.88.

Pursell Mfg. Co.—76th St. and Broadway Co., $1,262.10.

Ph. Levy Cont. Co.—Kandel & Gayer, Inc., $173.91.

Parker, John A.—R. Webber et al., $499.29.

Rosen, Joseph—M. Kohn, $163.99.

Rosenswelg, Alfred—Taunton National Bank, $298.80.

Reginas, John B.—A. H. Bullard, $146.85.

Russian Transport and Ins. Co. of 1844 in St. Petersburg, Russia—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., $14,279.51.

Rogers, Louis J., Cohen, $264.18.

Russia, Transport & Ins. Co.—Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., $591.35.

Rosenblum, Rachel—Burns Bros., $199.81.

Raphael, Jos., individual, debts, $2,000.36.

Saldwedel, Frederick A.—Wesley Realty Co., $225.91.

Susskind, Joseph A.—I. Seagal, $167.68.

Schottenfeld, Frank—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $112.70.

Sumner H. Sternberg Co., Inc.—Star Co., $899.08.

Sprague, Harry C.—L. B. Reinhardt, $834.41.

Shirley, Rufus G.—E. F. Cavanagh, $1,788.41.

Sushin, Anna—J. Miller, costs, $107.88.

Shur, John—Berger Bros. Tea Co., $149.11.

Seaman, John—C. Kaplan et al., $190.17.

Shields, Peter—W. J. Birmingham, $501.24.

Tierney, Walter H. T.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $122.81.

Victor Heating & Engineering Co.—T. Van Wart, $138.75.

Williams, Walter L., and Stewart, Waters & Co.—H. H. Powers, $336.91.

Winter, William—L. L. Smith, $344.59.

Williams, Walter L.—H. L. Powers, $121.91.

Walkup, Samuel T.—H. Ikels, $383.68.

Wood, Charles—W. W. Freystedt, $102.86.

Wessling, Jos. B.—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $188.27.

Wallach, Jacob—M. Rubinstein et al., $393.88.

Weimer, Joseph G.—C. J. Maher, $530.42.

In Bronx County.

Blue, Marie M.—Saks & Co., $186.88.

Bottenus, Edward—G. N. Reinhardt, $1,786.41.

Cassel, Josephine, as adm'x—Integrity Realty Co., $276.68.

De Palentius, Louis—L. Weiss, $71.22.

Fuchs, Joseph—M. Ryan, $167.41.

Goettel, Philip—National Bank of Commerce of Rochester, $1,617.29.

Hall, Andrew—J. Walker, $87.81.

Maltby, George K.—G. J. Haase, $412.58.

May, Abraham—F. May—$510.24.

Napolis, Edward J.—M. Bunderoff, $63.21.

Oberstein, Max—August Claess Point Military Academy, $242.78.

Schapiro, Harry—N. Goldstein et al., $74.26.

Schwalenberg, John—Hubbell Hardwood Door Co., $575.76.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Patts, Meyer, Mary Patts and Isaac Yehalem—S. Goldstein, July 3, 1912, $188.12.

Batchis, Edmund—C. A. Hoagland, March 24, 1915, $114.04.

Duboff, Abraham and Marian—H. Kaminsky et al., May 4, 1915, $306.65.

Barrett, William—L. Frey—E. Meyers, Nov. 11, 1914, $3,143.88.

Same—W. Filkins, Nov. 11, 1914, $106.

Brosman, John J.—A. M. Jenkins, May 28, 1915, $126.33.

Currie, Frederic, Alan G. Philbrick and J. Raymond Boyce—G. F. Vreeland, Feb. 2, 1914, $120.11.

Donaldson, Lawrence—W. E. MacLachlan, Dec. 23, 1911, $438.91.

Same—Iron Steamboat Co. of New Jersey, Nov. 17, 1911, $734.21.

Emerson, John W.—Trustees to consider the problem, surrounding the importation of German me chandise. This was not Fownes Brothers & Co., the glove firm, of London and this city.

Fuchs, Joseph—M. Ryan, $167.41.

Goodman, Simon J.—F. F. De Silva, $230.72.

Grimm, Frank J. and Joseph A.—F. W. Herbert, $218.75.

Hanley, Clara T.—F. A. O. Schwarz, Inc., $470.92.

H. Sumner Sternberg Co., Inc.—Star Co., $899.80.

Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery and Hebrew Technical Institute—Bernard Bank, Jan. 4, 1913 (reissued), $2,500.60.

In Bronx County.

Cooper, Isidore—W. Tuska, May 28, 1914, $253.25.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at Fall line of silk, serge, and velvet dresses. 119 West 24th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and coats all this week, 4th floor, 153 W. 15th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall Dresses, Serges and Silks, 6th floor, 130 West 29th St.

JOBBER looking after silk and cloth dresses. 133 West 27th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER WILL BUY COAT, SUIT PLANT or will consider partnership. W 166 Times.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses, serges and silks, 10th floor, 118 W. 29th.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 856 6th Av.

JOBBER looking at pile fabric coats. R. & N., 9th floor, 18 West 27th St.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Grossfranskiau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

POPULAR PRICE SILK WAISTS FOR Fall, Baltimore, Washington, Virginia State; interview up to 26th. W 167 Times.

OPEN FOR blue and brown astrachans and boucles; submit samples, quantity, and prices for cash. L 105 Times.

PARTY looking at Fall skirts from submanufacturers. Eighth floor, 131 West 27th St.

LOOKING AT FALL suits; place sample orders; all week. 43 West 27th St, Room 506.

WILL LOOK at Fall dresses in serges and silks all week. 7th floor, 122 West 26th St.

CONTRACTORS.—Silk dresses, well made, popular-priced; your own styles preferred. Call seventh floor, 134 West 26th St., after 3 P. M.

TO CLOSE OUT 1,500 taffeta and wash dresses at sacrifice prices. Chas. Steger, 60 West 33d St.

TO CLOSE OUT JOB 200 wash dresses, 60 skirts, very cheap. Gold Dress Co., 48 West 22d St.

1,000 WHITE and colored voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 126 West 26th St.

TO CLOSE OUT, 100 coats, 50 dresses; better grade. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 20th St.

DRESSES, TEN THOUSAND.

WHITE EMBROIDERED VOILE AND LINGERIE DRESSES. LATEST STYLES. BEST VALUES, RANGING FROM $3.75 TO $10. NOW AT REDUCED QUOTATIONS; ACT QUICK, AS THEY WILL NOT LAST LONG. GREENBERG, WEINER, 133 WEST 21ST ST.

WASH DRESS SPECIALS

White voile dresses, lace trimmed, $1; embroidered voile dress, $1.50; cotton values up to $3.75. MAJESTIC DRESS CO., 31-35 West 15th St.

HAVE NIFTY striped taffeta dresses; also new princess dresses for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

FIRST QUALITY taffeta dresses, $7.50, all colors; crepe de Chines, $5.50. M. & L. Freeman, 38-38 West 21st St.

COTTON AND SILK DRESSES for immediate delivery at very low prices. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d St.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN.

High-class ladies' soft neckwear concern wants salesmen on strictly commission basis, who travel regularly in the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, New England (except Maine and New Hampshire), Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. Can be carried via a side line. Apply in person or by letter, Room 748, Fifth Av. Building.

WANTED, waist line, $16.50 up, for Coast; salesman with good following; only strong lines considered; commission. W 155 Times.

SALESMAN FOR MIDDLE WEST, WOULD like side line of waists or petticoats. L 110 Times.

PACIFIC COAST representative; cretonne skirts, waists, pile coats, suits. 718 Cumberland Hotel.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3¾% " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Foreign Army Contracts.

The situation in foreign army contracts for uniform cloth continues rather unsettled. The Serbian work is still held up because the mills believe the price of the cloth at the weight and strength desired is too low. The French, according to advices received here, are fully supplied for the present. This Government, however, has changed its financial representatives in this country, and will hereafter deal through the house that handles Great Britain's payments. Reports from England indicate dissatisfaction at the manner in which that country's business here has been handled, but those in touch with the situation do not believe any change will be made.

Shirt and Collar Trade.

Manufacturers in the shirt and collar trade report a fair business being done. The industry, however, is still suffering from the indiscriminate price cutting of houses that are either trying to move out stocks or liquidating. A feature in the present demand that is not relished by the larger manufacturers is the soft collar. The business in this kind of goods has been very large. Because the soft collar does not require laundering before it is marketable, the smaller manufacturers have become very keen competitors of the larger houses. In short, the same situation that developed on shirts with soft cuffs has come about in the sale of soft collars.

More Value Than Advisable.

Although the attention of men's neckwear manufacturers has been called repeatedly to the injury which has been caused the trade by offering too much in the way of value, competition in this direction is just as keen as ever. Despite the fact that they are the ones to benefit by the larger use of silk, the tie silk manufacturers do not like to see the margin of the neckwear maker's profit cut to such an extent as to be dangerous. This condition has been the vogue for some time past, but the manufacturers, it seems, are using silks of a value hitherto unknown in neckwear to retail at 25 and 50 cents. Not only is the quality said to be above that which should be used, but the quantity as well is larger.

No Mistake to Buy Now.

While the policy of buying serges has been questioned in some quarters of the clothing trade, there are certain well-posted men in the industry who see a return of this fabric to favor in the near future. Particularly will this be so, it is said, when the dyestuff situation reaches its most acute stage, an event promised for the not too distant future. The retailers, according to one of their number, will jump at the chance to feature goods that have fast dyes when the public becomes fully informed of their scarcity, and a demand should arise that will mean very fair prices for the manufacturers. As serge is the staple product and the one cloth that is generally made for stock, it is easy to see that the demand should concentrate on this material.

Little Change in Gray Goods.

The gray goods market showed little change yesterday so far as the demand for goods and the prices were concerned. Some good inquiries for drills and sheetings were reported in certain quarters of the trade, but, since most of them were at prices which required approval of the mills, not a great deal of this business was done during the day. The sheetings wanted included 31-inch, 5-yard; 36-inch, 48 square, 4-yard, and 40-inch, 4.25-yard goods There were also some inquiries for osnaburgs from the bag trade. The call for special goods, especially piques, continued active. Printcloths were not in much demand, and few, if any, sales worthy of mention were put through. Spot prices follow:

28-inch, 2.80-lbs.	.03½	36-inch, 64-60s.	.03½
28-inch, 72-68s.	.03¾	36-inch, 60-48s.	.04c
30-inch, 68-72s.	.04c	36-inch, 64-60s.	.04½
30-inch, 64-64s.	.04½	36-inch, 72-68s.	.04¾
30-inch, 64-60s.	.04¾	27-inch, 64-60s.	.03½
36-inch, 64-64s.	.04c	27-inch, 68-72s.	.03¾
36-inch, 64-60s.	.03½	27-inch, 64-60s.	.03½

Cotton Flags Getting Scarce.

The scarcity of colorstuffs in this country at the moment is striking a number of lines that do not ordinarily attract a great deal of attention. Wide blues and reds especially hard to get, the demand being that kind usually sprung up for printed cotton American flags is being found very hard to fill. These flags are usually printed on 36-inch goods and run one, two or four to the yard, naturally varying in size according to the number. Printed flags in the piece can in normal times be bought as cheaply as 3½ cents a yard at wholesale, but it is now said to be doubtful if they can be bought at less than 7½ cents and up. Cotton flags in the finished state are growing scarce too, it is said, especially in the smaller sizes. No report has yet been heard of a scarcity of silk flags, however, and indications are that stocks of woven cotton flag material and of woolen flag bunting have not yet suffered material depletion.

Crockery and Glass Inactive.

There is not a great deal of business being done in the crockery and glass trade at the present time. The import business is more or less dull generally, while on the domestic lines the orders that are being taken are made up principally of filling-in orders on cut glass stocks depleted by the wedding season and on other goods out of the general run of business. Resort and hotel buying so far has not been any too good. While the recent advances made by English manufacturers of earthenware and china offer American makers of these wares an excellent opportunity to make the advances that they have for some time claimed necessary, it was said yesterday to be doubtful as to just what action would be taken. While it was thought that advances would be named sooner or later by the domestic potters, it was not thought that the new prices would show increases proportionate to those made on the English lines. On the whole, the trade is in pretty good shape and is looking for improved business after the turn of the month.

Quinine Prices Adv

Underlying Bonds

We are offering a public utility bond affording the following exceptionally strong features:—

1. Secured by a closed mortgage ($1,000,000 outstanding) protected by over $12,000,000 junior mortgage bonds.
2. Interest on this issue earned 25 times over.
3. Franchises run 25 years beyond maturity of the bonds.

These bonds pay nearly

5½%

Details on request

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
Investment Securities
30 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

A Short-Time Note and A Long-Term Bond

One secured by mortgage bonds and guaranteed principal and interest.

The other: Commission approved, protected by ample earnings, secured by mortgage and possessing strong sinking fund provisions.

The average yield of the two investments at present is about 5.71%.

Obtain details by sending for Offering No. A-49.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Investment Securities
14 Wall St., New York

Two Sound 6% Bonds

at par

Net earnings of each issue largely in excess of all interest requirements.

An excellent opportunity for the investment of

July Funds

Particulars on request for Circular AG-57

N.W.Halsey&Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

Analysis

Of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, its position and status of its securities under present conditions as they appear to us to-day. Copy will be sent on request. Ask for "Service Letter "I."

W.C.Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

UnitedFruit Co.
5% Notes
Due May 1st, 1918
To Yield 5⅜%
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

New Secured Debts Tax Law

The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

Send for Booklet 60

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular—Conflict of War and Peace Factors—Excellent Steel News.

For the time being the securities market seems to be in a period of contradictions. To a large extent no doubt these are more seeming than real, but to the extent to which they find reflection in prices they serve to give the market an aspect of confusion. New York City is bidding high for money at a time when the American money market in the narrower sense was never so plentifully supplied as now. Lackawana and some of the stocks closely related with it rise in the face of a decision which presumably will force the road to do what, in devising the plan which is now condemned, it thought it had escaped the necessity of doing. Exchange rates decline in the face of influences which normally should make them advance. United States Steel recedes on a day when the news from the steel trade was the best that has yet come to hand. The grain markets show a degree of indifference to damage reports, which would be surprising were this not a time when the unusual seems more or less to be expected.

The fact of the matter is that the existence of war on an unprecedented scale introduces artificial influences which exaggerate some forces and minimize others. In the face of conditions which seem to promise broad expansion in American trade some are entertaining doubts, and are doing so on the specific ground that it is not possible to draw conclusions with the same assurance as would be possible were existing conditions in trade the product of peace rather than of war. There seem to be enough who hold to this view to account for the hesitancy which has been finding expression in the stock market recently. The fact remains, however, that trade is growing even though much of it would be more welcome had it a different origin.

The steel trade for a time seemed to be lagging behind other industries rather than leading them, but the news which is now coming from that quarter is exceeding the expectation of all but a few. The Steel Corporation is operating at better than 81 per cent. of capacity, which is more than double the rate at which it was operating at the beginning of the year. What is more, as the Iron Age recorded yesterday, the incoming orders are exceeding the output to the extent of about 10,000 tons a day. That means in effect that the incoming orders are at a rate sufficient to cover the full capacity of the Steel Corporation plants. More or less similar conditions seem to prevail with a majority of the other steel companies. It is plain from the comment heard in important steel circles that more importance would be attached to this showing if it was accounted for to a larger exteht by home business, but whatever its origin, the increased business is having its natural effect in advancing prices, and that, of course, means enlarged profits.

Even though beclouded by the war, these are conditions which make for optimism regarding the course of business in this country. There are numerous problems, and some of them are great, but their effect is hardly sufficient to deprive the existing optimism of its controlling force in shaping financial and business sentiment. They are sufficient, however, to cause hesitancy, and to restrict more or less the influence of many favorable factors.

LONDON MARKET SLOW.

New War Loan Attractive, While Old One Declines a Point.

LONDON, June 23.—The committee of the Stock Exchange found it necessary to reduce the minimum on consols to 65 in view of the superior attraction of the new war loan into which consols are convertible. For the same reason the old loan declined a point. Business otherwise was slack, with home rails, Russians and de Beers weak. Canadian Pacific declined on dividend fears.

The American section was generally steady, but transactions were few owing to the shortness of stock.

Discount rates continue strong on the prospects of dearer monetary conditions.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 23.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 71 francs for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 15½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	Less.	30 or 60.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2⅜
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2½@2⅝
4 mos.	2¾@3
5 mos.	3
6 mos.	3
7 mos.	3
8 mos.	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3½
60 to 90 days	3¾@3¾

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76½	$4.76⅝
Cables	4.77¼	4.77⅛	4.77¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅞	$4.77¼
Paris	5.48⅝	5.47½
Berlin	81⅞	81⅝
Austria	15.18	15.23
Russia	30.25	30.25
Switzerland	5.35	5.34½
Scandinavia	26.35	26.40
China—		
Hongkong	43.45	43.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.25	5.24½
Holland	40	40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	5.96	5.93¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	24.00	24.75
Spain	18.90	19.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75¾	$4.74⅜	$4.75⅛	$4.74⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $285,910,330; balance, $14,351,755; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,375,811.

The local banks have lost $3,635,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 8.75@9.06¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, off ⅛d; New York, 48⅝c, off ¼cc.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	384,024
Same day last year	349,760
Year to date	60,432,914
Same period last year	36,958,822
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.58 — .30
Same day last year	67.78 —1.00

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38¼	38½	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
52½	53½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52¼	52½	52	52	— ⅛
75	75½	8,000	Amalgamated Cop	75⅜	76¼	74½	75¼	— ⅛
50⅝	50½	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	51⅛	51¼	50½	50½	— ½
148½	137½	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	150	150	150	150	+1½
45	45⅛	6,925	Am. Can	46	46¼	45	45⅛	— ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Can pf	103	102	102	102	..
55⅝	55⅞	800	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅛	56¼	55	55	— ⅝
104	105	700	Am. Coal Products	104	106	103½	104	— ½
103½	115	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
109½	115	35	do., odd lots	109¼	110	109¼	110	..
7⅛	7⅞	900	Am. H. & Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
34½	35	700	Am. H. Leath. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
29⅝	30	400	Am. Ice Securities	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30	..
52¼	52⅝	4,400	Am. Locomotive	53	53⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅝
97	98	500	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97½	97	97½	+ ½
..	..	20	do., odd lot	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜	..
5¼	5⅜	200	Am. Malt. pf. now	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
80½	80¾	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¼	81⅝	80¼	80⅝	— ⅛
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
40½	40¾	1,600	Am. Steel Fdries	40¾	41	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
115	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
123¼	124	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	123½	123¼	123½	..
226½	228	100	Am. Tobacco	226½	226½	226¼	226½	— ½
106½	107	100	Am. Tob. pf. now	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	— ⅛
86	89	79	Am. Woolen pf	87	87	87	87	..
7	8	200	Am. Writing P. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	..
36⅜	36½	5,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
100¼	100⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
100¼	101	500	Atch. Top. & S. F.pf	100⅞	101	100⅜	100⅞	— ⅛
65⅜	66	25,500	Baldwin Loco. Works	67⅞	68	64⅞	65⅛	—1⅞
102	103½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	5,350	Baltimore & Ohio	77⅛	78¼	76⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
71⅛	71¾	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅝	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛	+ ⅛
167½	168	1,850	Bethlehem Steel	171	171	167⅜	167⅝	—2½
88½	89¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89¼	89¼	88⅝	89	— ¼
88½	89½	10	do., odd lot	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ¼
67¾	68½	700	Butte & Superior	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68¼	+ ¼
37	39	100	California Pet. pf	38	38	38	38	—1
145¾	149	13,400	Canadian Pacific	150½	150½	147¾	149	—1¼
40¼	40¾	4,000	Central Leather Co	41½	41⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅞	900	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
30⅝	31	1,800	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29¾	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+1
91	91½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91¾	92⅜	91	91	— ⅝
123¼	125	300	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	123½	123½	..
18¼	18⅝	5,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¼	18⅞	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
45½	45⅞	2,400	Chino Copper	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¼	33¼	33	33	..
28	31	10	Colorado & South	28	28	28	28	..
14	15	1,100	Comstock Tunnel	¹14	15	14	15	—1
98	100	200	Continental Can pf	99½	99½	99	99	..
15	15¼	300	Corn Products Ref	15⅜	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
78⅝	79	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79	79⅝	79	79	+ ⅞
29½	30	1,785	Crucible Steel	30⅜	30⅞	29¾	30	— ⅛
88	90	100	Crucible Steel pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅝
86	87	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	86	86	86	86	—1
147	148	100	Delaware & Hud	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	— ⅛
425	427	480	Del., Lack. & West	429	425	420	425	+⅞
115	115½	28	Detroit Edison Co	115½	115½	115	115	..
27¼	27⅝	10,400	Distillers' Securities	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
26⅝	26⅞	8,400	Erie	27⅛	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
41	41⅜	1,500	Erie 1st pf	42	42¼	41	41¼	— ⅝
31¾	34⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜	—1⅛
34	33½	300	Federal Min. & S	35	35	35	35	+1½
34	53½	10	do., odd lot	34	34	34	34	..
50	51	200	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	..
210	218	45	General Chemical	217¾	217¾	217¾	217¾	..
171½	172	1,400	General Electric	172½	172½	171	171½	— ¾
154	153	1,300	General Motors	155¼	155¾	152	153	—1½
102	102¾	1,043	General Motors pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	6,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	52⅝	51¾	52¼	— ⅛
118½	119	700	Great Northern pf	119	119	118½	118½	— ⅛
36½	36⅝	1,310	G. N. certs.ore prop	36¼	36⅞	36	36⅞	— ⅛
63⅞	63¾	1,700	Guggenheim Explor	64	64	63¼	63¼	— ¾
31⅜	31¾	2,800	Inspiration Copper	32	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	— ¼
22¾	23	12,400	Inter.Met. tr.ctfs	24	24	22¾	23	— ⅝
76¾	76¼	6,400	Inter.-Met. pf	77½	77½	74⅝	76⅜	— ⅛
102⅜	103½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1½
9½	10	100	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	..
37½	39	100	Int. Paper pf	38	38	38	38	+1
25¾	26	400	Kansas City Southern	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
50	50¼	100	Kan. City Southern pf	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
82	85	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
101½	102½	150	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	..
145¾	146	2,400	Lehigh Valley	145	146	145	145¾	+1
220	225	100	Liggett & Myers	223	223	223	223	..
114½	117½	7	Lorl., (P.) Co. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
125¾	127½	50	Manhattan Elev	127	127	127	127	..
41½	41⅞	2,100	Maxwell Motors	43	43	42	42	—1½
86½	87	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86½	86⅞	86½	86½	— ½
35½	36	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	36½	37	36	36	—1½
75⅝	76	2,300	Mexican Petroleum	76⅝	77	75¾	75¾	—1¼
26	28½	700	Miami Copper	26	26	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
15½	15¾	700	Minn. & St. Louis	15	16⅜	15	16½	+⅜
39	45	210	Minn. & St. L. pf	40	41	40	41	+4
115	116½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116¼	116¼	116	116	— ¼
11⅝	12	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
28	29½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	30	30	30	30	..
10⅜	10⅞	2,500	Missouri Pacific	11	11	10¾	10⅜	— ¼
49	51	100	Montana Power	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
49	51	75	do., odd lot	50½	50½	50½	50½	..
120	125	100	Nash., C. & St. L	120	120	120	120	—4
120	125	33	do., odd lot	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
..	..	13	Nat. City Bank	189	189	187	187	..
18	18⅜	8,860	Nat. En. & St. Co	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
82	87	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	85	85	85	85	—2
64	65¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅞
15	15¼	500	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	..
90	91	100	N. Y. Air Brake	91	91	91	91	—2½
89½	90	5,400	N. Y. Central	90¼	90⅝	89½	89½	— ⅜
64⅝	65	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	67	64⅞	64⅞	—1¾
29½	30⅜	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	—1
107¼	107½	1,600	Northern Pacific	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼	..
34⅜	35	7,100	Pacific Mail	34¼	36⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	3,400	Penn. R. R.	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅝
37	40	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	40	40	40	40	+1
22½	23	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
49¼	49½	700	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	49½	49½	— ⅞
98	100	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1½
161	162	100	Pullman Co.	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	— ¾
2¼	2⅝	200	Quicksilver	3	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3	3½	100	Quicksilver pf	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23⅞	24	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
146⅞	147	48,000	Reading	145½	147⅛	145½	147	+1¼
29½	30	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	30	30	30	30	..
5	5⅜	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	13½	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	13	13	13	13	+ ½
5	5½	2,500	St. Louis & San F	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ½
6⅜	6¾	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	35½	35½	33½	35½	—1½
36	37¼	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	37	37½	37	37¼	+1
88⅜	89	6,010	Southern Pacific	89½	90⅛	88⅜	88⅝	— ¾
..	..	62	So. Pacific t. r	104	104	104	104	..
16¼	16⅝	700	Southern Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
53	53¼	300	Standard Milling	53	53	53	53	+ ½
69	70	15	Standard Mill. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
78⅜	79¼	5,900	Studebaker Co.	80¼	80¼	78⅜	78⅞	— ¾
98	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	100	100	100	100	..
38¼	38¼	1,300	Tennessee Copper	38¼	38⅝	38	38	..
99	99	100	Texas Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ½
53¾	54	800	Third Avenue	54	54	53¾	54	— ¼
99	99½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	—1¼
93¾	94⅝	100	Twin City R. T	93¾	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
129¼	129¾	8,400	Union Pacific	129¼	129¾	128¾	129¾	— ⅛
80⅞	81	300	Union Pacific pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞	..
31	32	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	31½	31½	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
37	40¼	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	40	40	40	40	— ½
53½	54½	600	U. S. Indus. Alco	55	55	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
38¾	40	10	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
3½	4¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
3½	4⅞	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
62½	62⅝	18,600	U. S. Rubber	64⅜	64⅜	62½	62⅝	—2
107	108	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
60¾	60¼	50,000	U. S. Steel	61⅝	61½	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
109⅜	109⅝	200	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	3,500	Utah Copper	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
33	33⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
96⅝	98	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
40	43	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	40	40	40	40	—1
¾	⅞	1,800	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	¼	— ⅛
25¼	26	200	Western Maryland	26	26	26	26	+1
66⅝	67	54	Western Union Tel	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
98½	98⅝	8,400	Westingh. E. & M	99¾	99¾	98½	98½	— ½
129½	130	500	Willys-Overland	131½	131½	130	130	—1
104	136	100	Willys-Overland pf	105	105	105	105	..

*Cents per share.

OUR HUGE TRADE BALANCE.

It Now Seems Likely to Exceed a Billion for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The prediction made several months ago that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year would exceed a billion dollars now seems to be assured. The complete returns, as shown in the monthly trade summary for April just compiled, give a trade balance for the ten months from July 1 to the end of April of $851,634,287. When to this balance is added the total of weekly balances announced for the seven weeks from May 8, the balance is brought up to $958,148,891. The weekly balances, however, are for only thirteen principal ports and the actual balances for the whole country are always much higher.

Taking the figures thus far announced, it is left for the business of the last ten days of the fiscal year, together with the additional returns to come for May and June outside the large ports, to produce a favorable balance of $41,851,100, which, added to the known balance, totals $1,000,000,000.

In comparison with balances in former years the attainment of an excess of exports over imports amounting to $1,000,000,000 is an event of momentous importance in the history of American trade. Since the restoration of specie payments in 1871 there have been only nine years when the trade balance has reached one-half of this amount.

The largest balance in any year in the period between 1871 and 1915 was in 1908, when it was $666,431,554. In several years in that time the yearly balance in our favor was less than it has been nine times out of ten every week since Aug. 1, 1914. In fifteen years of the period since 1871 the balance for the whole year was less than it was for the month of February last, when it reached the high mark of $174,682,000. In seven years since 1871 the balance of trade has been against the United States. The highest adverse mark was in 1872, when it was $182,417,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has more than 93,000 stockholders, an increase of 3,138 in the last year. Pennsylvania shareholders number 32,422 and own 28.3 per cent. of the stock, and 15,823 holders in New York own 30.8 per cent. There are 11,951 owners in foreign countries. There are 48,848 women stockholders, or 48.2 per cent. of the total, who hold 28 per cent. of the stock. The average holding is sixty-three shares.

The Lehigh Valley's earnings statement for May, issued last night, shows gross earnings for the month of $3,845,260, an increase of $98,856. Operating expenses for that month were $2,482,000, a decrease of $12,927, and the operating income of $1,210,000 showed a gain of $108,486 over the corresponding month of last year. For the eleven months gross revenues increased $545,000 and net $780,000.

The Fulton Trust Company has issued an investment circular showing the advance and decline in bonds since April 3.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., announce that earnings for the first six months after incorporation were at the rate of 39 per cent. on the preferred stock. A half yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. has been paid on this issue.

Alvin W. Krech, Chairman of the Western Pacific First Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee, says that a substantial majority of the outstanding bonds has been deposited, and that pledges for the early deposit of further large amounts have been received from holders who were unable to deposit before the expiration of the limit set.

Application will be made to list on the Stock Exchange the Equitable Trust Company certificates of deposit.

The World Film Corporation has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 15.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Francs at New Low Level.

The persistent decline for months of foreign exchange rates has led the Street to look for a procession of new low records, but, nevertheless, yesterday's weakness of franc bills and cables caused considerable surprise. A dollar would buy 5 francs and 48¼ centimes, 30 centimes more than under normal conditions, at the low point of the day. This condition of weakness was not relieved by knowledge that details for the great French credit here soon would be completed. The loan will not act directly upon the exchange market, but theoretically it should have a stabilizing effect on rates, because drafts against the credit in payment for goods will prevent the making of exchange, and thus keep down the supply of franc bills. Exchange brokers reported a very slight buying power in the market for francs throughout the day.

***

July Payments.

Dividend and interest payments scheduled for July will amount to $270,084,613, according to records prepared by The Journal of Commerce, against $264,385,780 for the same month last year. While the total shows a substantial increase this year, dividends aggregating $95,685,764 will be $4,500,000 less than last July. New note and bond issues account chiefly for the increase of more than $10,000,000 in interest payments.

***

Foreign Sales Increase.

Members of the Exchange who were active on the floor yesterday said that a steady distribution of stocks for foreign account was under way. The selling from this source was not sufficiently urgent to cause extensive weakness, and the market's absorptive power appeared good all the way along. Union Pacific, Erie, and Canadian Pacific were fed out steadily, the brokers said, with lesser signs of European liquidation in certain other railroad issues. It was supposed that the sales represented the realization of funds by British holders to be reinvested in the new 4½ per cent. English war loan.

***

Anticipation and Realization.

Why the market should sell up on the expectation of a dividend, and then sell off on the declaration of the full amount hoped for, is one of the everlasting puzzles of Wall Street. No one looked for more than 6 per cent. on the preferred stock of the new Interborough Consolidated Corporation, and yet the announcement of the initial payment of 1½ per cent. quarterly was the signal for a decline which carried the price down to 74½. On Tuesday it had touched 77⅝. With the decline went a report that some one might apply for an injunction to restrain the payment, but this fear did not seem to be widespread. It was just another case of too many holders trying to take the profit they had been waiting for.

***

United States Rubber Heavy.

The failure of United States Rubber common to sell at higher figures has always been a disappointment to interests back of the company. To investors who buy stocks chiefly on the basis of dividend yield this issue looks most attractive, for at the present rate it returns close to 10 per cent. The common stock dropped off 2 points yesterday, closing at 62½. Brokers who are asked for advice usually suggest a purchase of the preferred for investment, but begin to name other issues when the questioner asks about the common. Not even the United States Rubber Company's excellent position in the matter of crude supplies and the unprecedented demand for automobile tires have overcome the prejudice engendered by the stock's fluctuations which accompanied the listing of the shares years ago. There was a rumor yesterday that earnings might not justify a continuance of the 6 per cent. rate on the common stock. The next dividend is due July 30.

***

The South American Problem.

Robert O. Bailey, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was sent to South America as a special representative of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, says, in The America for June, that it is both a surprise and a disappointment to find that the general reputation for success of the American business getter has not yet extended to any considerable degree to South America.

"The business education of Latin America has been given by Europe," he says, "and the business atmosphere has a distinct European calmness. The steady trade wind from across the Atlantic has not yet been penetrated by any of the straying currents from the North. For this reason the people are pro-European in their tastes, and the European manufacturer and exporter has spared no pains in catering to their tastes and desires in every particular. Through permanent organizations for trade and industrial development the people and their characteristics are entirely understood by the European manuf

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THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ADJOURNED SALE.
FIRST REFUNDING AND EXTENSIONS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale entered on January 30, 1914, by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri in a cause pending in said Court wherein The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, is complainant, and The Wabash Railroad Company and another are defendants, and certain foreclosure decrees of other District Courts of the United States of ancillary jurisdiction, and also pursuant to a certain order entered in said cause in said District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri on April 22, 1915, and certain orders of other District Courts of the United States of ancillary jurisdiction, of all the railroads, property, rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock, bonds, stocks or interests in stocks, debentures, contracts, choses in action, property, premises and rights of every kind and description covered by and embraced in the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage of The Wabash Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1906, and the Indenture Supplemental thereto dated July 7, 1910, to Bowling Green Trust Company, J. C. Van Blarcom and James B. Forgan as Trustees, under which said mortgages The Equitable Trust Company of New York and James B. Forgan are now Trustees, which said sale has been heretofore publicly noticed by advertisement to take place at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company at Franklin Avenue and Second Street in the City of St. Louis, Mo. on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, has been adjourned to the 21st day of July, 1915; and that said sale will take place upon the terms and conditions stated in the above mentioned advertisement on the said 21st day of July, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon at the freight station of The Wabash Railroad Company at Franklin Avenue and Second Street in the City of St. Louis, Mo. For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said decrees, orders and advertisement, copies of which may be inspected at the office of the Special Master, Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo. CHESTER H. KRUM, Special Master.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
37 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
SCHNURMACHER & RASSIEUR, Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Missouri.
Solicitors for The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, complainant.
Dated June 23, 1915.

COTTON PRICES UP AT CLOSING HOUR

Liquidation About Over and Technical Strength of the Market Is Shown.

WEATHER NOW FAVORABLE

Exports of Raw Cotton from British India Have Kept Up Well Despite War's Restrictions.

There was less pressure on cotton yesterday, and the action of the market throughout most of the session indicated that liquidation for the time being had pretty nearly run its course. The technical strength of the market was demonstrated by the manner in which prices ran up in the last half hour, notwithstanding the fact that the weekly weather report was about as favorable as any which has appeared during the season.

Wire service with the South was somewhat interrupted, owing to storms; but the disturbances were believed to be largely local and confined chiefly to the Delta section of Mississippi and Arkansas. Private wires reported a rainstorm in Central Arkansas Tuesday afternoon, with rains in Little Rock and vicinity. The Yazoo City section of Mississippi also reported rain and wind, with very little damage to cotton. The summary of the weekly weather report said:

"Another week of favorable weather in the cotton belt. Continued warmth, with sufficient moisture, forced a rapid growth of cotton, and that crop is now in good condition and well cultivated in nearly all districts. Some retardation of growth is reported from Oklahoma and adjoining sections, and grassy fields occur locally, with the boll weevil reported as active in portions of Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. The crop is fruiting in southern districts, and some bloom is reported as far north as North Carolina."

A report from Consul General James A. Smith, stationed at Calcutta, gave some interesting statistics regarding exports of raw cotton from British India during the first seven months of the year. Notwithstanding the fact that Germany, Belgium, and Austria are large consumers of Indian cotton, the restriction on exports to these countries does not appear to have had as pronounced an effect as might have been expected. Figuring on the basis of exports for the past seven months and assuming that the proportion of the former years would be carried out for the remainder of the season, the total shipments promise to be about 2,026,000 bales of 400 pounds each, compared with 3,642,000 bales last year and 2,270,000 two years ago.

In its weekly crop summary The Montgomery Advertiser has the following to say regarding the Alabama crop situation:

"The cotton crop will be disappointing on the whole. Grains are in fine condition. Conservative estimates indicate that Alabama will produce only 60 per cent. of a cotton crop. Planters are in good shape. Diversification is growing in favor in every section. Boll weevils constitute a positive menace to the existence of cotton in some counties."

Southern spot cotton markets as officially reported were ¼c higher to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; 9.60c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices, which closed firm, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.39	9.30	9.39@ 9.40	9.34@ 9.35
Oct	9.79	9.71	9.79@ 9.80	9.75 flat
Dec	10.06	9.96	10.05@10.06	10.01@10.02
Jan	10.20	10.12	10.19@10.20	10.06@10.07
March	10.36	10.29	10.37@10.39	10.30@10.32
May			10.59@10.61	10.52@10.54

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	900	2,814	1,741
New Orleans	84	1,881	893
Mobile	56	16	124
Savannah	162	747	531
Charleston	72	30	125
Wilmington	120	74	
Norfolk	497	318	977
Total port receipts, same day last year.	3,070,	against	4,898

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	275	1,345	18
Memphis	154	738	122
St. Louis	271	640	1,434
Houston	1,020	1,345	2,386

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	975	1,203
New Orleans	600 to 900	1,162	488

Total exports yesterday, 8,864 bales; so far this season, 8,071,699, against 8,829,847 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price, Middling.	Stock, 1915.	Stock, 1914.
1,380	New Orleans ? 9.00	177,296	106,225
—	Mobile 8.63	16,047	8,222
—	Savannah 9.00	38,756	28,085
—	Galveston 9.15	170,084	112,869
—	Wilmington 8.50	37,878	13,107
201	Norfolk 8.88	52,844	20,544
527	Augusta 9.00	90,908	17,373
350	Memphis 8.87	99,804	24,450
12	St. Louis 9.00	24,248	19,270
389	Houston 9.03	69,943	50,726

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance at 524d.

Sales, 10,000; bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales. All American; closed steady.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	325
American Light & Traction pf	109	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	53	59
*American Gas & Electric	92	195
American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American La. F. F. Eng.	55	60
American La. F. F. Eng. pf	80	95
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	34	37½
American Public Utilities pf	61	65
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	62
Cities Service	49	52
Cities Service pf	54	57
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf	90	92½
Columbia Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79½	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	90	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	28	29
Northern States Power pf	83½	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Ozark Power & Water pf	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	19
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	62	66
Southern California Edison	71	74
Southern California Edison pf	91	94
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	6¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	27	30
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	57	60
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	66	69
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	12½	14½
Western Power pf	54	56½

*Par value $50. †Ex. div.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 22. This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$778,261	$12,775,941 $204,052,304
Int. rev., ord.	1,375,485	22,143,106 320,671,248
Con. & in. tax	747,418	12,544,334 20,205,377
Miscellaneous	388,814	6,308,795 70,049,282
Total rcts.	$4,289,980	$53,862,197 $623,978,193
Expenditures	1,066,718	38,328,043 714,647,097
Surplus	3,223,261	15,534,154 *90,668,904
*Deficit.		

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Cons Power, sell 30 days	106½	106½	106½	106½
6	Elkhorn Fuel	20	20	20	20
55	Mer-Mechs. Bk	29	29	29	29
5	Union Bank	136	136	136	136
923	Un. Rys.& El.	22	22	22	22
3	U. S. Fidelity	194	194	194	194

BONDS.

$700	A. C. L. Conn. 5s ctfs	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
200	A. C. L. cv 4s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Balt. Spar Pt.& C. 4½s	94	94	94	94
1,000	City Balt. 4s '81	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	City Balt. 4s '81	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	Cons.Cl. ref.4½s	92	92	92	92
3,000	Cons Fr. 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Norfolk Ry. 5s	96	96	96	96
20,000	Un. Rys.& El. 1st 4s	80	80	79¾	79¾
10,000	Un. Rys.& El. inc. 4s	56	57	56	56¾
100	Un. Rys.& El fdg. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Adventure	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
3,890	Alaska	37⅞	38¾	37⅞	38⅝
10	Anmeek, new	100	100	100	100
5	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
140	Allouez	56¾	56⅞	55½	56⅝
285	Amalgamated	75½	75½	74⅞	74⅞
3,405	Am. Zinc	50⅝	51½	50¼	51
68	Anaconda	37	37	36¾	37
210	Arizona Com.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
200	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3	3
1,040	Butte & Sup.	68½	68½	67¾	68
104	Calumet & Ar.	66¾	67	66	66½
6	Cal. & Hecla	585	585	585	585
30	Chino	46	46	46	46
409	Copper Range	56	56¼	55½	55⅝
25	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
120	East Butte	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
65	Franklin	10	10	10	10
611	Granby	88	89¼	88	88⅝
358	Greene-Canan.	41	41	40	40
15	Hancock	19	19	19	19
190	Island Creek	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅞
55	Lake	14	14	14	14
50	La Salle	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
50	Mason Valley	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
50	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
395	Mohawk	70½	70½	70	70¼
335	New Arcadian	11½	11¾	11½	11½
215	Nipissing	6	6⅛	6	6
1,217	North Butte	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½
491	Osceola	91	92	90	90½
535	Pond Creek	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
30	Quincy	87	87	87	87
50	Shattuck	28	28	28	28
100	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
130	Sup. & Boston	3½	3¾	3½	3½
10	Tamarack	37½	37½	37½	37½
600	Tuolumne	51c.	55c.	50c.	55c.
1,207	U. S. Smelting	45½	45¾	45½	45¾
300	U. S. Smelt. pf	47¼	47½	47	47½
2,600	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
245	Utah Consol	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
75	Utah Copper	68	68	68	68
25	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Wolverine	61½	62	61½	62

RAILROADS.

24	Bos. & Albany	178½	178½	177	177
2	Boston Elev	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	Bos. & Maine	33	33	33	33
10	*Bos. & W. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
50	Mass. Electric	5½	5½	5½	5½
81	Mass. Elec. pf	36½	37	36½	37
145	N.Y., N.H.& H.	66¼	66¾	65¼	65¾
50	Union Pacific	129	120	120	129

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Am. Ag. C. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½
5	Am. Sug. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½
820	Am. T. & T.	123¾	124	123¾	123⅞
2	Am. Wool. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
150	A., G. & W. I.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
1,525	A.-G. & W.I.pf	27	27⅜	27	27½
82	E. Bos. Land	9	9½	9	9½
8	Edison	237	237	237	237
348	Mass. Gas	86	87	86	86⅝
55	Mass. Gas pf	88½	88½	88½	88½
10	N. E. Tel.	123	128	128	128
221	United Fruit	138	138	138	138
247	Un. Sh. Mach.	52½	52½	52	52
10	Un. Sh. M. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
230	U. S. Steel	61⅝	61⅝	60¾	60¾
5	U. S. Steel pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3	West. Union	67½	67½	67½	67½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
6,000	A.-G. & W.I.5s	72	72	71½	71½
500	Pond Creek 6s	97	97	97	97
9,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
5,000	W. T. & T. 5s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2⅜	2⅝
Bay St. G.	.11	.13	Houghton.	4¼	4½
Begole	1	1⅛	Iron Blos.	.89	.93
Bingham	9⅝	9¾	La Rose	.50	.54
Bohemia	2¾	3	Majestic	.84	.85
Boston Ely	.27	.30	McK.-Dar.	.26	.32
Butte & La.	.25	.30	Mex. Met.	.24	.25
Caribous.	1⅞	2	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Champ. C.	.10	.11	N. Baltic	3½	3¾
Chief Con.	1	1⅛	Nevada D.	.46	.50
Cortez	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.23	.25
Con. Ophelia	7¼	8	Oneco	1⅝	1⅞
Con. Ariz.	.88	.85	S. Lake	6	6¼
Con. Cop.	2¼	2½	Stewart M.	2¼	2½
Crown Res.	.80	.85	Utah Met.	4¼	4½
Davis-Daly	1¼	1½	U. S. Ext.	4¾	4¾
Eagle & B.	1⅜	1¾	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Chi. Pneu. T.	58	58	58	58
25	Chi. Rys.	84	84	84	84
130	Com. Edison	134	134	133½	133½
28	Illinois Brick	65	65	65	65
10	People's Gas	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
15	Public Service	81	81	81	81
2	Quaker Oats pf	106½	106½	103½	106½
24	Sears-Roebuck	138½	138½	138	138
343	S. Warner	68¼	68¾	68	68½
134	Swift & Co	110	110	110	110
25	Union Carbide	150	150	150	150
10	U. S. Steel	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,139	Un. Ca. rights	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Swift 5s	96	96	90	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,863	Baldwin Loco.	65½	65¾	65	65⅞
110	Baldwin L. pf	102¼	102	102	102
50	Buffalo & S.	40	40	40	40
130	Colorado Fuel	33½	33¾	33	33
170	Elec. Stor. B.	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝
10	Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½
370	Gen. Asphalt	34	34	33½	33½
20	Gen. Asph't pf	71	71	71	71
100	Inter-Met.	24	24	24	24
1,203	Lake Superior	11½	11⅝	11	11
1,395	Lehigh Nav.	77¼	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞
55	Lehigh Valley	73	73	73	73
120	N. Y. Transit	20	20	20	20
882	Penn. R. R.	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅞
11	Penn. SaltMfg.	88½	89	88½	89
35	Penn. Steel pf	57¾	58	57¾	58
5	Phila. Co. com. pf.	40	40	39½	39½
180	Phila. Electric	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
615	Phila. Rapid Transit ctfs.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
660	Reading	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛
702	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
295	Tono. Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
520	Un. Traction	33	33½	33	33
476	Un. Gas Imp.	85½	85½	84⅞	84⅞
2,910	U. S. Steel	61⅝	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜
20	U. S. Steel pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
40	U. S. Rubber	63¼	64	63½	63½
2	West. J. & S.	48½	48½	48½	48½
530	Wm. Cramp & Sons	63	64¾	63	63¼

BONDS.

$21,000	Am. G.& E.5s	86	86	86	86
6,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Leh. Val. gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
5,000	Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
5,000	Read. imp. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer Pi.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
25	Am. Wn. G. pf.	98	98	98	98
800	Col. Gas & E.	12¼	13	12¼	13
10	Crucibles Stl.	89½	89½	89½	89½
10	Elk Co.Nat. G.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
185	Nat. Firepf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
54	do pf	99	99	99	99
10	Pitts. Brew. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Pitts. P. Glass	105	105	105	105
245	Pure Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
53	U. Sewk. & Lig.	102	102	102	102
20	U. S. Steel	61	61	61	61
131	W. Air Brake	131½	131½	131	131

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Occidental Con	.79
Belcher	.21	Ophir	.12
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.06
Caledonia	.20	Sav.	.03
Confidence	.65	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.04
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.19
Hale & Norcross	.55	Utah Con	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	Yellow Jacket	.30
Mexican	.41		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.04
Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fraction	.09
Jim Butler	.94	Diamond Dalay	.01
McNamara	.03	Diamonds. B. B.	.02
Midway	.16	Florence	.52
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Con. M.	1.47½
Montana	.27	Goldfield Merger	.22
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Ext.	3.00	Silver Pick	.11
Tonopah Merger	.40	Vernal	.03
West End	.82	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.52
Atlanta	.31	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	11	Gold Sov.	4	5
Elkton	39	40	Isabella	17¾	18¼
Paso	90	102	Jackpot	6½	
Findlay	4	¾	McKinney	35½	37
Gold. Cycle	.177	.178	Portland	.141	.142
Gold. Dol.	2	8	Vindicator	106½	107½

MERCHANTS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Chambers of Commerce Would Have Federal Corporation Back Private Companies.

ALSO FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES

McAdoo Defends His Plan and Says Referendum Does Not Represent National Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A referendum by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to more than 750 of its constituent members all over the country has resulted in the overwhelming rejection, by a vote of 82 to 698, of the policy of Government ownership of ships and the indorsement, by a narrower margin, of a ship subsidy plan. By the comparatively slim majority of 422 to 314 the referendum indorses the suggestion of the Chamber's special committee on merchant marine for the creation of a Government-owned corporation, with $30,000,000 of capital, to handle and guarantee securities of private shipping companies. Various other proposals for lightening the burdens on American ships are approved.

Particular importance is attached to the vote against the Government ownership plan, which was rejected both as to lines owned and operated by the Government, and as to lines owned by the Government but leased to private operators. The Administration used every effort to force the enactment of the Ship Purchase bill last session. The recent Pan-American Financial Conference seemed to strengthen the official desire to obtain the enactment of the measure, and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, in his farewell letter to the Latin-American delegates, announced that the bill would probably be reintroduced next December. If this is done, it is believed that the bitter fight against the bill will be renewed and that today's announcement of the wishes of the commercial bodies of the country will be cited frequently in the debate.

From the political point of view not so much importance is attached to the vote of the chambers for a ship subsidy. The vote for this measure was 140 less than the vote against the Ship Purchase bill. But though this still leaves a large majority for subsidies, the alignment of the two houses does not promise much for the serious consideration of a subsidy measure. The Democrats are almost unanimously against subsidy, and the most that the advocates of this measure could hope from a Congress with both houses controlled by Democrats would be some changes in existing mail contracts.

Vote on Each Question.

The questions submitted to the referendum and the votes upon them are as follows:

Do you favor the Government undertaking the purchase, construction, or charter of vessels for mercantile purposes, together with the operation of such vessels? In favor, 82; opposed, 698.

Do you favor ownership of merchant vessels by the Government, but with operation by private parties under leases? In favor, 54; opposed, 711.

Do you favor subsidies from the Government sufficient to offset the difference in cost between operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep-sea trades under foreign flags? In favor, 558; opposed, 186.

Do you favor subventions from the Government to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important, and in which American dependencies? In favor, 718; opposed, 48.

In the second ballot are set forth the recommendations by the National Chamber's Special Committee on Merchant Marine. The committee recommendations and the voting follow:

The committee recommends the creation of a Federal Shipping Board to investigate and report to Congress regarding the navigation laws and to have full jurisdiction, under the law, in all matters pertaining to over-sea transportation. In favor, 645; opposed, 116.

The committee recommends that the Government subscribe to the entire stock of a marine development company with a capital of $30,000,000, this company to have authority for seven years to lend, under supervision of the Federal Shipping Board, upon the security of first mortgages on merchant vessels, taking as evidence of this indebtedness bonds which bear a fair rate of interest and contain provisions for amortization, the development company to guarantee the bonds as to principal and interest and sell them to the public. In favor, 422; opposed, 314.

The committee recommends that the ocean mail law of 1891 be amended by lowering the speed for first-class steamers from twenty to sixteen knots and for second-class steamers from sixteen to twelve knots, and by making the compensation adequate to permit the establishment of lines of steamships carrying both mail and freight. In favor, 690; opposed, 66.

The committee recommends that there should be legislation abolishing deferred rebates and providing for supervision of rates by the Federal Shipping Board, with requirements for filing with the board schedules of rates and all agreements among over-sea lines. In favor, 607; opposed, 131.

The committee recommends that Federal licenses should be taken out by lines, domestic and foreign, engaged in shipping between ports in the United States and other countries. In favor, 616; opposed, 121.

Mr. McAdoo's Views.

When Mr. McAdoo was asked to comment on the referendum this afternoon he said that the vote was not a test of sentiment on the Ship Purchase bill advocated by the Administration. He took the position that the bill that failed of passage last session did not provide for direct Government ownership, but merely for ownership by the Government of a corporation that would own and operate the ships. It is pointed out, however, that this bill was always described as the "Ship Purchasing bill" and the Government was always regarded as the purchaser. Mr. McAdoo said:

"The result of the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States does not, as I understand it, represent a vote of the members of that body upon the Ship Purchase bill. Unfortunately the referendum was so prepared that no vote was taken upon the plan proposed in the last Congress to have the Government subscribe stock in a corporation which was to operate ships.

"The first question of the referendum reads: 'Do you favor the Government undertaking the purchase, construction, or charter of vessels for mercantile purposes, together with the operation of such vessels?'

"The second question reads: 'Do you favor ownership of merchant vessels by the Government but with operation by private parties under leases?'

"These are the two questions relating to Government ownership. Neither of them represents the Ship Purchase bill, which provided for the Government taking stock in a private corporation which was to own and operate ships. This would be done in exactly the same manner as the Government owns the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company which operates ships between New York and Panama. There is wide difference between the Government as a Government holding and operating ships and the Government becoming a stock

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25 Am. Bank Note Pfd.
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100 Am. Cigar Common
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Trend of Prices in a Moderately Active Market —Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 272,230 shares of stock and $85,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 69,040; railroads, 2,200; oils, 1,067, and mining, 199,923. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	American Zinc.	51	51½	50½	51
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary.	16½	16½	16½	16½
720	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
20,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6½	7½	6½	7½
1,600	‡Cramp Ship	64	65	61½	63
200	Cushman's Sons pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97
1,400	‡Electric Boat.	124	124	120	123
250	‡Elec. Boat pf.	123	123	120	123
700	Emerson Phon.	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	†Fisk Tire	75	75	75	75
1,400	Gotham Film.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡Inter. Mer. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
800	‡Inter. M. M. pf	8¼	8¼	7⅝	7⅝
220	‡Inter. Motors.	13½	14	13½	14
155	‡Inter. Mot. pf	35	35	35	35
600	‡Int. Steam P.	7½	8	7½	8
500	‡Int. Steam P. ctfs.	7	7½	7	7½
190	Kelly Sp. Tire.	164	164	160	162
20	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 2d pf.	160	160	160	160
200	Mut. Profit S.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
800	N. Y. Trans.	15¼	15¼	15	15½
135	‡Pyrene Mfg. Co.	10⅝	*10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,000	Corp. of R. & R.	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
12,000	Stand. Motors.	8	8¼	7	7¼
400	Sterling Gum.	3½	3½	3	3
1,600	‡St. Joseph L.	13	13	12¼	12¼
10,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
200	Un. Cig. Stores, new, pf.	12	12	12	12
750	‡Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Amer.	105	108	105	103
1,600	Un. Profit S.	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
3,800	‡World Film.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

RAILROADS.

2,000	‡Wabash pf. (a)	45¾	47	45¾	46¼
200	‡Wabash pf. (b)	23	23	23	22

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
400	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
40	Buckeye P. L.	104	102	102	— 1½
70	Indiana P. L.	99	97	99	...
250	‡Inter. Petrol.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1	National Tran.	30	30	30	+ ⅛
3	Northern P. L.	93	93	93	— 2
22	Ohio Oil.	136	134	134	— 1
135	Pierce Oil.	11¼	10½	10¼	— ⅛
32	Prairie P. L.	147	145	145	— 1½
81	Southern P. L.	212	212	212	— 2
47	St. Oil, Cal.	281	278	278	— 2
15	St. Oil, Ky.	243	243	243	— 9
18	St. Oil, N. J.	401	400	400	— 3
10	St. Oil, N. Y.	185	185	185	— 1
2	Vacuum Oil.	200	198	198	— 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	‡Alaska Jun.	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
2,500	‡A. Con Min.	68	70	67	70
7,000	‡Atlanta	33	33	32	32½
500	‡Beaver Con.	31	31	31	31
3,000	‡Big Cottonwood	6	6	5	6
500	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	‡Bonanza	53	53	52	52
1,700	Braden Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
100	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡Can. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Caribou Con.	45	45	45	45
2,500	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
100	‡Chile Cop.	20	20	20	20
2,000	Con. Arizona	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,500	Con. Nev.-Utah	½	½	½	½
1,453	Davis-D. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	†Diam. B. B.	4	4	4	4
1,695	‡Dome Mines.	17	17¼	17	17
800	Dome M. rts.	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Emma Cop.	25	25	23	25
500	‡Florence	53	53	51	53
1,000	‡Genesee Cop.	42	42	42	42
300	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	††Goldf. Merg.	23½	23	23	23
400	Gr.-Cananea.	41	41	40¼	40¼
500	Howe Sound.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	‡Iron Blossom.	86	88	86	88
3,300	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	††Kewanas	15	16	14	15
50,000	‡Kennecott Cop	30¾	31⅛	30¼	31⅛
800	Ker Lake.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
775	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star	7	7	7	7
5,000	†McKin.-Dar.	27	27	25	25
4,300	†Majestic M.	88	88	85	87
100	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	Nevada Hills.	21	23	21	22
800	New Utah B.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Nip. Mines Co.	6½	6½	6	6
2,000	††Oro	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
500	††Sells	25	25	25	25
2,500	Stewart	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
40,000	‡Success Min.	84	84	77	80
5,400	‡Superstit. M. Co	23	24	23	24
450	Tono. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
2,000	†Tono. Cash B.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,200	†Tono. Ext.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,200	†Tono. Ext. pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	41
250	Tono. Midway.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,500	††Tonopah Min.	25	25	24	25
1,000	Tri-Bullion	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Tularosa	2	2	2	2
5,000	Tuolumne Cop.	7	7	7	7
1,800	United Verde	43	43	43	43
1,400	‡Wenatchee	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,700	‡West End Con.	86	86	80	81
100	Yukon Gold Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

BONDS.

$3,000	‡Chile Cop. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾
45,000	‡Kerr. Cop. 6s	119¼	120	119	119½
25,000	N. Y. Cit. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
30,000	‡West. Electric conv. 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 23, Bid.	June 23, Asked.	June 22, Bid. Asked.
Br.-A. Tob. ord., bearer	16½	17	16½ 17
Internat. Nickel	145	150	145 150
Internat. Nickel pf.	106	108	104 108
Internat. Rubber	8	9	8 9
Kelly Spgfd. Tire new	...	...	... ...
1st pf.	86	87	86 87
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales.	160	170	160 170
Marconi of Americ.	2¼	2½	2¼ 2½
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	53	50 53
Otker & Heg., new	5¼	6	5¼ 6
Wayland Oil & Gas	2½	2¾	2½ 2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Std. Silver-Lead	1⅞	1¾	1⅞ 2
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¾	2	1¾ 2

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200

ARGUE ON RATE INCREASES.

Reasonableness of the Proposed Advances Contended.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The reasonableness of proposed increased rates on grain, grain products and broom corn by Western railroads was argued today before the Interstate Commerce Commission by representatives of the carriers and interested shippers.

C. C. Wright, attorney for many Western roads, told the commission that broom corn was worth in many instances as much as $75 a ton, and that it could well afford to pay a higher rate of transportation. Samuel Wasserman, representing broom corn and broom interests declared the product was not worth more than $50 a ton on the average. "The broom corn industry," he added, "cannot stand the proposed increase in rates. If the rates go higher the people of the East can't get brooms."

A. J. Norton of the Santa Fé and A. I. Helm of the Kansas Railroad Commission, made the principal arguments on the proposed increases on grain and grain products. Mr. Norton said the farmer did not pay the freight; that it was paid by the consumer, but that the farmers' organizations were fighting the proposed rate increase in a systematic fashion. Mr. Helm insisted that farmers did pay the freight, and said that every increase in rates was reflected in the price the farmer got for his grain at the farm. He argued that the increase on grain and grain products alone would bring the carriers more than $10,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Early advances in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange apparently invited profit taking on a large scale under which prices receded in the later dealings. Reading, however, stood out from the rest of the list. It reflected special strength on active trading. The turnover of odd lots on the floor by commision houses was again one of the features of the trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold.	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
1,240	Amal. Copper.	75¾	76⅝	74⅞	75
40	Allis-Chalmers.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
110	Am. B. Sugar.	51½	51½	50½	50½
1,040	Am. Can.	46¼	46¼	45	45¼
10	Am. Hide & L.	7	7	7	7
70	Am. Ice Sec.	30	30	29⅝	29⅞
350	Am. Locomot'e.	53½	53½	52½	52½
630	Am. Smelting.	31½	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
210	Am. Copper.	37	37	36¼	36¼
40	A. T. & S. F.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,700	Baldwin Loc.	67⅛	68	65	65⅜
100	Bklt. & Ohio.	77	78	77	78
30	Brooklyn R. T.	89	89	88¾	88⅝
1,110	Can. Pacific.	150½	150½	148	149½
300	Cent. Leather.	41⅝	41⅝	40⅜	40⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	92⅝	92⅝	91½	91⅞
550	C., R. I. & P.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
180	Col. Fuel & I.	33¾	33¾	32⅞	32⅞
110	Crucible Steel.	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞
100	Dist. Securit's.	27⅞	27⅞	27	27
530	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	26⅜	26⅜
40	Erie 1st pf.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
110	Goodrich Co.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
20	Gt. North. ore.	36	36	36	36
1,380	Inter.-Met.	23⅞	23⅞	22⅜	23⅛
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	75	76⅜	74⅜	76⅜
80	Lehigh Valley.	145⅞	145⅞	145¾	145¾
10	Mexican Pet.	76½	76½	76½	76½
40	Miami Copper.	26	26	26	26
120	Mo., K. & T.	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
190	Mo. Pacific.	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾
10	Nat. Enamg.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
20	Nevada Con.	15	15	15	15
160	N. Y. Central.	90¼	90½	89¼	89½
10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼
60	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
30	Northern Pac.	107½	107½	107½	107½
790	Pacific Mail.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35
40	Pennsylvania.	107¼	107¼	106¾	106¾
60	Pressed S. Car.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
15,020	Reading.	145¾	147⅜	145⅝	146⅜
70	Rep. Iron & S.	29¾	30	29¾	29¾
280	Southern Pac.	89¾	90⅜	87⅞	88⅞
250	Studebaker Co.	80	80	78⅝	79⅜
30	Third Av.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
8,290	Union Pacific.	129½	129¾	128¾	129¼
1,950	U. S. Rubber.	64⅝	64½	62¾	62½
9,240	U. S. Steel.	61⅝	61⅞	60½	60⅝
30	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
870	Utah Copper.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼
1,600	West. Electric.	99½	99¾	98¾	98¼

44,080

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.32	.32½	.32	.32½
50	Batopilas	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
700	Comb. Fraction	.10	.10	.10	.10
400	Florence	.52	.53	.52	.53
400	Gold. Merger.	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Great Bend.	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Jim Butler.	.94	.94	.94	.94
900	Jumbo Ext.	1.60	1.60	1.57½	1.57½
500	Mizpah	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Nevada Hills.	.22	.22	.22	.22
100	Ontario	3.62½	3.62½	3.62	3.62½
300	Portland	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
200	Tonopah Ext.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05

5,650

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Twenty corporations with aggregate capitalization of $261,000 were chartered today. They included:

The Sweetland Filter Press Co., materials, structures, accessories, $100,000; P. F. Sonnek, A. Wright, E. J. Sweetland, 149 Broadway.

Mason Printing Corpn., Syracuse, printing, publishing, $33,000; C. P. Morrissey, L. Earl Higbee, A. C. O'Neill, 1,730 South Salina St., Syracuse.

H. Schlein Silk Co., silk and other textile products, $30,000; N. Fishman, F. and H. Schlein, 29 West 21st St.

Monarch Producing Corpn., theatrical, moving pictures, $10,000; L. G. Day, C. W. Lee, G. W. McGregor, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Chapelfields Construction Co., Wyandoch, builders, contractors, building materials, $10,000; E. M. Bephi, F. B. Knowlton, F. D. Benson, 154 Nassau St.

T. Kelly, Inc., Brooklyn, clothing, wearing apparel, department store, $10,000; T. A. McCarthy, F. Delaney, R. F. Kelly, 404 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Anable Avenue Factory Corpn., theatrical, moving pictures, $25,000; H. D. Burchell, A. E. Perrett, $95,230,60acher, 30 East 42d St.

Ozoto Laboratories, chemists, druggists, oils, boxes, bottles, glass, $5,000; G. A. Knobloch, L. W. and G. W. Vause, 589 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Jaswah Realty Corpn., agency, brokerage, capital no par value; T. Allen 3d, H. P. McCullough, J. A. Hawes, 30 Broad St.

Rodin & Siegel, cloaks, suits, ladies' apparel, $5,000; L. Rivkin, W. Siegel, M. Rodin, 1,409 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Perry Mill and Elevator Co., Buffalo, grain, flour, cereal products, $5,000; A. J. Adler, W. C. White, D. W. Peck, 280 Carlton St., Buffalo.

The K and G Realty Agency, brokerage, $5,000; A. Brody, I. J. Greenberg, S. Glaser, 343 East 17th St.

National Stars Corpn., gold, silver, plated ware, notions, jewelry, novelties, advertising, capital no par value; J. W. Young, C. F. Pritchard, C. V. Fuller, 49 West 34th St.

Schuyler Square Realty Co., realty, construction, stocks, bonds, $5,000; A. Max, H. Schiff, Broadway and 94th St.

Capital increases: Kansas City Tire and Rubber Corpn., New York, $335,000 to $575,000; Campus Machinery Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $100,000; Onondago Provident Loan Assn., Syracuse, $30,000 to $40,000; Caledonian Electric Co., $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital decreases: Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig, Essanay, New York, $500,000 to $40,000; Hewitt Motor Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $50,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

Cartridge Machinery Corporation, Jersey City; to deal in machinery, firearms, powder, dynamite, and other explosives; $10,000. John M. Ferry, George H. Makepeace, Edwin G. Peters, all of Jersey City.

Paterson Zion Camp, No. 6, order of Sons of Zion; to assist in creating Jewish home in Palestine, and to help destitute persons; incorporators, Elias Schotz, Samuel Pierson, Alexander Cycan, Jechiel Blumenthal, Morris Hamburger, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—Charters were filed here at the State Department today as follows:

Pekaite Company, Inc., New York; $2,000,000, to acquire, lease, own, and deal in coal and mineral lands of all kinds; to construct, repair, and improve shafts, reservoirs, conduits, dams, &c., to secure oil and gas wells. Incorporators, local New York parties, M. M. Hirons, Arthur J. Kingsbury.

The Monarch Corporation; $1,000,000, to do a general investment business in all its branches, to manufacture, sell, and deal in, and with, hardware, paints, varnishes, &c.; Martin E. Smith, T. Morley Smith, Enoch B. Sadler, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Steamship Mae Company, Inc., New York; $150,000, to carry on a general steamship business, operate barges, tugs, &c. D. H. E. Jones, Charles P. Nottman, Howard E. Jones, all of New York.

China and Mongolia Export Company, Inc., Tientsin, China; $30,000, to do a general merchandise business, to take over and acquire the business carried on by Vera Flora Zimmerman in Tientsin, China. Vera Flora Zimmerman, Joseph Lafelli, Samuel Zimmerman, all of Tientsin, China.

SOME BIG FIGURES OF FOREIGN TRADE

Salient Features of Imports and Exports for Ten Months Ended with April.

ITEMS OF WAR SUPPLIES

Shifts in Commerce with Various Countries Caused by the Hostilities and Embargo.

How this country is rolling up a stupendous trade balance in its favor, on account of the European war, is shown in detail in the Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, available yesterday. Interesting facts regarding the shifts caused in the import trade are also revealed. The Summary as issued by the government covers April and the ten months of the fiscal year ended with that month, together with comparaisons for the corresponding periods of last year.

The complete statistics for the ten months, while showing a continuance of the phenominal exports of foodstuffs, begin to reflect the efforts here of manufacturers to supply the Allies with munitions of war of all kinds. In the cerial line, oats make an extraordinary showing among the war exports. The outward movement of this fodder for the horses of the allied armies for the ten months aggregated 73,806,858 bushels, valued at $43,603,962, as against only 1,007,298 bushels, worth $452,640 the same period of 1914. Last year's crop, however, was not a bumper one, but in the ten months of 1913, the shipments reached 32,915,297 bushels, valued at $12,865,070. In no similar period have oats exports reached the volume now reported for this year.

The summary also shows some unusual movements of foreign exports passing through this country. On the import side, there are some surprises. Dyestuffs, for example, as reported for the period, are in a number of important lines greater than those returned the same ten months of 1914, while it appears that the United Kingdom has sent over here more finished wool cloths and wool dress fabrics than was the case the identical period one year ago. It is apparent that the war has materially lessened imports of potash and other fertilizers, while French textile imports have been hard hit. Imports of German merchandise appear to have been better maintained than trade circles are inclined to acknowledge.

Shipments of war munitions, clothing, and other supplies in the ten months to the United Kingdom were more than $204,000,000 above those of last year. They totaled $724,941,561 against $520,112,187, the ten months of last year. The April exports were $104,318,780, compared with $36,528,402 the same month last year. Imports from the United Kingdom in the period aggregated $211,451,308, compared with $243,714,937 the ten months of 1914, this year's loss in round numbers being $32,000,000. British imports for April are set down at $23,489,999, and in April, 1914, $27,843,964.

French requirements for the period ended with April were responsible for exports reaching the sum of $276,576,310, against $143,289,073, the same time last year, or an excess of $133,287,237. April's exports to France were $51,688,836, compared with $8,575,745 the same month last year. The disastrous effects of the war on the industries of France is reflected in the fact that in the ten months that country's imports here have been cut more than one-half. They are placed at $66,413,391, against $124,315,129 the ten months of 1914.

Russia's purchases here sent to Europe in the ten months had a value of $18,581,000, and by the Vladivostok route $18,379,891. Shipments in the same period last year shipped to European Russia were set down at $26,290,868, and by the Asiatic route $1,120,896. This year's marked increase in exports via Vladivostok represents almost exclusively munitions of war. Owing to the embargoes on about every item of export by Russia, imports here from the empire were cut down to about $3,000,000 as against nearly $29,000,000 in the ten-month period a year ago.

Notwithstanding the difficulty met with in getting merchandise of German origin into this country, the ten months' imports here were valued at $86,372,191, as compared with $130,704 the same period a year ago. Exports to Germany in the period were $28,861,187, against $308,820,304 last year. No exports to Germany are reported for April, but in the corresponding month last year they amounted to $4,842,741. Imports here in April from the Fatherland totaled $2,663,613, compared with $16,477,986 in April, 1914. The ten-months' exports to Austria-Hungary had a value of $1,219,924, while in the similar period last year they aggregated $19,808,656. Imports from the Dual Monarchy in the period had a value of $17,135,967, or just about one-half of those a year ago. April exports to Austria-Hungary were down to $1,240, compared with $1,808,122 the same month of 1914.

Both exports to and imports from Belgium for the period show heavy declines from last year. Export trade for the ten months with the Netherlands reached $122,691,172, against $95,230,602acher a year ago. Shipments to the Scandinavian countries in the period were: Sweden, $71,911,063; Denmark, $70,549,622, and Norway, $35,894,976. Exports to these countries the same period a year ago in the order named above were respectively, $12,168,123; $13,166,244, and $7,593,050. Exports to Italy totaled $158,153,464, against $64,039,663 last year in the same time.

South American exports for the period are set down at $73,603,609, compared with $106,762,122 in the ten months of 1914. Imports from the Southern Continent are increasing, as their value in the period totaled $210,194,667 against $185,446,075 a year ago. Trade totals, both ways, for Asia, Africa, and Oceania were less than in the corresponding period of 1914.

Foreign raw wool of all kinds also passed through here in the period valued at $1,881,224, representing 7,108,139 pounds. In the corresponding period a year ago, only 396,602 pounds, worth $56,909, went through for export. Trade in domestic agricultural implements for the ten months declined from $28,094,426 last year, to $7,738,929 this year. The traffic in horses for foreign governments in the ten months totaled 215,759 animals, worth $47,788,848, against only 20,239 horses, valued at $2,918,166, in the ten months of 1914. France was the largest buyer of animals, her purchases being 98,146 animals, appraised at $23,758,472. The United Kingdom and Canada followed in the order named.

Wheat shipments for the period were 236,019,679 bushels, valued at $297,595,069. In the ten months of 1914 the shipments of the product were only 78,188,497 bushels, worth $74,164,245. Commercial motor vehicles shipped abroad in the period reached 8,580, valued at $23,977,968, against 595 trucks worth $934,330 the corresponding period last year. Passenger automobiles in the period totaled 14,641, valued at $12,356,472. Last year they numbered 23,167, worth $20,664,480.

Aeroplanes shipped numbered 80, worth $590,857, while last year only 29 went abroad, valued at $157,424. Parts of aeroplanes were manifested at $283,916, against $36,577 last year. Cartridge exports were reported at $12,218,744, compared with only $3,023,315 a year ago. Gunpowder exports were valued at $808,386, compared with $236,738 a year ago. Cotton shipments for the ten months' period were $7,487,867 bales, valued at $330,498,844, against 8,475,008 bales, worth $566,901,340 last year. Firearms shipments had a value of $7,459,078, compared with $3,012,237 in the same period last year. Metal working machinery was exported valued at $20,664,839, or nearly twice the value of those of last year. Horseshoes had a value of $1,404,275, against $86,862 a year ago, while barbed wire shipments totaled $5,297,898.

Other lines showing big gains in exports over last year include sole leather, $17,995,987; boots and shoes, $18,243,254; harness and saddles, $14,899,979; meat products, $160,821,818; paraffin and paraffin wax, $3,090,943, and zinc pigs and bars, $15,290,343, compared with a mere $302,077 the same ten months of 1914.

In dyestuffs there were brought in during the ten months ended with April: Indigo, natural and synthetic, to the extent of 7,648,383 pounds, valued at $1,222,755. In the preceding like periods of 1914 and 1913 these imports were, respectively, as follows: 6,657,717 pounds, valued at $993,540 and 5,588,090 pounds, worth $950,466. Alizarine and alizarine dyes were imported in the ten months' period, totaling 5,991,653 pounds, valued at $1,585,978. In the same period last year the figures were 1,896,196 pounds, valued at $505,417, and in 1913, 6,064,004 pounds, valued at $1,349,004. Aniline colors and dyes for the period were returned at $5,736,243, compared with $5,968,849 the ten months' period of 1914, and $5,987,968 in 1913. Logwood entries in the period rose to $570,011, compared with $332,078 in 1914. Quebracho, used for tanning, was imported in the period to the value of $3,178,915, against $1,778,775 a year ago.

Muriate of potash brought in during the ten months aggregated $3,614,000, against $6,743,425 in the period of 1914, while sulphate of potash imports totaled $937,865, compared with $1,676,321 last year. The total of fertilizers entered had a value of $9,745,875 for this year's period, against $20,232,578 the ten months of 1914. Raw wool entries for the ten months were 223,635,340 pounds, valued at $50,888,715, compared with 192,859,351 pounds in the corresponding period of 1914, valued at $40,702,806. Zinc ore and contents entered totaled $1,012,581, against $210,781 the same period last year.

Despite the war, British wool cloth and woolen dress goods imports reached a higher level in the ten months than in the same period of 1914. Cloths from the United Kingdom in the period totaled $8,559,068, compared with $5,151,720 a year ago. Woolen dress goods from the same country reached a value of $3,607,487, compared with $2,525,927 in the ten-month period of 1914. French imports of woolen dress goods were $1,573,377, a decline of about $300,000 from a year ago. Similar goods from Germany in the period were valued at $1,433,779, as against $991,302 a year ago.

Cotton cloth imports from the United Kingdom in the period amounted to $4,781,371, compared with $5,496,496 a year ago. There was a heavy falling off in French imports of cotton manufactured goods, their value for the period under review being $511,221, as against $8,485,008 in the ten months of 1914. German cotton cloth entries were appraised at $172,370 in the period, compared with $759,134 in the like period of 1914.

STEEL BUSINESS GAINING.

Tremendous Demand from Europe, and Domestic Trade Grows.

Heavy increases in business, on h

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A low area of considerable magnitude is central over Nova Scotia, having advanced to that region from the southward over the Atlantic. As a result scattered showers have continued in New England and Eastern New York. West of the Mississippi pressure is generally low, with subordinate centres over South Dakota, New Mexico, and Arizona and southern Idaho. Light rains have fallen in connection with the South Dakota depression and showers also have occurred in Arkansas and western Mississippi.

There has been a general fall in temperature throughout the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, and there has been some diminution of the high temperature in the South.

Scattering scattered showers in northern New England, Florida, Arkansas, the Upper Lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather is probable Thursday and Friday, with a reaction to higher temperature in northern districts beginning Thursday and continuing Friday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, warmer north portion Thursday, warmer Friday.

Southern New England.—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair and warmer Thursday and Friday.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy, warmer Thursday and Friday.

Northern New England.—Partly cloudy, unsettled Thursday; Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	83	57	4 P. M.	69	64
6 A. M.	64	59	6 P. M.	66	62
9 A. M.	67	61	9 P. M.	64	58
12 M.	73	64	11 P. M.	63	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 64 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 56 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—908 Columbus Av.; Benjamin Chiltz..	Slight
2:35—55 St. & 6 Av., (taxi;) Charles Skelton	Slight
6:35—415 4 Av.; Max Levine	Slight
7:45—430 W. 53 St.; James Bick	Slight
10:35—408 E. 74 St.; Max Sotter	Not given
P. M.	
1:30—79-83 E. 107 St.; Frank Bisele	Slight
1:40—231 E. 99 St.; Max Horowitz	Slight
4:45—304 W. 77 St.; John Noble	Slight
6:05—209 W. 34 St.; Bruno Rothschild	Slight
6:25—120 Park Row; not given	Slight
7:05—507 6 Av.; Gang-Lever Co.	$500
7:30—301 E. 104 St.; Morris Tishler	Slight
7:50—75-77 Grand St.; Uffner Album Co.	$1,000
8:55—700 Lex. Av.; Charles Schless	$5
9:00—922 Bryant Av.; Daniel Seed	$10
10:00—20 W. 110th St.; John Krecher	Slight
10:55—266 W. 117 St.; William Stagast	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., June 23: Patrol. Thos. O'Neill, 12, at $700 a yr., appointed Mar. 6, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 24: Sergts. Jos. Kaiser, 16 to 165; Stephen Minion, 165 to 161; Patrol. G. Derleth, 18, to 43; J. J. Kearns, 143, to 18.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. E. H. West, 15, to office of Traffic Engine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., June 29; Patrol. W. A. Bracken, 160, to B. B. H. Sq., 15 days, 8 A. M., June 25.

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. J. H. Cahill, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 5; A. W. Harriott, 33, 2 days, 12:01 P. M., July 4; E. C. Blumler, 43, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 1; J. J. Leary, 145, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 23; T. J. Browner, 148, 1 day, noon, June 23; W. Knapp, 167, 3 days, 4 P. M., June 30; Probat. Patrol. H. Ormsby, T. S., 1 day, 9 A. M., June 28.

Reprimanded: Patrol. A. G. Rummage, 1, (absent from post,) J. Theiss, 1, (same,) J. J. Ward, 1, (same,) J. T. O'Shea, 2, (failed to properly relieve,) G. F. Morano, 2, (absent from post,) J. A. Brady, 2, (same,) P. Nealon, 12, (improper patrol,) M. J. Gleason, 15, (absent from post,) M. J. O'Brien, 16, (absent without leave,) Abe Murphy, 17, (absent from post,) H. W. Salomon, 25, (same,) W. Burden, 25, (same,) T. Carney, 26, (improper patrol,) T. H. Mullins, 26, charge preferred while attached to 6, (improper patrol,) T. J. Cullen, 28, (absent from post,) J. A. Zimmerman, 28, (same,) P. Crotty, 28, (conversation,) A. G. Coonley, 28, (absent from post,) T. H. Conkling, 29, (same,) P. J. Clancy, 29, (improper patrol,) J. F. Walz, 29, (absent from post,) J. L. Murphy, 31, (same,) W. C. Fleminger, 32, (same,) H. J. Padian, 35, (absent from fixed post,) M. J. Sullivan, 36, (same,) J. F. Urlanek, 36, (same,) J. Mc-Cormick, 37, (same,) T. Quinn, 38, charge preferred while attached to 60, (failed to signal,) M. Shanahan, 38, (absent from post, G. A. Michel, 38, (same,) G. J. Ratzmann, 65, (conversation,) J. J. Huebshman, 43, (sitting,) F. Fahje, 38, (absent from post,) O. J. Westphal, 39, (same,) C. Winter, 39, (same,) P. Lenahan, 40, (same,) J. J. Higginson, 42, (same,) J. J. Friedrich, 42, (same,) W. B. Freeman, 43, (same,) J. J. Garrigan, 52, (same,) H. Donnellan, 68, (same,) J. Ahern, 62, (same,) H. Roedel, 63, (same,) J. J. Kieran, 65, (same,) M. Caulfield, 65, (same,) J. F. Kilman, 66, (same,) W. C. Lewis, 42, (improper patrol.)

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. J. Sheehy, 161, 6:10 P. M. June 22.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified, (3d to 2d grade, July 1:) T. F. Doyle, Eng. 2; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; J. J. Burns, No. 3, Eng. 8; M. J. Brosnan, Eng. 17; D. W. Lane, Eng. 18; C. Corbett, Eng. 30; R. W. Grant, Eng. 23; H. C. White, Eng. 28; P. Fink, Eng. 27; G. H. Shields, Eng. 28; P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; W. Busse, Eng. 31; J. Hartley, Eng. 32; L. Goldschneider, Eng. 33; W. J. Schultz, Eng. 36; W. E. Prunk, Eng. 39; T. J. Barry, No. 2, Eng. 40; J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44; D. M. Lynch, Eng. 58; M. L. Sauerbrey, Eng. 67; S. G. A. Williamson, Eng. 72; W. F. Martin, Eng. 74; G. H. Schilling, Eng. 89; E. E. Hegewald, H. & L. 1; J. J. Feeley, H. & L. 2; F. F. Jambour, H. & L. 3; J. J. Ryan, No. 2, H. & L. 4; F. J. Morrell, H. & L. 6; D. J. Hanley, H. & L. 10; T. Herlihy, H. & L. 13; J. Hannon, H. & L. 14; E. Williams, H. & L. 20; M. J. Powers, H. & L. 23; W. Vogt, H. & L. 23; B. J. Coyle, H. & L. 28; F. G. Kaiser, H. & L. 30; W. Reilly, H. & L. 43; S. H. Scanlan, H. & L. 49; F. A. Swift, Eng. 157; W. R. Stillwell, H. & L. 79; H. C. Bell, Eng. 204; J. A. Tynan, Eng. 208; J. F. Watts, Eng. 6; G. A. Strohschein, Eng. 5; T. V. McDonough, Eng. 18; A. E. Donovan, No. 2, Eng. 18; W. C. Schencke, Eng. 19; W. Hasper, Eng. 21; J. J. Hayes, No. 2, Eng. 26; N. Hansen, Eng. 27; C. Helms, Eng. 28; J. W. Tocher, Eng. 30; J. Costello, Eng. 30; W. P. Geyer, Eng. 31; H. Roth, Eng. 33; J. Loughman, Eng. 35; J. B. Wienants, Eng. 36; J. P. A. Gaffney, Eng. 40; M. Strauss, Eng. 44; J. J. A. Sheridan, Eng. 56; M. J. Tracey, Eng. 59; T. J. Bolger, Eng. 73; T. Ford, Eng. 72; J. Hastings, Eng. 74; J. B. Holahan, Eng. 93; W. H. Dunn, H. & L. 2; T. Faughnan, H. & L. 3; W. J. McEmesy, H. & L. 3; J. Egan, H. & L. 5; E. S. Quinn, H. & L. 9; C. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11; W. F. Stanton, H. & L. 15; J. A. Herold, H. & L. 16; J. P. Cavanagh, H. & L. 21; M. F. Sheridan, H. & L. 23; W. L. Lamb, H. & L. 26; M. J. Bayard, H. & L. 30; F. A. Wulff, H. & L. 39; H. C. Schryver, H. & L. 44; H. L. Koecher, Eng. 155; W. Luthin, Eng. 159; A. G. Benson, Eng. 203; J. F. Bedell, Eng. 207; E. P. McCormack, Eng. 208 C. O. Whitson, Eng. 230; 231; F. Kukelkorn, Eng. 233; W. W. Heinrich, Eng. 233; T. F. Carroll, Eng. 234; J. Ziegler, Eng. 235; H. F. Miller, Eng. 237; E. McGarry, Eng. 239; A. Lang, Eng. 240; J. A. Lang, Eng. 251; A. H. Holler, Eng. 254; C. W. Lynch, Eng. 269; J. E. Monahan, H. & L. 102; G. J. Lochart, Jr., H. & L. 104; H. J. Engelmann, H. & L. 106; R. F. Carter, H. & L. 107; J. I. Bowe, H. & L. 109; W. C. Miller, No. 2, H. & L. 110; W. H. Dempsey, H. & L. 111; P. J. Deegan, H. & L. 112; J. O'Connell, No. 2, H. & L. 118; J. P. Digney, H. & L. 118; M. J. Higgins, H. & L. 122; A. P. Zeis, H. & L. 123; W. H. Travers, H. & L. 131; S. Luckacs, Eng. 200; B. S. O'Keefe, Eng. 211; W. V. Hendrickson, Eng. 211; G. M. J. Sihler, Eng. 212; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; C. J. Lloyd, Eng. 217; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; C. L. Lockwood, Eng. 221; M. A. J. Urban, Eng. 224; J. W. Ryan, Eng. 224; H. Tewes, Eng. 227; E. L. Schwab, Eng. 227; A. F. Ryan, Eng. 229; W. Harmuth, Eng. 230; J. A. McCrea, Eng. 231; M. Villnsky, Eng. 231; G. Spiro, Eng. 232; J. F. Dunleavy, No. 2, H. & L. 234; T. Gargan, Eng. 235; J. A. Hoppenhauer, Eng. 235; H. O'Hanlon, Eng. 236; J. Fayelet, Eng. 239; W. J. Simendinger, Eng. 251; E. Schoeck, Eng. 252; H. M. Murray, Eng. 269; W. C. R. Heynes, Eng. 282; W. M. Twomey, H. & L. 103; R. R. Ellis, H. & L. 104; H. Weber, H. & L. 107; P. H. Engel, H. & L. 108; C. J. McGee, 107; P. H. Engel, H. & L. 108; C. J. McGee, 107; P. H. Engel, H. & L. 108; C. J. McGee, H. & L. 109; J. M. Gallagher, H. & L. 110; J. M. Dunleavy, H. & L. 111; P. Roeper, H. & L. 115; F. F. Walsh, H. & L. 118; W. H. Lussing, L. & L. 120; H. L. Lemken, H. & L. 123; H. J. Holzberger, H. & L. 124.

3d grade to 2d grade, July 5: A. C. Munschy, H. and L. 22. 3d grade to 2d grade, July 9: A. D. Rowan, Eng. 4; P. J. McArdle, Eng. 18; F. W. Low, Eng. 22; T. V. Rehan, Eng. 54; D. A. Nixan, Eng. 74; W. F. Eisenberg, H. and L. 1; J. J. Ryan, No. 3, Eng. 213; H. and L. Haag, Eng. 217; H. M. Harrover, Eng. 244; H. F. R. Simonis, Eng. 233; F. Capillo, H. and L. 108; T. M. J. Smith, H. and L. 107; G. F. Gatting, H. and L. 119; W. J. Rappold, H. & L. 120; W. J. Deasy, Eng. 16; J. H. Tidemann, Eng. 20; W. H. Crowley, Eng. 30; T. M. White, Eng. 58; F. A. Erhardt, Eng. 76; A. J. Hanber, H. and L. 39; E. Fox, Eng. 212; F. M. Stenson, Eng. 216; W. Waddell, Eng. 233; W. Kramer, Eng. 257; P. P. Gillen, H. and L. 102; W. D. Wetherall, H. & L. 106; E. A. Brown, H. & L. 121; S. L. Weitz, H. and L. 120; H. M. Kell, H. and L. 123. 3d to 2d grade, July 13: J. J. Snyder, Eng. 15.

2d to 1st grade, July 23: C. R. Nagle, Eng. 1; W. G. Brown, Eng. 18; C. Weber, Jr., Eng. 33; J. O'Donohue, Eng. 91; A. S. A. Perron, H. and L. 3; J. A. Mallen, H. and L. 15; C. J. Lazzaro, H. and L. 22; A. Gelhaus, H. and L. 43; L. Lubcker, Eng. 11; J. A. Mason, Eng. 33; P. T. Brady, Eng. 54; W. E. Hynes, Eng. 94; E. P. O'Connor, H. and L. 4; H. P. Reinhardt, H. and L. 21; M. J. Benedetto, H. and L. 45; R. F. O'Brien, Eng. 240; R. V. Henley, H. and L. 128.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. 3d Gr. J. E. Flynn, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 24; Capt. E. F. O'Connor, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 24; Fire 4th Gr. H. M. Beckett, Eng. 74, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 24.

TEACHING STAFF CHANGES.

Appointments and Transfers by the Board of Education.

The following appointments and transfers were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

Arthur C. Perry, Jr., appointed as a District Superintendent to succeed himself.

Jerome A. O'Connell appointed as a member of the Board of Examiners to succeed himself.

Eugene A. Nifenecker appointed as Assistant Director of Reference and Research.

Irving A. Hazen appointed as Principal of the new high school for boys in P. S. 101 Brooklyn.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS—Schedule 1b—George M. Davison, 145; William A. Hannig, 85.

PRINCIPALS. — Continuation Classes — Francis M. Conley, William E. Wales, George L. Hentz, Elizabeth S. Ferris, William F. Horn, Samuel M. Halor, Samual Viertel, Kate P. Reimer.

SUPT. OF CONTINUATION CLASSES—Anthony J. Pugliese.

TRANSFERS.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Marguerite Smith, asst. tr. biology, Bushwick to J. Richman; Charles M. Guidner, asst. tr. com'l brs., H. S. Com. to Ev. Childs; Royal A. Abbott, asst. tr. English, D. W. Clinton to Commercial; Dorothy A. Spear, asst. tr. English, W. Irving to Ev. Childs; John Loughran, asst tr. English, Com'l to D. W. Clin.; Claude T. Benjamin, asst. tr. English, Curtis to D. W. Clin.; Edwin T. Whiffen, asst. tr. history, H. S. Com. to Ev. Childs; Lou L. Jennings, library assistant, Wadleigh to Girls'; Robert H. Keener, 1st asst. mod. lang., Bushwick to Ev. Childs; Douglas L. Connelly, asst. tr. physics, D. W. Clin. to J. Richman; Henrietta R. de Fremery, English, Wadleigh to J. Richman; Clifford B. Griswold, mech. draw., Stuyvesant to Bushwick; Edward A. Hook, mathematics, Commercial to Curtis; James H. Shipley, math. and chem., Curtis to H. S. of Com.; Philip R. Dean, 1st asst. mathematics, Curtis to E. Childs; Caroline B. Besarick, phys. train., Man'l Trg. to J. Richman; John F. Cahill, com'l br., Bay Ridge to New B'klyn No. 5 for Boys at P. S. 101; Max Gilbert, com'l br., Bay Ridge to same; Charles H. J. Douglas, 1st asst. English, W. Irving to same; Samuel A. Goldsmith, English, Bay Ridge to same; Cecile B. Quirk, French, Bay Ridge to same; Simon L. Lippner, German, Bay Ridge to same; Eva A. Robinson, German, Bay Ridge to same; Alexander Goldstein, English, Bay Ridge to same; Jacob Rubenstein, history, Bay Ridge to same; Arthur L. Janes, Latin, Boys' to same; Alice G. Grant, Latin, Bay Ridge to same; Walter J. Baldwin, math. and phys. science, Man'l Trg. to same; Franklin D. Robinson, mathematics, Man'l Trg. to same; Guy R. Thomas, physics, Bay Ridge to same; Michael Rosmarin, sten. and type., Bay Ridge to same; Harold C. Sprague, physics, H. S. of Com. to Boys'; Arthur L. Yoder, physics, Boys' to Rich. Hill.

Elementary Schools.

PRINCIPALS—SCHEDULE A.

Mary H. Donohue, 85 to 78; Anna V. McCarthy, 78 to 39; Emma L. Fortune, 50 to 37; Ida Ward, 45 to 96; Mary E. Elmore, 117 to 172.

SCHEDULE 1B.

Charles E. O'Neill, 155 to 178; John W. Drumm, 67 to 91; John F. Harris, 37 to 50.

SCHEDULE B3—MANHATTAN.

Hermie F. Trost, 30 to 12; Clara Kleiser, 62P to 31; Frances E. Martin, 5 to 33; Christina L. Roe, 72 to 54; Margaret E. Hyde, 41 to 61; Mary E. Foley, 78 to 72.

SCHEDULE VI.—(MEN.)

Harry Flaum, 8 to 20; Solomon Bluhm, 89 to 114; Michael Smith, 103 to 171.

SCHEDULE B1.

Hattie M. Strelitz, 171 to 5; Catherine Brennan, 36 to 9; Flora Paeltz, 41 to 16; Gertrude E. Deutsch, 89 to 18; Eliza B. Plummer, 188 to 18; Anna C. Riordan, 67 to 22; Euphemia Cosgrove, 27 to 47, as teacher in training, deaf; Myrtle Hemenway, 27 to 47, as teacher in training, deaf; Rose Makler, 38 to 47, as teacher in training, deaf; Esther S. Hofer, 45 to 51; Estella R. Twomey, 51 to 52; Rose Weiss, 60 to 61; Sadie Brittman, 60 to 75; Rose Mandel, 60 to 75; Ray Perry, 60 to 75; Beatrice Schiffres, 60 to 75; Florence Radcliffe, 60 to 75; Louise Sommer, 60 to 75; Susan Foy, 98 to 78; Mary T. Heckel, 51 to 84; Kathryn B. Till, 106 to 87; Louise K. Byrne, 60 to 67; Nellie Ellis, 60 to 102; Grace A. C. Bradburn, 168P to 106; Nellie L. Davis, 31 to 107; Margaret B. Doyle, 110 to 120; Rose Simmons, 35 to 158; Katharine A. Loughran, 78 to 159; Mary G. Doyle, 82 to 171; Elizabeth W. Adelmann, 32 to 171; Sadie M. Brogan, 15 to 186.

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Laura P. Wilcox, 5 to 40; Ruth Sayer, 85 to 46; Mabel W. Wyman, 60, to 75; Rita Klein, 60 to 75; Edna Linn, 90, to 75; Rose Davidson, 60, to 75; Marguerite T. Kirch, 60, to 75.

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B3.

Abby P. Leland, 60 to 10.

SCHEDULE B2.

Lillie Mooney, 46, to 8; Ella V. Childs, 10, to 52.

SCHEDULE VII.

Emanuel M. Weinraub, 84 B, to 4; C. H. Jones, 14, to 44; Louis Margon, 40, to 45.

SCHEDULE B1.

Agnes G. Gillespie, 188 G, to 2; Frances Sacks, 85, to 6; Anna Adams, 2, to 8; Mollie Bresel, 151, to 9; Matilda Srager, 60, to 10; Alice M. Brownlee, 18, to 20; Laura J. Bland, 160, to 21; Marie A. McCarthy, 25, to 40; Louise Schultze, 5, to 46; Catherine M. O'Donnell, 5, to 46; Rebecca Bebarfald, 34, to 47; Mary R. Hagan, 177, to 51; Mary E. Daniels, 90, to 51; Deborra Isaacs, 10, to 52; Ray Krakower, 10, to 52; Alice E. Savage, 13, to 53; Sarah Cohn, 22, to 53; Martha L. Waterman, 8, to 53.

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B3.

Mary A. Walsh, 50, to 37; Katherine Carlin, 6B to 48; Mary E. O'Brien, 37, to 50; M. H. Matilda Geiss, 123, to 66; Margaret M. Shaw, as teacher in charge, 122, to 166; May G. Mehl, 96 P, to 160; Florence Piercy, 93, to 178.

SCHEDULE VII.

Frederick E. Goddard, 167, to 11; Roswell Corwin, 11, to 88; Henry Friedmann, 97, to 136; Joseph P. Sheehan, 80, to 176; Benjamin Greenwald, 155, to 178; John D. Moffett, 155, to 178; Patrick J. Kennedy, 155, to 178; John C. Croker, 155, to 178.

SCHEDULE B2.

Lotta E. Hoffman, 37 to 50; Deborah E. Macdowell, 37 to 50; Margaret J. Freure, 37 to 50; Emma L. Taylor, 37 to 50; Marie L. C McNally, 37 to 50; Jessie M. Macdowell, 37 to 50; Mary B. Harrington, 37 to 50; Margaret A. O'Reilly, 37 to 50; Anna L. Clark, 37 to 50; Mary C. Smyth, 37 to 50; Mary F. Wells, 148 to 167; Gertrude B. Lehmann, 155 to 178; Caroline L. Cook, 155 to 178; Kate H. Cochrane, 155 to 178; Sophie L. Lauffer, 155 to 178; Effie D. Preston, 155 to 178; Minnie E. Agnew, 144 to 178; Jane S. Selkirk, 144 to 178; Edna F. Tyrrell, 144 to 178; Emmaretta Forster, 144 to 178; Eva J. Doyle, 145 to 179.

SCHEDULE VI.

Arthur Bowie, 184 to 48; Jacob Hemley, 37 to 50; Harry J. Bick, 19 to 50; Isidor Moses, 114 to 100B; George E. Brownell, 17 to 170; Samuel P. Abelow, 155 to 178; Albert C. Tweedy, 155 to 178; Albert E. Donnelly, Jr., 144 to 178.

SCHEDULE B1.

Miriam R. Portmore, 64 to 3; Margaret L. Breslin, 12 to 5; Mary G. Ford, 123 to 9; Greta M. M. Schmidt, 118 to 9; Esther S. Smith, 144 to 23; Sarah Wynne, 8 to 29; May H. Schweikart, 50 to 37; Gertrude S. Swerdlove, 50 to 37; Julie T. Baker, 50 to 37; Grace V. Carroll, 50 to 37; Myra L. Clark, 50 to 37; Mary C. Hallaran, 50 to 37; Lizzie J. Henderson, 50 to 37; Margaret T. Pendergast, 50 to 37; Louise Schelp, 50 to 37; Harriet E. Braimbridge, 50 to 37; Sophie C. Treyz, 50 to 37; Kathryn M. Maguire, 50 to 37; Mary A. Howard, 50 to 37; Alma M. Gode, 50 to 37; Mildred Marks, 50 to 37; Mary F. Ennis, 50 to 37; Alice G. Dougherty, 50 to 37; Fannie T. Walters, 50 to 37; Catharine H. Kelly, 50 to 67; Sarah J. Cosgrove, 50 to 37; Bertha L. Murcott, 50 to 37; Thekla H. Veil, 50 to 37; Mary G. Johnston, 82 to 40; Annie P. Heffernan, 103 to 48; Ellen Tapley, 117 to 49; Nora Jensen, 37 to 50; Dorothy O. Miller, 37 to 50; Frances Glantz, 37 to 50; Augusta Krenowitz, 50, old, to 50; Esther O. M. Spiro, 50, old, to 50; Amelia Levine, 50, old, to 50; Zelda Sicklick, 50, old, to 50; Isabelle Sicklick, 50, old, to 50; Amelia Truelson, 50, old, to 50; Margaret V. Bloomingdale, 50, old, to 50; Helen Drew, 50, old, to 50; Celia Shefsky, 50, old, to 50; May E. Cosgrove, 37 to 50; Johanna Lois, 37 to 50; Marion I. Marsh, 37 to 50; Theresa J. Cosgrove, 37 to 50; Ruth M. Davis, 37 to 50; Agnes Driscoll, 37 to 50; Teresa A. Murphy, 37 to 50; Loretta Haight, 37 to 50; C. Edna Heidenheim, 37 to 50; Mabel H. Duffy, 37 to 50; Adelaide B. Rugen, 37 to 50; Helen L. Carey, 37 to 50; Regina M. O'Shea, 37 to 50; Edna M. Rogers, 37 to 50; Mary A. Green, 37 to 50; Ethel B. Tomlinson, 37 to 50; Anna M. Weiss, 37 to 50; Helen A. Gately, 37 to 50; Jessie A. Cosgrove, 37 to 50; Katherine F. Dunn, 37 to 50; Marie Dekmatel, 37 to 50; Anna V. Quinn, 37 to 50; Kathryn Kerrigan, 37 to 50.

SCHEDULE B1.

Rebecca Gelb, 188B to 50; Josephine G. O'Brien, 33 to 50; Mary A. McCaffrey, 31 to 59; Ethel M. O'Leary, 6 to 86; Helen A. Walters, 170 to 102; Marie Brady, 84B to 108B; Christine E. Muller, 98 to 108B; Loretta E. Kenney, 22 to 109B; Helen C. Roach, 23 to 109B; Anna Briton, 34 to 109B; Elisabeth M. Baldwin, 17 to 122; Gertrude R. Sweeney, 84 to 124; Loretta N. Disken, 117 to 126; Ellen E. Jones, 58 to 136; Mary D. de Pool, 29 to 136; Loretto B. Fitzgerald, 172 to 136; Agnes M. Fitzgerald, 172 to 136; Elisabeth L. Savarese, 46 to 142; Bertha H. Boleschka, 161 to 143; Frances Ehrenberg, 108 to 144; Sarah Levitch, 49 to 145; Corinne Carpenter, 58 to 146; Grace Charles, 21 to 152; Helen M. Haas, 23 to 155; Jeanie J. Tomkonogr, 158B to 156B; Mary T. Crowley, 150 to 156B; Mary A. Kennedy, 145 to 156B; Flora H. Wallace, 179 to 164; Mary C. McDonough, 71 to 166; Agnes V. Walsh, 122 to 166; Wilhelmina M. Meyer, 122 to 166; Ida H. Harrison, 122 to 166; Mary A. Menahan, 145 to 167; Elisabeth R. Alderman, 43 to 168; Fannie R. Quick, 146 to 169; May W. Rigney, 100 to 169; Eugenia C. Sands, 48 to 169; Eunice A. Whalen, 48 to 169; Esther C. Kenney, 156B to 169; Alice M. Barnicle, 176 to 169; Elvina Bock, 102 to 169; Edith G. Bergmann, 94 to 169; Susan H. Chester, 94 to 169; Hannah Corry, 94 to 169; Elizabeth Dougherty, 94 to 169; Marie Sluiter, 94 to 169; Charles C. M. Sommer, 94 to 169; Helen T. Simpson, 94 to 169; Fannie Rosensweig, 94 to 169; Annie I. Murphy, 94 to 169; Evelyn E. Lamp, 94 to 169; Anna E. Hall, 94 to 169; Anna M. Hall, 94 to 169; Sonia Ettelson, 94 to 169; Jane M. Giegengack, 48 to 169; Florence A. Rochford, 185B to 169; Mildred Horowitz, 128 to 169; Mary F. Killerlane, 48 to 169; Florence R. Kiernan, 180 to 169; Margaret L. McIlduff, 158 to 169; Daisy Peers, 146 to 169; Anna J. Irvine, 114 to 170; Jennie M. Loomis, 65 to 170; Terese M. Traver, 115 to 170; Loretta G. Law, 97 to 170; Anna F. Rothermel, 117 to 172; Jessamine R. Cock, 117 to 172; Mary A. Fiegel, 62 to 174; Louise M. Damon, 40 to 175; Mary I. Haselton, 144 to 178; Mary Feingold, 144 to 178; Bessie Hibbs, 144 to 178; Laura C. Delaney, 144 to 178; Ruth E. Hanson, 144 to 178; Ida M. Jennie, 144 to 178; Jennie Levine, 144 to 178; Anna E. McNeely, 155 to 178; Helen C. Oberlander, 144 to 178; Alice E. O'Brien, 144 to 178; Mida E. Fischhofer, 155 to 178; Theresa C. Moehring, 153 to 178; Anna R. Toothill, 155 to 178; Marjorie Zabriskie, 155 to 178; Agnes L. Allen, 144 to 178; Sara N. Munsell, 144 to 178; Alice Murphy, 144 to 178; Gertrude C. Rourke, 144 to 178; Alice J. G. Rogers, 144 to 178; Sophia Schwab, 144 to 178; Estelle A. M. Seaberg, 144 to 178; Annabelle Wood, 144 to 178; Edith S. Berry, 144 to 178; A. Iola Burns, 144 to 178; Alice J. Christie, 184 to 179; Claire E. Hildenbrand, 106 to 179; Mary C. Dorlon, 120 to 180; Hilda Ulmann, 188B to 180.

KINDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Mary E. Clapp, 17 to 50; Katherine A. Maguire, 37 to 50; Catharine P. Briggs, 37 to 50; Cornelia M. Rohland, 76 to 83; Helen S. Decker, 23 to 94; Lilla M. Prince, 172 to 136; Regina Kaiser, 94 to 169; A. Marie Decker, 39 to 169; Leydia J. Strickland, 117 to 172; Frances C. Bradley, 148 to 178.

Queens.

SCHEDULE B3.

Katherine T. Coughlin, 72 to 95.

SCHEDULE VII.

Edwin R. Decker, 45 to 96; Howard B. Snyder, 45 to 96.

SCHEDULE B2.

Phoebe A. Combes, 39 to 96.

SCHEDULE VI.

Christopher H. Maher, 158 to 40; Bernard Goldberger, 67 to 91; Robert G. MacMillan, 67 to 91; Albert Collins, 67 to 91.

SCHEDULE B1.

Caroline Frazee, 24 to 22; Josephine M. S. Jay, 65 to 39; Julia T. Walsh, 51 to 40; Adele F. Paton, 44 to 40; Emily A. Fippinger, 12 to 54; Grace V. Dunn, 95 to 56; H. Marion Newton, 88 to 59; Celestine E. Francies, 86 to 71; Mathilda H. Nolte, 16 to 71; Blanche V. F. Tyler, 96G to 79; Mary E. Weir, as teacher of Grades 1A-6B, 23 to 80; Evelyn K. Hufman, 40 to 84; Emma R. Ebert, 45 to 86; Sadie E. Cromie, 67 to 91; Julia K. Ederer, 67 to 91; Clara C. Picken, 67 to 91; Anna C. Gernaut, 67 to 91; Mary J. B. Heiderich, 67 to 91; Mercy M. Hood, 67 to 91; Ella M. Kelley, 67 to 91; Lulu Kellner, 67 to 91; Grace M. Kennedy, 67 to 91; Emily J. Lavan, 67 to 91; Mary MacDowell, 67 to 91; Winifred Maxon, 67 to 91; Ida C. Spencer, 67 to 91; Olga Welkert, 67 to 91; M. Jennie Cromie, 54 to 91; Jane F. Murphy, 158 to 91; Mary McE. Agnar, 68 to 91; Mabel J. Bartlett, 67 to 91; Myrtle E. Moore, 67 to 91; Ellen M. McKeough, 67 to 91; Anna M. Bauermeister, 67 to 91; Mary L. Storm, 35 to 92; Marjorie L. Storm, 54 to 96; Anna M. Shannon, 49 to 95; Petrina A. Burns, 45 to 96; Ida M. Smith, 45 to 96; Marie W. H. Luning, 45 to 96; Julia M. Francis, 45 to 96; Jennie C. Marsh, 45 to 96; Zenobia Cuinet, 45 to 96; Helen S. Brinker, 45 to 96; M. Edna Swenson, 45 to 96; Alice L. Wood, 45 to 96; Harriet Gillen, 45 to 96; Alice Collison, 45 to 96; Florence L. Edwards, 45 to 96; Mary E. Duffy, 45 to 96; Lelia R. Pease, 45 to 96; Elizabeth Cadzow, 54 to 99; Henrietta L. Havens, as senior teacher, 51 to 99.

KNIDERGARTEN—SCHEDULE B1.

Evelyn M. Treu, 68, to 14; Amy S. Barber, 90, to 59; Josephine E. Hewins, 86, to 71; Beatrice M. Sellers, 39P, to 76; Mabel H. Chase, 67, to 91; Blanche Russell, 67, to 91; Sadie E. Weider, 59, to 96; Ethel M. Percy, 45, to 96.

Richmond.

SCHEDULE VI.

Benjamin B. Chappell, 15, to 14.

SCHEDULE B1.

Mona M. Karran, 126, to 6; Lillian M. Loveland, 17, to 30.

SCHEDULE P3.

Maybelle E. Moore, N. Y. Truant Sch., to B'klyn Truant Sch.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Col. H. C. Newcomer and Major A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, detailed as members of the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed Feb. 3, 1914, vice Capts. J. J. Kingman and J. N. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, who are relieved during examination of Capt. D. McArthur, Corps of Engineers, only.

1st Lt. C. H. Halliday, M. R. C., is relieved from active duty in that corps, June 29.

Orders of June 17, relieving 1st Lt. K. B. Harmon, Ord. Dept., from duty at Sandy Hook proving ground, N. J., July 1, is amended to relieve him July 20, and to direct him to proceed then to Augusta Arsenal.

Orders of June 15 relating to 2d Lt. H. F. Nichols, C. A. C., revoked. He is relieved from assignment to 150th Co. about Aug. 4, will proceed to U. S. from Honolulu about that date, then to West Point for duty at Academy.

Leaves: Capt. T. F. Ryan, 13th Cav., 10 days' extension; Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, from July 11 to Aug. 15, and Capt. T. Ross, 3d Inf., one month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commander E. B. Fenner, from command of the Vulcan to Naval Academy.

Lt. E. R. Shipp, the Charleston to the Milwaukee.

Junior Grade Lt. S. Endel, the Vermont to the Ohio and to Naval Academy on completion of practice cruise.

Chief Gunner C. Hierdahl, the Charleston to the Albany.

Machinists: J. C. Hines, the Potomac to home, await orders, and G. Kirgesner, the Iroquois to the Maryland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Leonidas at Survey Grounds, off Colon; Virginia at Provincetown, Utah at Newport, G-1, G-2, Ozark, and Fulton at New York Yard, Baltimore at Norfolk, Paducah at Cienfuegos, Reid at Boston, Arethusa at Port Arthur, Texas; South Dakota at Bremerton, and the Saturn at Tiburon.

Sailed: Denver, Manzanillo for La Paz; Des Moines, Beirut for Marsine; Dolphin, Bridgeport, Conn., for Manhasset Bay; D-1 and D-2, Newport to sea; Aylwin, Norfolk for Newport; Nebraska, Boston for Newport; South Carolina, Philadelphia for steaming trials; Jouett, Norfolk for full speed trials; Nero, Guaymas for La Paz; Texas, Tompkinsville for Newport; Solace, New York Yard for Newport; Tonopah and E-1, Newport for New York Yard.

The Columbia was placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard June 22.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky ordered placed in commission immediately at the Philadelphia Yard.

The Washington, no wat Vera Cruz, ordered to Cape Haitien.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for typewriter accountant, temporary, will be held on July 8. There are fifty-eight candidates.

Applications for hospital Superintendent, Neponsit Beach Hospital, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 7.

An examination for school farm attendant, Grades 1 and 2, men and women, has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 2; duties, 8. Candidates must have a practical knowledge of gardening. The minimum age is 18

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Re S S Titanic, (limitation.)

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:
Beasley<CNY. | Elev Supply, &c, Co< New & Beaver Arc.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Watts<Farmer.
Leverich<Paova Oil Co
Murano<Erie RR.
Miller<Sonn Bros.
Pennsylvania<NY, NH & H RR.
Title Guar, &c, Co< Comp Gen Trans.
Clarke<NY, NH & H RR.
N Y & Harlem R R< Marshall.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Falsachick<Holland-Am Line.
US<Tug M Moran.
US<Tug O L Nailenbeck.
US<Tug J H Steers.
Same<Tug O L Hallenbeck.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization—At 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Llonello Perera.
Phillipson<Smith (2.)
Re Wallace, Jr.
Berg<Hyman.
Re Seligman (Jaulus.)
Michaelowitz<Zahn.
Crawford<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Gaissert<North Am Brewing Co.
Flannery<15 West 44th St Co, Inc.
John D Park & Sons Co<Hubbard.
Hanly<Chas H Southard Co.
Re Lachmann.
Merchants Nat Bank< Collera (3.)
Kissell<Cathcart (2.)
Walk<Walk.
Fuhrop<Berrian.
Re Inst for Educa Travel, Inc.
Barte-Bernard Co< Maloney, &c.
Re Silverman.
Re Gilroy Cont Co.
Myers<Ruskin.
Ashton<Field.
Re Alton Wear Raincoat Co.
Balasso<Kirsh.
Bengulat<Bengulat.
Bitterfeld<Aschenprag.
Williamson<Porter.
Ross<Morse.
Bradley<Bradley.
Re Raider (Phillips.)
Kilker<Kilker.
Patrick<Patrick.
Hennessy<CNY.
Mory Co< St Johnland< Castelberg.
Abraham<Mann.
Feol<Houck.
Barsotti<Barsotti.
McManus<McManus (2.)
Title Guar & Trust Co<Simpson.
City R E Co<Menken.
CNY<Weschelbaum.
Jacobs<Gernsenzang.
Wilner.
Silby<Lane.
Gutta Percha & R Mfg Co<Holman, &c.
Bleger<Mills.
Barnett<Fieldsteel.
Globe Storage & Carpet Cleaning Co< McKenna.

PART II.—Shearn, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Goldberg<Russell.
Bixon<Bixon.
Berkowitz<Aaron.
Diderickzen<Diderickzen.
Hoyt<Brandon.
Levy<Levy.
Porter<Porter.
Ostermoor<Ostermoor.
Wierst<Wilkens<Wierst-Wilkens.
Gaston<Gaston.
Rich<Rich.
Sargent<Sargent.
Usher<Usher.
Robinson<Robinson, Preferred causes:
Greenwich Sav Bank< Runyon.
Markow<Mason.
Sewirts<Sewirts.
Lincoln Society of Friends<Joel.
Mut Life Ins Co<Mona Spee Co.
N Y Trust Co<Brandt.
Anderson<Anderson.
General calendar:
Jara<Jara.
Harris<Harris.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bringer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bear<O'Neill.
Whitehead<Whitehead.
Schneider-Anderson Co<London Thea Co.
Baker<A O H.
Wald<Germond.
Ogilvy<Tucker.
Security Bank<Cohen.
S Blumenthal & Co< Brukenfeld.
Frankel<Feldstein.
Giordano<Woodin.
Cohen<Atlas.
O'Donnell<Gilroy.
Atwater<M'ch'ts Mot Sales Co.
Sexauer & Lemke< Allerton-88th St Co.
Campbell<Campbell.
Gledhill<Schiff.
Gluckman<Strauch Co.
Goldwurm<Goldwurm.
Barbey Asp Pav Co< Gayler.
Shalek<Jetter Brewing Accounto<Cuccio.
Eisenstat<Zeliner.
Lindenmann<Von Meyer Undefended divorces:
Holmberg.
Hayman.
Williams.
Donohue.
Fernhead.
Adler.
Stephenson.
Zographos.
Burkert.
Stoddard.
Nevill.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Seeley, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk<Dainsky<Horace E. Dehing; Von Gutschel<Born; Robert S. Kearney; Regenberg<Lazarus; Isaac F. Cohen. Doelger<Murtha; Henry W. Pollack. Donley<Franklin; Abraham J. Benedict.
SUPREME COURT—Gott, J.—Crulkshank's French—Lincoln W. Bogert. Broadway Sav. Inst<Lee; Thorp; Hyatt; Lawrence. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.<Reilly—J. Campbell Thompson, Re Evans—Arthur M. Levy. Wells<Kinstler—Realty Co.—Richard C. Murphy. Re Sittenfield—Marcus Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dittrich<Grosner—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—James Doyle & Co.<Lillian L. Quinn—James A. Farrell.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—John Beschen<Arabesco Cigarette Co.—George A. Ferris.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Union Dime Sav. Bk<Mary J. McDonald—J. Romaine Brown. Re Elizabeth B. Flagg Pinker Pianger—John J. Mackin. Joseph Bulova< Marian D. Hubbel—Raphael D. Murphy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Realty Op Co<Assoc Cont & Builders.
Rothbart<2d Av Meth Church.
Ciccarone<Boscobello Bldg Co
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pallidino<Pitts Con.
Wait<Tesla.
Palansky<NY, S & W Co.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & El Co.
Burke<Allan.
Highest number reached in regular order, 812.
Rubenstein<Dodin.
Schildwachter<Tietjen.
Samuels<Purdy.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Busch<Meyer.
Clinzio<Schalk.
Fishman<Frieder.
Berkowitz<Tilatisky.
Vallianos<Posner.
Wighton<NY Rys.
Wasserman<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Schwartz<No German Line.
Wechsler<NY Rys.
Webber<same.
Anderson<Lamp Brew.
Hauman<Cons Gas.
Sickels<Coleman.
Cirillo<NY Rys.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Contested wills:
Henry P. Dunham.
Walter Newberry.
Wills for probate:
William L. Breese.
Ann Fagan.
Albert Kandall.
John D. Keyes.
Susan M. Sanderson.
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fannie Seidman.
Eliot Gregory.
Catherine W. Loney.
John D. Webster.
Helena M. Colbert.
William G. Collins.
William F. Colbert.
Margaret A. Woods.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Emma Losee.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on: Harriet Wells Smith.
Dennis Lehane.
Mary Sweeney.
Catherine Flimley.
Silvia C. Milligan.
At 2:30 P. M.:
Estate of James E. Galbraith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Hirschfeld<Headley & Farm Co.
O'Brien<Koch.
Bedrick Waist Co< Eden Mfg Co.
Kraus & Co<Pupin.
Lukas<Emerson-Norris Co.
Weeks<Blankenstein.
Allendale Bldg Co< Gottlieb.
Daloci<Docko.
Lewis<Schiffman.
Naddelman<Ward.
Teitelbaum<Petix.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Lind<Roth.
Schmidt<Wyeth Chem Co (2.)
Cannistraci<NY Rys.
Katzman & Clechanow Model Co<Bettinson.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Frankel<Dimitis.
Greenberger<Yel T Co
Brann W W Co< Windsor Const Co.
Male<Forbo.
Harris<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Solomon<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Doyle<1st R T Co.
Kleinfeld<Willenauer.
Riegler<Am U Rty Co.
Cossa<Castaldo.
Stamper<NY Street Sprinkling, &c, Co.
Mattison<Luebbers.
Rebren<Ridley.
Ritter<Lenert.
Damp<Beach.
Cohen<Goldstein, (2.)
Raab<Nat Slavonic Society.
Manigault<Dick Chiarello & Bros.
Pellinger<Olbrich.
Gelb<Berger.
Zufrias<Isaacs.
Forman<Gilman.
Cohn<Cohen.
Kruezelnicka<Tarnopolski.
Alpert<Clay Cont, &c, Co.
Haffen Corp<Bleyer.
Day<Con Shirt Co.
Carroll<Blum.
Relyea<Dabo.
Cohen<Davis.
Guild Co<Gardner.
Taylor<Cheshire.
Kaine<Meliaresis.
Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Rainler<Exclusive Features.
A Walker & Co< Kreeger.
Hammer<same.
Tracy<same.
Finkelstein<same.
Bendremer<same.
Byrne<same.
Le Roy<D'Amico.
Burwell<Gramm Service Corp.
Deutsch<Levin.
Lenobel<Latting.
Monroe<S & E Bernheimer Co.
John D Park & Sons Co<Hubbard.
Preston<Hobbs.
Seccafico<Seccafico.
Gens<Ablass.
Corn Exch Bk< Barclay.
Kean<Shope.
Freundlich<Minden.
Sonberg<Hasenbein.
Re Jacobson<Jacobson
Edwd & Murray Ligh & Transp Co<CNY.
People<Colodny.
Kean<Shope.
Warburg<Fleischman.
Helpershausen<Marx.
Minneci<Soc de Mutuo Soccorso, &c.
Dubin<Dubin.
Snow<Snow.
Peck<Parnes (2.)
Re J P Duffy Co< Oldorf Const Co.
Hall<Hall.
Glanninote<Glanninote.
Lester<D, L & W RR
Ziegfeld<Ziegfeld.
Enright<Press Pub.
Strysower<Block.
Delamanarore< Delamanaros.
Bryant<Stanley Hoist & Mach Co.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Butler.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Re N Y Life Ins & Trust Co.
Curtiss<Bklyn H RR.
Schilt<Pitts Cont Co.
Liebson<Heckman.
Margolin<Erie R R.
Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Caplano<Paterno.
Wilbeth Rty Co<B Crystal & Son Co.
Levin<Shapiro.
Electrolytic Art Metal Co<Bernstein.
Kugelman<Cheshire.
Friedman<Schlein.
Miller<Barnett.
R Gordon & Son<Wolf
Herrmann<Gallard Rty Co.
Wolfe<Alton.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so request. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Lippe<Howley. (2.)
Arbus<Rosenfeld.
US Printing, &c, Co< Jackson.
Flaun<Cork & Zicha Marble Co.
Alter<Goldhagen.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Seeley, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk<Dainsky<Horace E. Dehing; Von Gutschel<Born; Robert S. Kearney; Regenberg<Lazarus; Isaac F. Cohen. Doelger<Murtha; Henry W. Pollack. Donley<Franklin; Abraham J. Benedict.
SUPREME COURT—Gott, J.—Crulkshank's French—Lincoln W. Bogert. Broadway Sav. Inst<Lee; Thorp; Hyatt; Lawrence. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.<Reilly—J. Campbell Thompson, Re Evans—Arthur M. Levy. Wells<Kinstler—Realty Co.—Richard C. Murphy. Re Sittenfield—Marcus Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dittrich<Grosner—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—James Doyle & Co.<Lillian L. Quinn—James A. Farrell.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—John Beschen<Arabesco Cigarette Co.—George A. Ferris.
SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Union Dime Sav. Bk<Mary J. McDonald—J. Romaine Brown. Re Elizabeth B. Flagg Pinker Pianger—John J. Mackin. Joseph Bulova< Marian D. Hubbel—Raphael D. Murphy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Realty Op Co<Assoc Cont & Builders.
Rothbart<2d Av Meth Church.
Ciccarone<Boscobello Bldg Co
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pallidino<Pitts Con.
Wait<Tesla.
Palansky<NY, S & W Co.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & El Co.
Burke<Allan.
Highest number reached in regular order, 812.
Rubenstein<Dodin.
Schildwachter<Tietjen.
Samuels<Purdy.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Busch<Meyer.
Clinzio<Schalk.
Fishman<Frieder.
Berkowitz<Tilatisky.
Vallianos<Posner.
Wighton<NY Rys.
Wasserman<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Schwartz<No German Line.
Wechsler<NY Rys.
Webber<same.
Anderson<Lamp Brew.
Hauman<Cons Gas.
Sickels<Coleman.
Cirillo<NY Rys.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—
Weinstein<Int R T Co.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Fredericks<Snyder.
Platz<Hillman.
Petyk<Page.
Janseon<Santini
Martin<Union Rty.
Hammer<same.
Tracy<same.
Finkelstein<same.
Bendremer<same.
Byrne<same.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Brown<Seitz —J. J. Silver. Crossin<same—Randolph N. Southfront. Matter of Brinkworth—Peter L. Mullaly. Carpenter<Selvin Realty Co.—James C. Brady. Roper<Damiano—David Kornbluth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Florence Mae Cowan<Maud Brunhilde Sander—James J. Donovan.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Oldsheim<Damon—Daniel Hanlon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Hawley<Hawley.
Dowdle<Dowdle.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Nicias<Cousins Co.
Re Richards.
Same (E R T Co.)
Municipal Liens Co< Slosson.
Zorn<Borst.
Vivo<Sweeney Mfg Co.
Re Ralph Av.
Murray<Thompson.
Re 84th St (McDonnell.)
Raftry<Rich Light & RR Co.
Zebrowitz<Feinberg.
Butterly<Deering (2.)
Bierman<Axis Benev Socy.
Howe<Howe.
Glass<Glass.
Young<Young.
Williams<Mountain View Hts Rty Co.
Goldstein<Hines.
Re O'Brien (Gerard.)
Re 61st St (Freeman.)
Borough Bank<Gow.
McGowan<Bklyn Cooperage Co.
Bloom<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Slotnick<same.
Swing<Empire Constr Co (2.)
Kaseler<Mansell, Hunt, Catty & Co.
Re Grossman (Rosenberg.)
T F Martin Rty Co< Blake.
Rubin<Hennessy.
Doyle<Doyle.
N Y Mun Ry Co< Ryan Rty Co (2.)
Oyster Bay Canal & Dock Co<Jones.
Meis<Recht.
Haigney<Gillard.
Re Hemlock St-Water Supply.
Re Raub Restaurant Co (Blitzer.)
Glickman<Bass.
Ganim<Ganim.
Squiers<Sunset Constr.
Leary<Prendergast (2.)
Lewis<Berry (2.)
Leibowitz<So 5th St Constr Co et al.
Re Wyckoff Av (L I Baptist Assn.)
Anna E. Gimpel, Michael Geary, Gibson infants, Levi Cohen, David J. Vaughan, F. Mauro, W. McQueen, James Surpless, Peter Hickey, Sarah G. Arundell, Benjamin Hunter, Henry Marks, W. Neathercott, Martha A. Jimmerson, Otto Tellmann, Korl Wilder, Louis Berger, James Chappell, Estates of:
Anthony Savage, Lena Brown, Edward Fitzgerald, Amelia S. Sherman, Mary E. Powell.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.
Arens<Danzer.
Basilio<Nassau E RR.
Penn<Nassau Ferry.
Sidney<Delaware.
Smith<NY Con RR.
Maxey<Kalof.
Dilthey<Manns.
Van Dalen<Remus.
Hereth<Rustin.
Knief<Morson.
Jolan<N Y Consol RR.
Sorrentino<Kaminster.
Magder<Bklyn H RR.
Kubilius<Conn Co & NY, NH & H RR.
Baker-Barry et al.
Tyrrell, an infant<Bd of Education.
Zubick<Phila & Read C & I Co.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOWEN, ANN U., (April 1, 1913;) all to two brothers and a sister in equal shares.

BRUSH, JACOB J., (Oct. 23, 1913;) $3,346.07, all to his widow, Eliza F. Brush.

GAGE, CONRAD, (March 17, 1906;) net estate, $1,474.07; to widow and daughter.

GARVIN, WILLIAM J., (April 6, 1915;) net estate, $17,907.78; one-half to a brother; rest equally between two nephews.

GRANT, HELEN M., (Dec. 27, 1914;) net estate, $10,996.20; half each to two sons, John and Austin J. Grant.

HINSDALE, LYDIA R., (Oct. 22, 1912;) net estate, $85,619.50; to husband and two children.

HOLDEN, ADA, (July 26, 1910;) net estate, nothing.

KNIGHT, LUCY MACKENZIE, (Aug. 18, 1914;) net estate, $44,050.14, all in stocks and bonds, except $1,127.58 in bank; Colin Mackenzie, son, receives residuary after a sister, Florence B. Thomas, has received 10 shares of Standard Oil stock.

LANGHORST, MARGARETHA, (Sept. 12, 1912;) net estate, $5,322.69, all to son.

LEWISOHN, ALBERT, (details elsewhere.)

MARKEL, ADAM, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate, $48,867.67; all to a son and a daughter.

McKIM, SUSAN MARGARET, (Dec. 10, 1914;) net estate, $101,846.18, of which $1,000 each goes to three nephews and rest equally divided between two brothers, John Alfred McKim and William Duncan McKim.

REHILL, ANNIE, (Dec. 14, 1914;) net estate, $28,003.14; all to six nieces in equal shares.

SCHELL, CHARLES, (March 7, 1915;) net estate, $10,613.81; all to children and grandchildren.

SCHNEIDER, MAX F., (Dec. 28, 1912;) net estate, $1,053.75; to widow and son.

SIEBERT, REGINA, (March 14, 1915;) net estate, $8,458.90; all to two sons, except $500 to Father Rudolph Mandel of St. Joseph's Parish.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOETTCHER, PAULINE A., (Feb. 4;) personalty about $500; realty about $9,000; $500 to Evangelical Lutheran Church of Atonement and its pastor, Frederick Knubel; rest to relatives.

FOWLES, FRANCES M., (died on Lusitania, together with husband;) $2,500 each to step-sister, Margaret E. V. Johnson; half sister, Florence M. D. Taylor; and Lillian E. Minett; residue in trust for sister, Dorothy E. Smith.

MUELLENBACH, KATHARINE, (May 11;) personalty over $5,000; all to widower, Robert P.

NIXON, WILLIAM M., (June 18;) personalty over $10,000; Anna R. Schleung, $1,000; residue, over $5,000, to half sister, May Davies.

PLAUT, ALBERT, (details elsewhere.)

SEIDL, ANNA, (June 8;) personalty $325; all to widower, Frank.

SHOENBERG, SARAH, (June 17;) personalty $9,500; Edward N. Meyers, son, $3,000; Henry N. Meyers, son, $2,500; Edn Levy, adopted daughter, $1,550; 16 other bequests.

VALENTINE, DORA A., (June 14;) personalty $50,000; $29,000 to son, Daniel M.; $500 to brother, Edward H. Hunt.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

89TH ST, 228 West; Aaron Brown against Josephine Come, owner; Laloys Cafe, contractor $106
85TH ST, 353 and 334 West; Schwebish Brothers, Inc., against Aldebaran Co., Inc., owner; Royal Iron Works, contractor....$350

Bronx.

WILDER AV, w s, 350 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 20x100; Romaido Palmieri against Gaetano Amigrone, owner and contractor; (renewal) $600
179TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 75x100; James Halpin, Jr., against Notiaw Realty Corporation, owner and contractor.....$145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.9 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Indelli & Conforti Co. against Flar Building Corporation et al., June 19, 1915. $3,082

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 207th St, 125x150; J. Allen Townsend to Seaman Construction Corp'n, 612 West 207th St, June 23, (mtg $78,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Grand St, s s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Forsyth St, w s, 80 ft n of Delancey St, 24.1x100; Lewis St, e s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Cannon St, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100: Broome St, n s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 50x100.3; John H. Hallock to Alfred T. Seward, 180 Hancock St, Brooklyn, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, June 21; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway $1,000

87TH AV, 804, e s, 20 ft n of 53d St, 20.5x60; Ella A. Barry to Florence F. Sheehan, 58 Central Park West, ½ right, title, and interest, (mtg $22,000,) June 18; attorney, F. T. Barry, 646 Madison Av.....$100

55TH ST, 136 East, s s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x75.11; Ewa J. Barry to Florence F. Sheehan, 58 Central Park West, all title, June 18; attorney, F. T. Barry, 646 Madison Av. $100

61ST ST, n s, 82.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.7x115; Joel Rathbone to Helen A. Howell, Quogue, L. I., June 23, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

61ST S, s s, 240 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; John S. Wood, Jr., to Northern Realty Co., 505 5th Av, June 23, (mtg $40,000;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

64TH ST, n s, 517 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Ruth Drucker to Carolyn Holding Co., 200 West 58th St, June 2, (mtg $19,100;) attorney, Armin H. Mittiemann, 44 Cedar St.....$33,000

100TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; David Rutenberg to Sidney Schuman of New York, June 5, 1908, all title, all liens; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row....$1

101ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Jacob Schoenfeld, referee, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, June 22; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$24,000

115TH ST, 10 West, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Progress Holding Co. to Henrietta Bromberger, 235 West 142d St, (mtg $20,000,) June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

122D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Pleasant Av, 12.6x50.5; Michael Scanlon to Katharine O'C. Scanlon, 452 East 122d St, June 11, (mtg $750; attorney, George Bockhaus Co., 1,967 Park Av.....$1

130TH ST, n w corner 12th Av, 8.9 to n s of Manhattan St x88.9 to R R x161.5 to 131st, x102.4 to avenue x203.6 to beginning; Charles T. Scott to Lillie H. Henderson and another, 530 Manhattan Av, 1-3 part, June 21; attorneys, Stanley & Gidley, at Buffalo, N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Edwina H. Dunning et al., 530 Manhattan Av, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-6 part, June 21; attorneys, same...$1

188TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Lerria T. Scarritt to Martin W. Hill, East Orange, N. J., June 1, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

142D ST, n s, 800 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Bromberger to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

157TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Edward O. Glockner to Agnes Farrell, 1,111 West 102d St, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

ST. Benedict, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.
Hoecker<Hoecker.
Elford<L I RR.
Fataky<B H RR.
Seaman<Nassau RR.
Jaiodet<same.
Kasakand<B H RR.
Balestriero<De Nicola.
Schumacher et al< B H RR.
Brown<same.
Hutzlinger<Campbell.
Halpin<Richmond L & RR Co.
Ward<Suydam.
Hamann<Bklyn E D Terminal.
Scala<Garbarino.
Hasakordjian<B H RR.
Zinn<Int R T.
Ballou<Block et al.
Popilarski<Empire Bridge Co.
Beyer<Mundy.
Cox<B H RR.
Total calendar stands over until June 25. Highest number reached on regular call, 7043.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
George S. Bentley, C. L. Appelgate, W. B. Hoxie, Thomas Jones, Dennis Ford, Henry Stoll, Anna Martin.
Guardianship of:
Estelle J. Markoffer, Administration of:
Jacob Schwartz, Harvey Herman.
Accounting of:
John Worthington, Emma L. Smith, Hannah Platstrick, Catherine M. Bull, Moses Kaczell, Peter C. Mohrmann, Max Berger, Lydia Easton, Matilda Webb, Eliza Flanagan, Addie L. Bailey.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.
Arens<Danzer.
Basilio<Nassau E RR.
Penn<Nassau Ferry.
Sidney<Delaware.
Smith<NY Con RR.
Maxey<Kalof.
Dilthey<Manns.
Van Dalen<Remus.
Hereth<Rustin.
Knief<Morson.
Jolan<N Y Consol RR.
Sorrentino<Kaminster.
Magder<Bklyn H RR.
Kubilius<Conn Co & NY, NH & H RR.
Baker-Barry et al.
Tyrrell, an infant<Bd of Education.
Zubick<Phila & Read C & I Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Tompkins, J.
Dickie<Horton.
Mamaroneck Bank, D & T Co<Hann.
Santoro<Turso.
Bellofatto<Schulke.
Billings-Chapin Co< Thos Chapin.
Am 5 and 10 Cent Store<Jones.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Thomas<Dunwell.
Mitchell<NYC & H R RR Co.
Bamin<Pinney.
The remainder of the calendar goes over until October.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
All cases tried before Mr. Justice Blackmar must be submitted with briefs, findings, and requests to find immediately at the close of the trial.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached.
McLaughlin<Mc-Laughlin R E Co et al.
Clonin<Abbenante.
Highest number reached is 573a.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Cash.
Balance of calendar passed for the term.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1285.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Marino<Stat Island M Ry.
Walker<Bough.
Arsillo<Rich L & R R Co.
Orrico<Perelli, (Ferraro.)

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:34|Moon sets..1:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:39	6:09	10:48	11:45
Governors Island	4:36	5:33	11:17	12:00
Hell Gate	6:46	7:23	12:57	1:40

Arrived—Wednesday, June 23.

SS Neordam, Rotterdam, June 8.
SS Hathor, Liverpool, June 10.
SS Harlen, London, June 8.
SS Saxoleine, Dartmouth, June 8.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, June 15.
SS Waoousta, Rio Janeiro, May 15.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, June 18.
SS Altamaha, Jacksonville, June 19.
SS Havana, Havana, June 20.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, June 15.
SS Brilliant, Port Eads, June 16.
SS Egda, Antilles, June 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	June 16
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	June 16
Sao Paulo	Santos	May 29
Bankdale	Havre	June 9
Lempe	Jacksonville	June 20
San Guglielmo	Palermo	June 13
Kura	Plymouth	June 10
American	Rotterdam	June 10
Ardgarroch	London	June 10
Carrillo	Kingston	June 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 22
Comus	New Orleans	June 19
Santiago	Cienfuegos	June 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	June 19
Huron	Jacksonville	June 31

DUE TOMORROW.

Lord Ormonde	Havre	June 12
Richmond	London	June 11
Maraval	Grenada	June 18
Colon	Cristobal	June 19
El Siglo	Galveston	June 19
City of Memphis	Savannah	June 22
Concho	Galveston	June 19

DUE SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	June 16
Cadiz	Cadiz	June 14
Egyptiana	Fowey	June 12
Tomawanda	Liverpool	June 11
Welsh Prince	Cardiff	June 11
Belgier	Genoa	June 10
Strathsprey	Barcelona	June 11
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 23

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	June 19
Vitalia	Rotterdam	June 12
Takata Maru	London	June 18
Augusta	Gothenburg	June 9
Bolton Castle	Colon	June 20
Masaapequa	Antilla	June 21
Denis	Para	June 16
Guiana	Georgetown	June 16
El Mar	Galveston	June 12
El Cid	New Orleans	June 22
Quebra	Liverpool	June 12
Missourian	St. Nazaire	June 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hyanthes, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Sark, Rio Janeiro	12:0 M.	2:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Tocantins, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Nassau	——	12:00 M.
Lempe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Venezia, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
St. Stephan, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Melderskin, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ocean Prince, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Edward Pierce, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bourinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alano, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Thermistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	
Creole, New Orleans	12:00 M.	
El Sol, Galveston	12:00 M.	

SAIL MONDAY.

Patria, Naples	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., JUNE 23.

SS

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bronx Plot, Sold in Recent Auction, Purchased as Gift for Church—Lower Eighth Avenue Deal—Harlem Flats in Trade—Lease Fifty-seventh Street House for Trade.

Light trading characterized the Manhattan realty market yesterday. The Bronx furnished a transaction interesting in many ways, and which illustrates the case frequently seen of the sudden demand for property which has recently figured at auction sale. The particular deal involves three of the lots sold at auction last week by Bryan L. Kennelly in the West Bronx, and which were purchased by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum for $1,400 each. They have a frontage of 75 feet by 174 and irregular on the east side of Jesup Avenue, between 172d Street, and have been purchased by Mrs. M. G. Farley of Brewsters, N. Y., with the intention of transferring to the officiating Cardinal of the Diocese of the Catholic Church in New York City.

Previous to the sale she purchased a large adjoining plot, and it is understood that the property will be used in the near future to erect a church for the Paulist Fathers, who have just completed a fine church in the Dyckman section.

The three lots acquired by Mrs. Farley have figured in no less than five resales since the auction a week ago. The Mandelbaums immediately disposed of the property to Louis Kleban and Isaac Leader, builders. They turned it back to the Mandelbaums at a profit and then the lots were bought by Patrick Ryan, head of the Upland Realty Company, which owned the tract offered at public sale. The Mandelbaums again bought back the lots and have now resold them to Mrs. Farley.

The Mandelbaums also bought twenty-three other lots in the same tract, and it was said yesterday that negotiations were virtually closed for their resale to builders.

Lower Eighth Avenue Sale.

The two small parcels at 59 and 61 Eighth Avenue, forming a triangular plot 46 by 35 feet and irregular, at the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, have been sold by Eugene J. Busher in conjunction with William H Mehlin. Emilie Mehlich is the owner of record. The property is covered by a three-story brick building, and was held at $25,000.

West 98th Street Small Houses Sold.

The three four-story dwellings at 159, 163, and 167 West Ninety-eighth Street, each on a lot 15 by 33 feet, have been sold by A. W. Corse for Harriet M. Dickinson. They will be altered into small stores and apartments. The parcels were knocked down at $4,000 each in the auction room last week.

Harlem Flats in Trade.

The two five-story apartment houses at 51 and 53 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of 113th Street, have been sold for the Ericson Realty Company by G. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan. They cover a plot 63 by 121 feet, and were held at $80,000. The Eleanor Sisters, vaudeville actors, were the buyers, giving in part payment a six-acre tract with a residence and outbuildings at King Park, L. I., held at $15,000.

Bronx Borough.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for Mrs. Mary Burns to a builder for immediate improvement, the plot 50 by 135 feet on the east side of Walton Avenue, about 200 feet south of East Tremont Avenue.

A. W. Miller & Co. were the brokers in the recent purchase by Cahn & Plitman of the two-family houses at 2,872 to 2,890 Bailey Avenue, from Theodore F. Austin.

Kurz & Uren, Inc, have sold for the Delco Holding Company the five-story tenement at 375 East 137th Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues, on lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The three-story brownstone dwelling at 238 Sixth Avenue, on the Park Slope, 20 by 100, has been sold by John Pullman for the Solo Realty Company to John F. Timms, for occupancy.

Long Island.

Catherine Weigert has purchased the Conrad Barth property at 18 North Street, Richmond Hill. James M. Hawley was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Edgar A. Manning has leased the four-story dwelling at 109 West Fifty-seventh Street for Mrs. Frances R. Biggs to the Le Papillon Corset Company, now at 26 West Twenty-Eighth Street.

William A. White & Sons have leased a portion of the corner store and the entire basement at 798 Seventh Avenue to Cobb Brothers, plumbers and steam fitters.

Louis Carreau has leased for the Belden estate to M. Rosoff, through William C. Walker's Sons, the building at 781 Sixth Avenue, for ten years. After extensive alterations, the store and basement will be used as a restaurant and the upper part for other business.

Ames & Co. have leased the building at 305 West Forty-First Street to M. Gilbert.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Riker & Hegeman Company, at 433 Seventh Avenue, the store and basement for a term of fifteen years, to Carew & Brennan for use as a café and restaurant.

Thomas G. Patterson has leased to the Perfection Spring Company, A. C. Bergman, President, for a long term of years a three-story fireproof service building, which the owner will erect on the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue.

City and Country House Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased to Dr. J. C. White for W. E. D. Stokes, the four-story dwelling at 266 West Seventy-second Street.

J. B. English has leased for Julius Jacobs to Mrs. F. S. Martin, the four-story dwelling at 237 West Forty-eighth Street.

Pease & Elliman have rented for F. R. Coudert to Cornelius H. Tangemann, the dwelling at 121 East Fifty-Fifth Street.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased for Archie Fahnestock his residence in Plandome Park, L. I., to William H. Allen.

Burke Stone has rented for L. M. Colell the house recently completed on Cassilis Avenue, Armour Villa Park, near Bronxville, to Norman C. Reichert.

Angell & Co. have rented at White Plains, in Prospect Hill, the house of De Witt C. Hayes, and at Scarsdale the Louis H. Ehrbar property.

Realty Notes.

C. P. H. Gilbert has filed plans for altering the five-story residence of F. L. Hutton, at 2 East Eightieth Street. An additional story will be added.

Plans have been filed for erecting two five-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Post Avenue and Academy Street by the Post Investing Company, at an estimated cost of $98,000.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has rented the residence of Dr. F. G. Goodridge, at 122 East Seventy-Eighth Street, furnished, to Vincent Astor for the season.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Church St, 275, e s, 100.4 ft n of Franklin St, 25.2x75, four-story loft building; adjourned sine die.

31st St, 439 to 443 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 75x98.9, two four-story and one five-story tenements; voluntary sale; knocked down at $57,500.

Park Terrace East, e s, 147 ft s of 218th St, 150x100; vacant; knocked down at $28,500; also 215th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Terrace West, 50x100, vacant; knocked down at $7,400; also, 218th St, n s, 100 ft e of Isham Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $7,400.

Reservoir Oval West, w s, 209.6 ft n e of Bainbridge Av, 50x98x irregular; vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $2,000.

Jamaica, L. I.—Maure Av, s e corner of Jamaica Av, 15 lots, each 25x100; voluntary sale; to George Soims, for $3,750.

By Samuel Marx.

Waverley Place, 168 and 170, s e corner of Grove St, (96 and 98,) 53x50.5x irregular; three four-story buildings; knocked down at $35,000; also,

9th St, 47 and 49 East, n s, 327 ft w of Broadway, two four-story loft buildings, each 25x82.3, leasehold; executors' sale, estate of Nettie Ettlinger, deceased; knocked down at $7,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 407 East, n s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11, four-story tenement; Martin Boylston et al. against E. S. Boylston et al.; B. W. Moore, attorney; A. S. Norton, referee; partition; to Mary E. Rapp, a party in interest, for $6,100.

117th St, 212 and 214 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.10, six-story flat and stores; Isaac Goodstein against Fischel Realty Co. et al.; A. N. Schwarz, attorney; W. P. Schoen, referee; due, $4,331.75; taxes, &c., $649.30; subject to mortgage of $36,000; to the plaintiff, for $30,000.

By Henry Brady.

East Broadway, 101, s s, 185.8 ft w of Pike St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Rachel Jacobson against Hannah Solomon et al.; Leroy Meyer, attorney; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $9,792.52; taxes, &c., $426.58; subject to prior mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff, for $500 over prior liens.

116th St, 338 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10, three-story dwelling; C. G. Openhym et al. against Eliza Cella et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $8,584.93; taxes, &c., $549.71; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $8,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to June 30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Washington Av, 1,071, w s, 200 ft s of 166th St, 25x200, five-story flat and stores; Dollar Savings Bank against Florence Cahen et al.; Lexow, M. & Y., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $25,024.40; taxes, &c., $689.70; to the plaintiff, for $2,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

169th St, 457 East, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 40x90, six-story flat and stores; Isidore Simon against Louis De Vos et al.; Mervyn Wolff, attorney; R. R. Murphy, referee; due, $3,950.54; subject to first mortgage of $35,000; to the plaintiff, for $8,800.

By James J. Donovan.

166th St, 664 East, s s, 35 ft w of Trinity Av, 40x99.6, five-story flat; A. M. Scheele against Rudolph Wahlig et al.; R. H. Bergman, attorney; O. E. Davis, referee; due, $6,568.77; taxes, &c., $1,395.30; subject to mortgage of $32,000; to the plaintiff, for $37,000.

By George Price.

White Plains Av, w s, 226.11 ft s of Post Av, 25.4x101.6x100.5; Saul Domroe against Rose Gandolfi et al.; Antonio Ferme, attorney; Max Bendit, referee; due, $2,363.53; taxes, &c., $2,163.53; to the plaintiff, for $1,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

Jane St, 88 and 90, s s, 112.6 ft e of Washington, 48.2x160.1 to 42th, 357 and 359 W, x44.1x160.1, two and three story stable and three-story tenement and three-story loft building; E. W. C. Arnold against Hygeia Distilled Water Co. et al.; S. P. Savage, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $35,576.57; taxes, &c., $2,086.31.

70th St, 224 East, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, four-story flat; Brooklyn Trust Co. against J. H. Bodine et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; Hal Bell, referee; due, $17,031.75; taxes, &c., $613.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Silver St, s s, 116.2 ft w of Main, 75x100x irregular; C. F. Halstead et al. against T. B. Watson et al.; Daniel Burke, attorney; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $4,196.85; taxes, &c., $250.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

165th St, 419 East, n s, 202.7 ft e of Park Av, 24.9x93, vacant; Tax Lien Co. against R. B. Gourlie et al.; August Weymann, attorney; R. L. Maynard, referee; due, $1,902.81; taxes, &c., $626.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Academy St, n w corner of Post Av, and Academy St, w s, 60 ft n of Post Av, for 2 five-story apartments, 54x90 and 28x88; Post Investing Co., 529 Courtlandt Av, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $98,000.

Meagher Av, w s, 104 ft n of Chaffee Av, for a one-story frame toilet, 10x10; Sound Heights Corporation, 75 Cliff St, owner; Wm. Donohue, Silver Beach Camp, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 327, to a four-story dwelling; C. E. McKenna, 123 East 72d St, owner; A. J. McKenna, 253 West 58th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

1st Av, n w corner of 5th St, to 2 six-story tenements and stores; J. Spektorsky, 396 Broadway, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $10,000.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, to a three-story frame synagogue and dwelling, 23.7x50.9; Sarah Goldberg, 1,475 Washington Av, owner; I. Adelstein, 1,523 Washington Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

80th St, 2 East, to a five-story dwelling; F. W. Woolworth, 990 5th Av, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $12,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 207th St, 125x100; Seaman Construction Corporation to J. Allen Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., June 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150,000

46TH ST, n s, 50.10 ft e of 8th Av, 39.8x50.8; Philip A. Fitzpatrick to Thevalcour Realty Co., 20 Vesey St, June 23, prior mtg $42,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

81ST ST, s s, 340 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Northcote Realty Co. to John S. Ward, Jr., 60 East 81st St, June 22, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 23, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

97TH ST, s s, 124.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.6x—; George E. Hayunga to Keren A. Hayunga, 504 Canal St, June 22, prior mtg $17,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Mayer Kronacher, 256 Broadway.....$1,500

102D ST, 64 East, s s, 91 ft w of Park Av, 30x100.11; Rudolph Gross to Samuel A. Sicher, at Scarsdale, N. Y., June 22, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,500

115TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Pleasant Av, 33.11x—; Filomena di Benedetto to Isidore Epstein, 109 Bay 32d St, Brooklyn, June 21; attorney, George H. Epstein, 99 Nassau St. $4,000

132D ST, 227 West, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11, prior mtg $5,000; Mary Woytisek to Louise Y. Heintz, 32 Mt. Morris Park West, due, &c, as per bond, June 10; attorney, Eugene Cohn, 74 Broadway.....$5,000

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; Martin W. Hill to Lerria T. Scarritt, at East Orange, N. J., June 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,400

157TH ST, 468 West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Agnes Farrell to Edward O. A. Glokner, 468 West 157th St, June 23, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$8,000

207TH ST, w s, 100 ft n of Broadway, 50x125; Seaman Construction Corporation to J. Allen Townsend, Irvington, N. Y., June 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$48,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e c 184th St, 60x84; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, June 21, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$47,000

CRESTON AV, e s 60 ft, n 184th St, 56.11x irregular; same to same, June 21, demand 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$3,800

ELTON AV, 673, w s, 25x100; Frank J. Kensler to German Savings Bank, 157 Fourth Av, June 23, 5 years, attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$6,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and CONCOURSE, n w corner of 184th St, 62x irregular; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, June 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$50,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and CONCOURSE, w s, 62 ft n of 184th St, 68.4x87.10; same to same, June 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$40,000

LOTS 161 and 162, map W. F. Duncan; Raffaela Zimbardi to Francesco Smarrelli, 648 Morris Av, June 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Francesco Smarrelli, 648 Morris Av.....$2,000

MINFORD PLACE, 1,545, w s, 33.3x100; Charles Weinstein to Milton J. Bach, 74 East 79th St, prior mtg $15,500, June 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Alfred J. Sparborg, 725 Madison St, Albany, N. Y., (prior mtg $17,500,) June 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$500

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 50x150; Henry Lang to William R. Cantrell, 14 Loring Place, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 186.10 ft s of 170th St, 38.6x157.8; Peter J. Devine to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 21, supplemental mortgage, due as per mortgage; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000

170TH ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of Boston Road, 25.9x84; also Lafayette St, s s, 110 ft w of Prospect Av, 21.1x81.1; Louisa Golden to A. Starr Best, 1,936 Orrington Av, Evanston, Ill., and another, trustees, June 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

172D ST, n s, 26 ft e of Townsend Av, 20.5x irregular; Harold Swain to John P. Higgins, 400 Sackett St, Brooklyn, June 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,300

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 780, store floor; Charles L. E. Wolf to Thomas J. Noud, 223 East 62d St, 4 10-12 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av.....$3,000

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Allen St, store and basement; Jacob Altmark to Aaron Kuflik, 106 Division St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916.....$2,100

WEST END AV, 200, corner store and basement; John Bremer to John Brede, 200 West End Av, 5 4-12 years, from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Holm, W. & B., 35 Nassau St. $10,666

2D AV, 760, north store and basement; Philip Weintraub to Joseph Kropf, 760 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915.....$540

77TH AV, 118, store; Bernard Courtney to Michael J. O'Keefe, 284 West 21st St, 3 10-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brewing Co., 128 St and Amsterdam Av.....$1,200

8TH AV, n w corner of 145th St, store; Ferdinand Brakmann to William O'Hara, 147 West 152d St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, T. G. Sheehan, 40 Wall St. $3,900

2D ST, 522, store and cellar; Martin Engel to Denis Scully, 401 3d Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,200

102D ST, 64 East, all; Rudolph Gross to David Berman, 57 East 99th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,400

Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,306 and 1,308, all; Mary L. E. Johnson to same, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$6,487

SIMPSON ST, 1,239, all; Jackson Construction Co. to Mitchell Smoleroff, 1,029 Kelly St, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Mitchell Smoleroff, 1,029 Kelly St.....$3,972

TREMONT AV, s s, 50.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, store, &c.; Wicklow Building Co., Inc., to Adam Renz, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, and another, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$1,500 to $2,580

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 39.11 ft n of 158th St, 80x106, two actions; Alfred Hahn against Samuel J. Singer, Sr., et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Davis & Davis.

LEXINGTON AV, 71; Max Elsman against Annie E. Chase et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

WASHINGTON St, 719 and 721; 11th St, 337 to 345 West, and 58th St, 40 East; Van Schaick Estates, Inc., against James H. Merwin, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorneys, Van Schaick & Brice.

4TH ST, 313 and 315 West; Dora Stecher against Ray Stecher, (partition;) attorneys, Blumberg & Emmerich.

35TH ST, 36 and 38 West; N. Y. Life Insurance Co. against Fort Amsterdam Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

47TH ST, 135 East; Bernard Mayer et al. against Terence J. Lynch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel Bros. & Engelhardt & Pollark.

65TH ST, 14 to 18 West; N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital against Junction Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Taylor, Jackson & Brophy.

184TH ST, 77 and 79 West; Joseph Bulova against Marvin D. Hubbell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. E. M. Bullowa.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,332; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Louis Fleischman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

LINCOLN AV, 141 to 153; also 146 to 148 Lincoln Av; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

RIDER AV, w s, 118 ft s of 144th St, 75x125; Frederick W. Wehrum against Charles V. Wehrum et al., (partition suit;) attorney, O. Wagner.

THIRD AV, 3,389, 3,841, 3,843, 3,845, and 3,847; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Frank Anderson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO THE SUFFRAGETTES

Everybody admits that a property owner should have a legal right to vote.

Be a property owner.
Have a real right to vote,
And make money besides.

For $50 to $350 Each
LOTS WILL PROBABLY BE SOLD
Within a few blocks of the Lexington Avenue Subway, directly on the line of the City's growth,
at the Sale of

579 LOTS
of the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc.,

Clason Pt. Rd., Ludlow Ave., Randall Ave., White Plains Rd., and adjacent avenues and streets, to be

SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
no matter what price they bring

TUES. and WED., JUNE 29th and 30th
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street
70% Can Remain on Mortgage — Titles Insured Free

TO REACH THE PROPERTY
Take Subway, Bronx Park Train to Simpson Street Station, thence Westchester Avenue trolley car down Clason Point Avenue to property.

For maps, apply to
J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. & 3rd Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FAUST CAFE, Bankrupt.—The property of the bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, supplies, etc., chandeliers, figures, piano and various other ornaments, and a certain limited quantity of restaurant equipment, etc., will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's place of business at 1,823 Broadway, New York, on June 29th, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The property may be inspected on the 27th and 28th days of June between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

PAUL ARMITAGE, Receiver,
233 Broadway, New York City.
OLCOTT, GRUER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of K. BLOOM & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 West 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Singer machines, power tables, cutting machines, cutting tables, trunks, showroom fixtures, partitions, forms, mirrors, typewriter, safe, desks, etc., etc.

ROBERT VORCK and
ARCHIBALD PALMER,
Assignees.

SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Assignees, 60 Wall St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of H. F. McCAFFERTY CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 E. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of an up-to-date electrotyper's plant comprising machinery, presses, motors, type, metal shafting, belting, pulleys and hangers, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL D. LASKY, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of LOUIS A. STOKES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction subject to the confirmation of the Court on Monday, June 28th, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the morning at the premises, No. 345 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, the stock of men's furnishings, hats, and men's wearing apparel, store furniture and fixtures. Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, Trustee.
New Brunswick, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Trustee, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIG BARGAIN

(Taken from Actual Photograph.)

BEAUTIFUL HOME
Near the Water—Actual Water Rights
Excellent Commutation to the City.
$6,000. Terms to Suit
Responsible Purchaser

An artistic home on extensive shaded grounds in most select neighborhood. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry, and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; large veranda, upper veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully paneled in hardwoods, convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

R. F. Barnes
170 B'way, N.Y.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

Country Seat

Gentleman's beautiful country seat and productive farm for sale. 190 acres, 35 miles from N. Y., two miles from county seat on fine stone road. One of the most beautiful and attractive places in the county, the show place of the community. Grand view for 20 miles in every direction.

Large house in perfect condition, beautifully decorated, parquet floors, 3 baths, electric lights, fine well-kept lawn of several acres. Large new garage, capacity for four machines, creamery, new house for working men, gardener's cottage, large poultry yard. Everything is up to date and in the most perfect condition and must be seen to be appreciated.

Can be had either with or without equipment of tools, machinery, stock, herd registered Holsteins, etc. Also all or any part of 235 adjoining acres can be had if wanted.

The owner has lost his health and is forced to live in warmer climate, otherwise this place would not be for sale. This is a big bargain.

This is an honest advertisement written by the owner. The place will be a surprise to you. No trade or exchange of any kind considered. Call or write

Judge William R. Sutphen, Somerville, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE SWIMMING POOL, bathing beach and tennis courts in the waterfront park at

Kensington, Great Neck

are only a few of the things that make it the most desirable place around New York for a home in the country. Full particulars and plans of houses for sale sent upon request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO. 1 W. 34th St. N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 780 Gramercy.

Great Bungalow Bargain.
5 rooms, full cellar, needs repairs, improvements in street, water and electricity, 40 feet from house, beautiful large plot on hilltop, few minutes from Hempstead Harbor, 5 minutes from station on Oyster Bay division; select neighborhood; this property is worth at least $3,600, will sell to responsible party for $2,000 just as it stands on terms as low as $250 cash, balance $15 per month, (liberal discount for $1,000 cash;) easy commutation; title perfect. B. Roberts, 243 West 34th St., New York.

NORTH SHORE Bargain—$7900
On high plot overlooking Sound. Distinctive all-year semi-bungalow, 7 rooms. Guaranteed material and workmanship. Large living room and fireplace. *Close to station*, 26 minutes out. Restricted social community. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, clubhouse. Will complete and decorate to suit. Terms arranged. *Send for photo and plans.* P. P. EDSON, 60 Liberty Street. Tel., Cort. 7440.

A REAL BARGAIN
I have a few lots on fine stream suitable for chicken and duck raising. I will sacrifice for $40 each; only $10 cash, and $2 per month; in Merrick, Long Island; only 40 minutes from New York; free, clear title. Seeing is believing. I will show it any day. Call, write, or phone. RICHARDS, 258 Broadway, New York. Phone 5698 Barclay.

FREEPORT,
Near new $80,000 school, brand new cottage, with gas, water, electricity, steam heat; plot 75x100; genuine bargain; only $200 cash needed and $25 per month. Free tickets to inspect. Long Island Builders' Company, 258 Broadway, New York. Phone 5698 Barclay.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY.
Are you interested in a water front bungalow? If so, write, call or telephone. Small amount of cash required. HENRY AUFFERTH, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Actual Water Frontage
within twelve miles of Herald Square; plot 50x115 on North Shore of Long Island; price $4,900; convenient terms. Apply owner, George Probert, 223 W. 83d St., N. Y. C.

3 Acres Good Farm Land, $750,
in farming country, within commuting distance of New York City. You can pay for it at the rate of $30 cash, balance $5 per month. Title guaranteed. Acreage, Box 172 Times Downtown.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale.
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

38 WEST 59TH STREET,
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

HENDRIK HUDSON APTS.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 110TH STREET.
One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

Investors have found the "Open Security Market" of THE ANNALIST a Department of special value. It is an authoritative weekly record of bid and asking prices on stocks and bonds not listed on the New York Stock Exchange.—Advt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shore Acres
On the Sound at Mamaroneck.
Highly improved. Large plots, medium plots and boathouse plots, $540 up. A $30,000 clubhouse, bath houses and private beach for use of property owners. Just 30 miles from Grand Central—the only available water front in Westchester County. Boston Post Road passes property. Beautiful booklet on request.
Clifford B. Harmon & Co.,
51 East 42d Street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

100 ACRES Must be sold
Absolute sacrifice; large dwelling, barns, all necessary buildings; orchards; brook; commuting distance.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House Bargain
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up-to-date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
H. D. HOUSE,
47 West 34th St., City. (Room 516.)
Phone Greeley 380.

Craftsman Bungalow Bargain
APPRAISED $8,950, price $6,950, at these unusually reasonable terms.
Contains 10 rooms, 2 baths, wide porch, living room, library and dining room connecting; model gas kitchen, full basement with laundry, extra toilet and up-to-date heating plant. Large plot of ground, room for garage. Fronting on 18-hole golf course. Near congenially attractive country club in Northern New Jersey.
$500 CASH
$60 MONTHLY
Fred C. Becker 50 Church St., N.Y.C. Tele. 3748 Cortlandt.

BIG BARGAIN
IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Overlooking Beautiful Lake
Less than one hour to New York.
Attractive, livable, all-the-year-round home, high in the healthy hills on beautiful chain of lakes, contains 9 rooms, 2 baths, every modern convenience, electric light, parquet floors, steam heat, extensive grounds, near trolley, schools and churches. Will sell at sacrifice. Perpetual restrictions.
$6,000. Easy Payments.
Address OWNER, Box 180, New York Post Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,592.—SADIE PRINCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sadie Prince, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 4th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1915.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 — FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

525 PARK AVE.
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments Now Open for Inspection
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Rental $3,700 to $6,000.
APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. | EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,500, $6,000.
Doctor's office, 4 rooms and bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,100.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's office, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200.

123 East 53rd St.
4 apartments, 5 to 7 rooms & 3 baths, $1,350, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
35 MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
NORTH
81st St., Bet. Central Park & Columbus Av.
Southern Exposure; Overlooking Park.
MOST EXCLUSIVE AND REFINED SECTION
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
RENTS MODERATE
Under Owner's Management.
Apply to Resident Supt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

315
Central Park West

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
96 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7845.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Two fine lots on Ocean Av., Kings Highway, for sale very cheap; part installments. M. W., 196 Murray St., New York.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house, barns, 5 acres; electric lights; 12 minutes to station; fruit trees; hour from Manhattan. Particulars Box 94, New Dorp.

Real Estate Wanted.

MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE WANTED. In Greater New York. State location, price, and terms. Give complete particulars in first letter, including present exact income, amount of taxes, mortgage carried, and when it expires. Address F. O. Box 128, Madison Square Branch, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; modern improvements. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,703 Broadway. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

WAR ORDER FACTORY
at Harrison, N. J., opposite Lackawanna Station. 19 lots fronting on 3d, Bergen, and Sussex Sts.; good buildings and machinery; immediate possession; rent, $2,500. Apply to Donnelly, 99 Nassau St., New York.

ATTRACTIVE, LARGE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16 AND $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. INQUIRE ROOM 807, 309 BROADWAY.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Excellent light lofts, 727 7th Av.; block above Times Square; elevator, heat, low rent.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desk room to let, Singer Building; two large windows facing Broadway. Room 1,111.

Loft, light 4 sides. 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEPTUNE AVENUE—NEW ROCHELLE.
Handsome three-story private residence; lot 75x150; at a sacrifice; mortgage $7,500; price $9,750; or $15,000. E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs., Bronx.

For sale at a sacrifice, ten-room stucco house, all improvements, A1 condition; fine river view; ground 50x116; 3 minutes station; price $6,500; easy terms. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Homes of all sizes; immediate possession. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Bronxville.

Owner moving, needs cash; ten-room modern home; half acre; garage; improvements; location view superb; near golf course; fruit, garden, shade; $8,000; on terms; cash talks. Brooke, 644 Madison Av. Phones 24 Plaza. 9722-W Mount Vernon.

Larchmont.

Houses or plots for sale at Larchmont; $500 to $1,000 each; will build from your own plans; an opportunity; write for particulars. W 158 Times.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW CALIFORNIA STYLE.
Five rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; rustic veranda; built on slope of hill, about 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees; cedar, oak, and hickory grove. 15½ acres; ten minutes' walk to station; convenient trolley to magnificent harbor. Boating, bathing, and fishing; 20 minutes' walk from house. Express trains, one hour from city. Full price $3,200; will take $250 cash, balance $18 monthly. O. Cedars, 243 West 34th St.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W, 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good, rich soil and shade trees, adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED! Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; exceptional spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

Scotland—For Sale or to Let.

The finest deer forest in Scotland, with first-rate grouse moor, and beautiful house, well furnished, electric light installed, to be let for the coming season at a very moderate rent; never been let before. Particulars from Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, at Douglas Manor, plot not less than 50 feet frontage; state particulars. Address L 109 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful country estate, hour out, on north shore, L. I., with old-fashioned dwelling and very extensive outbuildings, will be exchanged for high-class Flatbush residence. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage. Fine income investments. Piquet, 334 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—Small mortgages ranging from $2,000 to $4,000 in Long Island; interest 5½ per cent. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schacko, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated the 28th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's estate for sale in Tenafly, New Jersey, situated within one hour's ride from Broadway and 42d St.; about 13 acres; modern 21-room residence; 4 bath rooms, very large verandas first and second floor, slate roof, large garage, modern barn, billiard house, gardener's cottage, large pond, artesian well, with pump house and windmill; 300 ft. grape arbor, about 100 fruit trees, 2 acres all planted, complete garden under cultivation; beautiful lawns, lots of shade trees and shrubbery; part of lawns terraced with cut stone. Inquire Owner, Room 1,509, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS, in modern one family houses and choice building lots; a large number from which to select. THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address all inquiries to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, Care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.—Easy terms or rent to responsible party, my eleven (11) room residence, situated on high ground, located in Teaneck, New Jersey, within one hour from Broadway and 42d St., either by train, West Shore Railroad or street car; all modern improvements, garage, tennis court, large verandas, sun parlor, two bath rooms, separate servants' quarters. Inquire Owner, Room 1,506, 30 East 42d St.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Picturesque mountainside bungalow, overlooking river; glorious woodland; large rustic porches; fireplace; $675; commutation 13c. Lane, 324 World Building.

RIDGEWOOD.—7 acres; six-room house; outbuildings; fruit; bathing, boating, fishing; $4,000; terms. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
Monmouth Beach Inn.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at hotel or New York office. MURIEL SPENCER STADLER, 435 5th Av.

Beautiful furnished 7-room cottage; electric lights; all improvements; garage; wide, cool verandas; private dock and bathing beach; inspection invited; near Watch Hill; rent, $400 for season, or will rent by the month. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

At Summit, N. J.—Furnished, July, August, modern home; four bedrooms, gas, electricity, phone; large porch; shade; high location; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W.; $75 month; references. Owner, 84 Manhattan Av. Phone 2620 Broad, New York.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms and bath, very well furnished; garage; beautiful grounds; garden; season $350; exceptional value.
D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

ON Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, beautiful river view; furnished house; grand piano; to strictly refined, small family; $150 season. 37 Grant Av., Grantwood, N. J.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel. Famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Sea Gate.—Well furnished eleven-room house, two baths; private park; near ocean. Enos Booth, 165 Broadway. Cort. 5186.

Exquisitely furnished house; twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. W 141 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To lease, unfurnished, my residence, MORRISTOWN, New Jersey. M. C. Marsh, The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St., N. Y. C.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUNGALOW WANTED.
Wanted, to rent, furnished bungalow, connected with hotel, in the mountains, for five adults and two children; five sleeping rooms and bath required. Write full particulars, including location, price, &c., to Z 210 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
(One with kitchenette.)
[illegible]
Rentals $40 to $70, with service.
Apply on premises or to
[illegible] WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

55th, 28 East (Cor. 4th Av.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette connections; sublease and period to Nov. 15, or permanent. If desired. Apply janitor or telephone P. B. Robinson Lenox 7611 for particulars, Va.

231 EAST 74TH ST.,
near 3d Av., four large rooms and bath, newly painted and papered; rent, $15. Apply to Janitor, on premises.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

BRENTMORE.
88 Central Park West, cor. 66th St.
5-8-9 rooms—2-3 baths, $1,800 to $4,250.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or phone Col. 4020.

Best apartment in the Heights, 6 rooms, 2 baths, for three months, very low; can be rented from agents after that. 562 West 164th st., Apt. 2D.

Sublet, seven rooms, bath, elevator; large, light, airy; immediate possession; sacrifice to responsible party. Superintendent, 606 West 162d.

115th, 415 West.—Sublet unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3d front; elevator, telephone; exceptionally cool; sacrifice to October. Apartment 32.

Sublet $70 six-room apartment for $35 monthly. Apply Supt., 454 Fort Washington Av., corner West 181st St.

Don't you want a bungalow apartment with fireplace, beamed ceiling, paneled walls? If so, phone Yonkers 2354.

92d St., 251 West.—Seven to nine rooms, two baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath, all improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

93d, 270 West.—Unique house; 3 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; maid service; will divide.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

640 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box 25 Times.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

113th, 511 West.—High-class elevator; shower; cool; four rooms; $40. Apartment 21.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

2 rooms and bath; best location, at 415 Madison Av., near 48th St. G. T. Reeder.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Athorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1, 1,780 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 15z, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Brooklyn.

Dean St, 1,303, (Near New2York Av.)—Beautiful apartments, 3 and 5 rooms, $30 up; steam heat, electricity, phone, vacuum cleaning.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST.
4-5-6 Rooms, $30, $40, $42.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Apply premises. Phone 5030 Fordham.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

82D ST., 7 East, (The Durham.)—Two furnished rooms and bath; high-class elevator house.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large studio, three rooms, furnished; kitchenette, bath, elevator. Horace Holley, daily, 12 to 2 P. M.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av., with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. A few apartments to sublet by day, week, or month during the Summer. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3070. } 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 223-229 W. 69th St., (Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. (1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av. Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 108th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9755 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

First-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished, 5 cool rooms; shower bath; July, August, September; responsible adults; $70.—four blocks from Subway. 3,920 Broadway. (Apartment 42.) Phone 3780 Audubon, or inquire Superintendent.

July and August.—Seven-room corner apartment, furnished; six outside rooms facing on West End Av.; cool and comfortable; will sublet at big sacrifice; make offer. 451 West End Av., (cor. 82d St.,) Apt. 3-E.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises,
250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths, in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent, furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

Riverside Drive, 468, Cor. 119th St.—Handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths, to sublet; Summer months; very reasonable. Apartment 2.

For Rent—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, near Columbia University; Summer session or July, August. C. E. F., 414 West 120th St.

Seven-room, completely furnished apartment to sublet for three months or less. Apply Apt. 107, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
SUITES OF 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 1 West 42d. Phone Murray Hill 3302.

To sublet, furnished, an attractive four-room front apartment; opposite Teachers' College; piano. Apartment 1A, 519 West 121st St.

Sublet July 1-Sept. 15.—Beautifully furnished studio apartment two rooms, bath, kitchenette; service. Funk, 257 West 86th St.

To sublet for July and August, Apartment 2C, Poinciana; 3 rooms and bath; nicely furnished. 434 West 120th St.

Five outside, large, light, cool rooms; elevator; $65 month; now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52, 200 West 86th St.

5 West 16th St.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; service, phone, electricity; $40 to $60 monthly.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Exquisitely furnished four beautiful rooms; piano; reasonable. 203 W. 81st. Apt. 3E.

Modern seven rooms, two baths; sacrifice Summer; immediate. Bressler, 523 W. 112th.

Five room furnished apartment; piano; subway and bus. O'Brien, 629 W. 138th.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

112th, Adjoining Drive.—Seven rooms; piano; low rental. Particulars phone River 1181.

5 rooms, bath, well furnished, $50; references; Subway 96th, 336 West 95th St.

5 light rooms, 118th St. and Morningside Drive. Phone 198 Morningside. Apt. 43.

Overlooking Riverside Drive; apartment sublet, four rooms; 140 Claremont Av., Apt. 63.

Sublet 5 rooms, beautifully furnished; liberal terms to October. 507 West 113th.

To sublet, two rooms and bath, furnished. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St. Apt. 211.

Yonkers.

Furnished apartment, July and August, four or five rooms, South Yonkers; beautiful section; references. C. A. Cornell, 69 Elliott Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

LEXINGTON AV, 342, (Near 39th St.)—Pension superior accommodations; $12 to $15. Telephone 4229 Murray Hill.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (ALLIANCE HOTEL.) Family hotel; $11 weekly; European; bath; suites; modern conveniences, Bryant 6068.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Clean, airy rooms, private baths, well furnished; rates reasonable.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board, table guests. Summer rates.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; electricity; private bath; also smaller room, elegantly furnished throughout; Southern cooking; board optional.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Refined couple accommodated in quiet home; excellent cooking.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; Southerners.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Elegant suite and single, private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superor table; $10 up.

73D, 136 WEST.—Connecting rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; good table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Delightful large room, second floor front, parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

124 WEST 77TH ST.
Attractive rooms; spacious parlors; meals optional.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

NORECE HALL,
79th, 114 West, a home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantagous terms now; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; excellent cuisine; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable large, cool rooms; electricity; generous table; home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transients; table boarders.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private home; board optional; Southerners; table guests.

86TH WEST.—Exceptional opportunities; exclusive private homes, with or without board. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d. M. H. 358.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled cuisine cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 500 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. station,) 20 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$50; special advertising "get-acquainted" rate over July 4, limited to first 80 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad tickets, ocean bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

FAR ROCKAWAY.
LUXURIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS; high-class private home; tennis, golf, bathing, garage; 35 minutes from New York. Phone 2578 Spring, or write Damson, 656 Broadway.

Rockville Centre.—Private family can accommodate four, five adults; beautiful cottage; all conveniences; commuting distance; 8 minutes station; excellent table; references. Owner, 60 Main Av.

Bay View Villa, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklet. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

Port Washington on Manhasset Bay.—First-class accommodations; excellent table; boating and bathing; week-end parties especially. 10 Jefferson St., Port Washington, or 8925W Bedford.

Pension Penaud, Northport, L. I.—Large room, running water, electricity; big shady garden; real farm life; near beach; cuisine Francaise.

GREAT SOUTH BAY.—Can spare three rooms modern country house; ideal location; boating, bathing; commuting. L 101 Times.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

New York State.

LADY owning suburban house, extensive grounds, refined environments, would assume guardianship children, vacation or permanent, with, without maid. Box 118, Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer, Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Road, refined family; beautiful location near station and field club, large room with or without private bath; couple or gentlemen; references.

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.
Six minutes from Highland Station; high, excellent location; a satisfactory home for refined people; rates moderate. 211 Lincoln Av.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, Mrs. Younes, Manager.—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Nursing and board in country for mental invalid; experienced. Y 818 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; excellent table; refined; convenient location; moderate; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Front room private family; few boarders; table guests; references.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; gas, electricity.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet rooms; modern, private home; superior table; Southern delicacies a specialty; table guests accommodated.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; also small room; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Single, double rooms; delightful meals; $7 upward; "L"; Subway.

107TH, 323 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; connecting or single; excellent table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25—Cool, outside room. Apt. 4. Phone Audubon 208.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, small rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

30TH ST., 181 EAST.—Quiet large, small rooms, with, without board; private home; residential neighborhood; refined people only.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath; $6; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; small, attractive room, every convenience, near Grand Central. Ring first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; Summer rates.

53D ST., 85 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

52D ST, 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; room suitable if; French cooking if desired; private. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 321, (39th.)—Attractive suite, bath; private family; all conveniences; references; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room, adjoining bath; electricity; two gentlemen; also small room.

West Side.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Comfortable, nicely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room, delightfully cool, for bachelor; modern conveniences; references.

12TH, 150 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private house; all improvements.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

38TH, 205 WEST.—Large hall rooms, one block from Broadway, $1.50 up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Apartment; large, small rooms; telephone, electric light, all conveniences.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

Your announcement to be classified in the
WANT SECTION
OF
THE SUNDAY TIMES
must be received in The Times Annex before
Eight o'Clock
Saturday Night.
Telephone your advertisement today for insertion in The Times next Sunday.
BRYANT 1000

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

49TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive ground floor; bachelor suite, with separate entrance; all facilities.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; Subway, "L"; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 335 WEST.—Large rooms; dining optional; Summer transient rate. Columbus 4064.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive large room; Summer rates; elevator; electricity; references. Tappan.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $8, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Large, cool, newly furnished room; convenient Subway, L; phone.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D STREET WEST.
Exceedingly desirable room or entire floor; refined private home; gentlemen. Y 854 Times Annex.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double room, with private bath, shower; also single; electricity; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Private residence; richly furnished, second-floor room; private bath; also cool, front room; attractive prices.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second-story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; Subway, L.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front, back parlors; private baths; single; basement; modern improvements.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small furnished rooms; electric lights; private baths; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large room, bath; other attractive, airy rooms; Summer rates.

82D, 33 WEST.—Small family rent large, small front room; newly furnished.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

204 WEST 85TH (BROADWAY).
An unusual opportunity; attractive bachelor apartment, suitable three; every convenience. 9374 Schuyler.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; Summer rates; running water; refinement. Bruns.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large alcove room; Summer rates.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; overlooking Hudson; adjoining bath, shower. Lins.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, airy room; Summer rates; elevator apartment. MD.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Comfortable, light room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cool rooms; single, en suite; bath; phone; subway; Apt. 52.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Cool, airy, large-small rooms; refined neighborhood; conveniences; phone.

143D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River, Drive; refined country life; 2 blocks 157th Subway; piazzas; garage; kitchen, laundry; conveniences.

BACHELOR or TWO FRIENDS.—Extra large parlor, dressing room, private bath; West 77th St.; $35 monthly. Phone Clinton, Schuyler 6816.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, overlooking Park, rent delightful room; lavatory; excellent transportation. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 190.—Private family; no other lodgers; telephone; $3.50 weekly. Stamper.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; overlooking Columbia.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Corner 97th

$200,000 TOO MUCH SPENT BY KINGSBURY

Charities Department in 1914 Exceeded Appropriation, Head Now Admits.

NINETY CREDITORS TO SUE

Commissio..er Predicts a Deficit of $300,000 This Year—Upheld by Mayor Mitchel.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Charities exceeded his budget appropriations for 1914 by approximately $100,000. More than ninety creditors having claims against the department aggregating $100,000, have been pressing the Controller for payment, which he is unable to make because he has no available fund for the purpose, and they announced yesterday their intention of proceeding in the courts against the Commissioner. In justifying the indebtedness Commissioner Kingsbury said:

"I'll go to jail if I have to, but the laws of humanity and morality require that I support the poor of the city."

It was made known by the Commissioner that the expenses for operating the Department of Charities to Dec. 31, will show an additional deficiency ranging from $300,000 to $400,000. He has been appealing to the Board of Estimate to appropriate special revenue bonds to pay the old obligations, but this is the first intimation that the increased cost of his department for 1915 will be almost triple that of former years.

The conditions which compelled Commissioner Kingsbury to incur financial obligations exceeding his legal allowances are known to Mayor Mitchel, who approves of the course of the head of the department.

"I believe Commissioner Kingsbury is justified, and should have this money," said Mayor Mitchel. "It is an old matter. I have intended for some time to take the matter up with Controller Prendergast, but have been too busy to do so. I wanted to work out some plan with him for providing the money. This money was used in an emergency to take care of an increased number of poor people. In fact, I am considerably to blame for the situation, because I have not been able to consult with the Controller. This deficiency was caused by unforeseen conditions, and I am confident it will be provided for."

$100,000 Saved by Economies.

While the total of outstanding claims against the Department of Charities is nearly $200,000, for which there are no funds, the actual deficiency under the 1914 appropriations does not exceed $100,000, because the Commissioner has saved approximately $100,000 of the funds appropriated to his department for other purposes.

"If the Board of Estimate would transfer certain unexpended balances in my department, approximately $100,000 of the claims could be paid from those sources," he said. "This would leave an equal amount to be met by special revenue bonds. These unexpended balances include $40,000 saved by economies in the food supplies, $7,000 saving in roasting our own coffee, $10,000 saved in the purchase of pork, accomplished by rasing pigs fed from the refuse of the kitchens and tables, and about $40,000 in the economical changes in the schedules for the purchase of beef."

According to the Commissioner, there was no possible way for him to keep within the appropriations. During the Winter he had a daily average of more than 2,000 poor persons to care for. This called for extra clothing, equipment, bedding, and household supplies.

"In administering the affairs of the Department of Charities I have endeavored to measure up to the standard and ideal of Mayor Mitchel, that the affairs of the city should be administered on a high plane of economy and efficiency, but more important than that, to make every possible effort to humanize the government of the City of New York," he explained. "I hold that every dollar misspent by the Commissioner of Public Charities was a twofold injury upon the citizens of the community from whom it was drawn by taxation, and upon the potential beneficiaries from whom it is withheld. On the one hand the Commissioner must zealously avoid the possibility of expenditure of the taxpayers' money for unnecessary purposes. On the other hand, it is his duty as overseer of the poor, as I conceive it, not only to see that the poor of the city are properly housed, clothed, and fed, but to examine into the conditions which create misery and destitution, and, so far as his powers and authority permit, to work toward the elimination and prevention of these conditions.

Claim to Extra $500,000.

Charity conditions here since the European war had been worse than ever before, the Commissioner contended. Under the appropriation rule of $250 per capita for the needy, his department would have been entitled to spend an extra $500,000, of which $125,000 would have been appropriated for food alone. By a careful and frugal use of space, his department, he said, had provided 800 additional beds without expenditure of any any extra money for buildings.

"It is not an unusual thing for this department to exceed its budget," the Commissioner asserted. "It is not unknown in other departments. Nevertheless it should not be done. The appropriations should be adequate in order that it may not be necessary to violate the charter in this regard."

It is not intimated that any of the creditors or any one else has any idea of prosecuting Commissioner Kingsbury personally for violating the charter provision. Among the largest creditors is the State Prison Commission, which has a claim for $50,000. Other creditors include the Crandall Packing Company, for machinery and repair work; Bloomingdale Brothers, John Wanamaker, the Columbia Paper Company, Edward T. Joyce, $7,000, for plumbers' supplies, and John Simmons, hardware and plumbing.

GUILTY OF MAIL FRAUDS.

David Essacson Convicted of Fleecing Ambitious Art Students.

David Essacson of the Kalos Manufacturing Company, which for years has maintained studios at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, at 25 West Thirty-fifth Street, and in Boston, was yesterday found guilty in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court of having operated a scheme to defraud by means of the mails. Essacson is about 60 years old and the jury recommended mercy. On motion of George Gordon Battle, the defendant's lawyer, Judge Gordon Russell postponed sentence until Monday, and in the meantime Essacson will be examined by a physician. Pending sentence he was released on $5,000 bail.

Miss Marian Evans and Mrs. Edith M. Taylor, saleswomen at the studios, who were tried with Essacson, were acquitted. According to the evidence presented many men and women responded to help wanted advertisements and were promised artistic and profitable home work after they had paid for lessons in medallion making and for outfits.

CHARGES GRAFT BY CENSORS

Motion Picture Spokesman Wants Protection for the Industry.

ALBANY, June 23.—Charges of graft in the censorship of motion pictures were made before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention today, by W. W. Irwin, representing several large film manufacturers. Mr. Irwin appeared before the committee to urge an amendment which would include motion picture producers in the article of the Constitution that guarantees the liberty of the press.

"If you gentlemen only knew," he said, "as much as I know regarding the censorship, you would extend this protection to us—if you knew how ignorant and prejudiced it is, how subject to corrupt political influence and graft. In some places the Chief of Police constitutes himself censor and must be seen before a picture, no matter how innocent, can be shown."

Mr. Irwin said that the motion picture industry was on the same plane as the press and was entitled to the same protection as an organ of public opinion, which should be free and untrammeled. Chairman Louis Marshall interrupted him when he asserted that no one would dare place a censorship on the press.

"It is a very serious question," said Mr. Marshall, "whether there should not be some restriction placed on the press. I do not mean a censorship perhaps, but it is a grave question as to whether there should not be some control exercised over the newspapers."

DINNER TO COL. WATTERSON

William F. McCombs Is Host to Many at Manhattan Club.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave a dinner last night at the Manhattan Club in honor of Colonel Henry Watterson. His guests were Mayor Mitchel, Senator James A. O'Gorman, George McAneny, William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Alton B. Parker, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Colonel George Harvey, Augustus Thomas, Justice Francis K. Pendleton, B. M. Baruch, Rollo Ogden, William C. Reick, Philip J. Britt, Allan A. Ryan, J. K. Ohl, Phoenix Ingraham, Harry S. Black, Howard Taylor, Justice Frederick Kernochan, Herbert C. Smyth, John Lynn, Charles W. Dayton, Lewis Bertschmann, Albert Tilt, and L. J. Conlan.

It was in the nature of a return dinner to one given to Mr. McCombs by Colonel Watterson in Louisville, and politics was not discussed. The club will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next October, and Colonel Watterson is writing a book regarding it. It was at the Manhattan Club that the historic quarrel arose between President Wilson and Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson. This quarrel has long since been patched up.

CHARGES FAKE VALUATION.

Director of Union Bank Says He Told Grout Realty Figures Erred.

There was a wide difference between the city assessed valuation of property controlled by the Union Bank and the value recorded as assets in the books of the bank, according to the testimony brought out by District Attorney James C Cropsey yesterday at the trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller, on a perjury indictment, before Judge Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn.

According to the District Attorney the defendant had personal knowledge of the fictitious value of the realty holdings appearing in the list of assets in the report he sent to the State Banking Department on March 25, 1910. William F. Corwith, a real estate man of Greenpoint and a Director of the bank, testified he told Mr. Grout that the property of the Greenpoint branch of the Union Bank was carried as a bank asset of $150,000, when it was not worth more than $35,000. He testified that the city assessment on the property was $48,000.

The District Attorney submitted papers to show that the defunct Union Bank carried on its books property at a value of $637,000, against the city-assessed valuation of the holdings of $214,000.

TO OPEN DREAMLAND PIER.

Lessees Will Repair It and Give Bond Against Accidents.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday authorized the Dock Commissioner to grant the application of the Coney Island Carnival Company for permission to repair the old Dreamland pier at Coney Island and use it for the Summer months. It will be rented subject to the control of the Dock Commissioner. Commissioner Smith thought the pier could be repaired as far as the upper structure was concerned, but was fearful of the underwork. His suggestion that the lessee be required to give a substantial indemnity bond against loss by accident or otherwise was adopted.

The commission will recommend to the Board of Estimate the issuance of $45,000 corporate stock for the construction of the pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, which will increase the estimated cost of the pier to $340,000. The pier has been leased to the Luckenbach Steamship Company, which decided that it would have to be made wider.

LANTINBERG IS ACQUITTED.

Pleaded Self-Defense in Killing MacFarland at Newark Velodrome.

A jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday acquitted David Lantinberg of 230 Grafton Street, Brooklyn, who was tried on a charge of manslaughter for killing Floyd A. MacFarland, general manager of the Cycle Racing Association, at the Velodrome in Newark on April 17 during an altercation.

Lantinberg was a concessionaire at the track, and he and MacFarland got into a row over the placing of some advertising signs on the track. MacFarland seized Lantinberg by the throat. Lantinberg struck MacFarland back of the ear with a screwdriver which he had been using to tack up signs. MacFarland died in the City Hospital from a fractured skull. Lantinberg, who was represented by Jerome T. Congleton, put in a plea of self-defense.

SOUND STEAMERS DISABLED.

Found Helpless by Revenue Cutter, but Decline Assistance.

NEW LONDON, June 23.—The steamer North Star, bound from New York to Portland, Me., with passengers and freight, and the freight steamer James S. Whitney, bound from Boston to New York, were found disabled today at Stratford Shoals in Long Island Sound, opposite Bridgeport, Conn., by the cutter Mohawk of the United States Coast Guard. The North Star was flying a signal indicating that she was not under control.

According to a message received here from Captain Carden of the Mohawk, the Whitney's steering gear was disabled and the North Star was having trouble with her eccentric posts. The Captains of both ships declined assistance, saying that they were effecting repairs by their own forces.

KILLS FENDER ORDER FOR BROOKLYN CARS

Service Board, by 3 to 2 Vote, Decided Only Wheel Guards Shall Be Required.

HAYWARD MAKES PROTEST

Charges Commission "Dawdled" in Ten-Year Inquiry and Urges the Need of Safety.

The Public Service Commission, by a vote of 3 to 2, yesterday relieved the rapid transit companies in Brooklyn of the necessity of using projecting fenders on cars. A former order that the cars must use wheel guards remains in force. The question has been before the commission for years, and Commissioners J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, and Robert C. Wood finally decided that the fenders were not necessary.

Chairman Edward E. McCall and Commissioner William Hayward were in favor of the fenders, and in a minority opinion Commissioner Hayward severely criticised his colleagues and the companies for unnecessary delay. He reviewed the various fender orders and discussions. The order requiring fenders and wheel guards was adopted by the commission in 1909, and supplemental orders followed in 1910 and 1911. The companies equipped their cars with new wheel guards, and in 1911 petitioned the commission to permit the operation of cars without fenders.

The commission exempted certain lines from the use of fenders, and in 1913 disapproved the type submitted by the companies for use of their other lines. Later the non-fender zone was extended and hearings as to whether fenders should be done away with altogether were granted from time to time. Finally, in March, 1915, there was a rehearing on this request, and it was closed on April 6.

Cram Opposes Fenders.

Commissioner Cram in his opinion yesterday contended that wheel guards were sufficient. Fenders, he thought, were not necessary as persons struck by them were injured more seriously than those struck by the front of the car. He stated that for years surface cars in Manhattan and the Bronx had been operating with only wheel guards, and that it was discrimination to require the Brooklyn companies to use projecting fenders. The cars on the Brooklyn lines, he said, were operated no faster than those in upper Manhattan and the Bronx.

"The only cities referred to at the hearings in which projecting fenders are required, where wheel guards have been installed, are Washington, D. C., and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, in the City of New York," Mr. Cram said, "and it appears that in both cases the operating companies believe operation would be safe without the projecting fender."

Commissioner Hayward, in his opinion, said that the Commission, almost ten years ago, started an investigation to prevent what then was described as "the appalling loss of life in the streets of New York," and as a result the orders for fenders and wheel guards were adopted. Since then, six years had elapsed, 1,300 pages of testimony had been taken and there had been proceedings on ninety-seven separate days, with the result that "Commissioners have come and Commissioners have gone, but the fender case seems to run on forever."

"We are now urged to repudiate everything that has ever been done in this case, and Commissioner Cram has submitted an opinion to his fellow Commissioners, doing this," Mr. Hayward continued. "What, may I ask, has become of the necessity for preventing breadwinners from being deprived of their ability to support their families? Is the mother less beloved in her family circle than she was before? Has the commission forgotten that, although most of the little children referred to have grown up in the years the commission has dawdled with this case and are now breadwinners or mothers beloved in their own family circle, they now have little children of their own who still may be maimed?"

Testimony of Motormen.

The Commissioner stated that the only testimony offered at the last hearing not previously given was that of certain motormen, produced by the companies interested, who made the point that the fenders would be dangerous. None of the motormen, he said, ever had used in practical operation the kind of a fender the commission had ordered, and motormen did not want hand-operated fenders if it meant more work for them to do. It was urged, he said, that certain streets originally included within the order had been built up since and become more congested.

"This is not surprising," said the Commissioner. "During the time this case has been pending before this commission whole cities might have sprung up and the entire character of the streets and the lines might have changed, but this does not necessarily mean that the order should be abrogated. It is clear that there still remain streets and many routes to which the order, even though modified, should still apply."

Commissioner Hayward went into the reasons given by Commissioner Cram for rescinding the fender order. As to the question of discrimination against Brooklyn in favor of Manhattan and the Bronx, he said:

"It seems to me the commission was right when it said before that it was possible it might at some future time be necessary to require Bronx cars to be equipped with fenders. On this discrimination theory, no order could ever be made against a railroad unless simultaneously a similar order was made against every other road in the city."

In conclusion, Commissioner Hayward said that the order should not be rescinded, but "should be modernized and such parts of it as are obsolete and inconsistent with present conditions of congestion on certain streets included in the order should be modified to suit present need."

DANCER SUES FOR $100,000.

Miss James Seeks Damages for Loss of Her Feet.

Action was filed yesterday in the New Jersey Supreme Court at Newark on behalf of Miss Daisy B. James, formerly a Winter Garden dancer, to recover $100,000 in damages from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The suit follows an accident at East Orange, N. J., on June 10, in which both of Miss James's legs were cut off by a D. L. & W. train. It was said that Miss James, in great haste to board the train, ran under the closed gates at the station and was drawn under the train by air suction as the train pulled in.

In her action it is set forth that Miss James is incapacitated for following her profession of dancing by the accident.

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FRONT 2⅞ INCHES
MADE WITH THE SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

GIRL GRABS ANNOYER IN A SUBWAY TRAIN

Agnes Smith Shows Passengers His Arm About Her Waist—He Gets Ninety-Day Sentence.

Passengers in a north-bound subway train which had left Times Square station were startled at 7:30 o'clock last night when a young woman exclaimed: "Help! This man has insulted me. See, I've caught him."

The passengers saw the girl holding a man's hand. His arm was around her waist and he was trying hard to withdraw it. Several men grabbed him and dragged him into the aisle. They were beating him when the train drew into the Fiftieth Street station, and Policeman Hanley boarded it, having been summoned from the street by the whistle of the motorman.

He took the man and girl to the West Forty-seventh Street station, where the man said he was Harry Kachadonia of 308 East Twenty-seventh Street. The girl said she was Miss Agnes E. Smith, a music teacher, of 712 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx.

In Night Court Miss Smith told Magistrate Nolan she had been annoyed frequently and had overlooked it, fearing notoriety, but Kachadonia's action was so objectionable she had felt impelled to cause his arrest.

Kachadonia said he had not meant to put his arm around the girl, but the train had lurched and thrown him into that position. Magistrate Nolan, however, complimented Miss Smith and sentenced Kachadonia to the workhouse for ninety days.

HALTS BEECHER MEMORIAL.

Son Doubts Propriety of Moving Preacher's Body to Crypt.

Colonel William C. Beecher, executor of the will of his father, Henry Ward Beecher, in a telegram sent from his Summer home at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, yesterday, asserted that he knew nothing of the plan of the Henry Ward Beecher Memorial Association to disinter the body of the great preacher now buried in Greenwood Cemetery and place it in a crypt in Plymouth Church, and that he doubted the propriety of such a change.

Colonel Beecher is a lawyer with an office in the Woolworth Building. His city home is at 123 Columbia Heights, and he is the only one of Henry Ward Beecher's sons now living in Brooklyn. Here is his telegram:

The Brooklyn Eagle:

I do not know that there is any plan to change Mr. Beecher's grave, and doubt if it will be done. It can only be done with the consent of all the heirs, and I do not know my brothers' feelings on the subject. I am doubtful as to the propriety of such a change. W. C. BEECHER.

General Horatio C. King, Secretary, was the only member of the Board of Directors of the Memorial Association who could be interviewed yesterday. Most of the other Directors were away from the city. The telegram was quite a surprise to General King, particularly in view of his denial of reports that dissension had arisen in Plymouth Church regarding the proposal to move the body.

"I cannot understand it," General King said. "I always thought that William Beecher was heartily in favor of this plan to honor the memory of his father. He never spoke to me about it, but I was told that he wanted the body brought here to the church as we planned. Of course, if he does not want his father's body moved, that settles it. He is the executor and has all to say. If he does not approve we will simply let the matter drop."

OPPOSE SUBWAY KIOSKS.

Realty Men Say William Street Is Crowded Already, Too.

A large delegation of William Street property owners appeared before the Public Service Commission yesterday at the hearing on the arrangement of entrances and exits of the new William Street subway. Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, protested against using the narrow sidewalks for subway entrances, and advocated the placing of entrances in buildings. The commission is willing to do this provided property owners grant easements without charge to the city. Only two stations are to be placed on William Street, one at Wall, and one at Fulton Street.

Borough President Marks said that if the entrances were placed on William Street it would add greatly to the congestion there. He suggested that they be put in private buildings, and said that extra traffic thus brought to the buildings would be more than sufficient to pay all cost involved. It was suggested that easements to buildings could be had for $200,000 or $250,000; but Chairman McCall said the commission was not in a position to suggest the payment of any such amount.

"We have not got the money," said the Chairman. "If this has to be done, you must apply to the city officials who hold the money bags. We have got a limited amount of money to construct the subway system, but even the fraction of a million for anything outside the bare construction is a serious matter."

Chairman McCall then appointed a committee, composed of Edward Riegelman, assistant counsel to the commission; Laurence M. D. McGuire, Birch Helms, secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, and E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, to meet the property owners and reach some equitable agreement.

WED HERE IN HASTE.

Couple Wanted to Get Back to Philadelphia Before Being Missed.

Just as Alderman William H. Chorosh was leaving the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building for luncheon yesterday a young couple hurried into the room and said they had just arrived from Philadelphia and wanted to be married.

"We want to get the 2 o'clock train back to Philadelphia," explained the man, who said he was Meredith T. Jones of 2531 West Fourth Street, Philadelphia. None of our friends know we are here, and we want to get back before we are missed."

The girl, who said she was 18 and gave her name as Helen N. Carr, said she lived at 2635 West Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and added:

"Of course, our parents know that we will be married some time or other, but mother thinks we should wait a little longer."

The Alderman performed the ceremony. Miss Carr said she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Carr and was a stenographer. Jones said he was 26 years old and a clerk. Neither had been married before, they said. As soon as they were married they left the building.

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2 for 25 cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.
OXWOOD

Reduction Sale
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You can see the fabrics, get something just to your liking, decide on exactly the style you want and then order. We absolutely guarantee style, fit, finish and satisfaction.

A wide range of weaves and patterns that elsewhere would cost more, much more, even ready-made.

Coat and Trousers, $18

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DAVID AND DAVID
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entire line of $1.25 & $1 Neckwear 65 cents
Bat Ties included.
Exceptional value Silk Hose $2.75 per dozen 25 cents
Black—white—colors.
Recommended for service.
DAVID AND DAVID
25 West 42d St.

MOSQUITO'S STING DIVIDES THE CITY

Manhattan Refuses to be Assessed for Draining Breeding Swamps of Brooklyn.

ITS PESTS ARE HOME BRED

Three Boroughs at Loggerheads Over How Far the Sollicitans Can Fly and Wage War.

On the determination of the fighting range of a Brooklyn mosquito hangs the payment of $150,000 the Health Department is preparing to expend for lowering the birth rate of the species sollicitans in Kings and Queens. The question, now before the Corporation Counsel of New York City, appears to be headed for the courts, and the Legislature even may be called upon to decide whether the death of a Brooklyn mosquito should be matter of rejoicing or indifference on the part of residents of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Legislature passed in the last days of the session a bill fathered by Assemblyman Almeth W. Hoff of Kings empowering the City of New York to drain swamps in Kings and Queens in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitos and assessing the cost on the property owners benefited. The Board of Health went ahead with its plans on the assumption that the persons whose swamps were drained and those owning property in the immediate vicinity should pay the cost of the drainage.

But now come the owners of such property with the plaint that they should not be made to pay the whole $150,000, because a Brooklyn mosquito, which, according to scientists, shares with the Jersey product the reputation of magnificence of physique, can go over the river and harass the residents of Manhattan and the Bronx. Logically, then, they say, Manhattan and the Bronx should pay part of the cost of the drainage.

In reply the Health Department maintains that a Brooklyn mosquito finds plenty to do at home and never comes across the river to Manhattan. It was asserted yesterday by Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health, that a person stung by a mosquito in Manhattan was a victim of home talent and had not the slightest right to upbraid Brooklyn in general or Kings and Queens mosquitos in particular. Dr. Emerson digressed to give an alibi for the Jersey insect, and declared that any man who ever said he went gunning for Jersey "skeeters" in Manhattan was the worst kind of nature faker, inasmuch as any mosquito that ever got across the Hudson would be incapacitated for work by the cyclone necessary to bring it over.

"What's the difference whether you are stung by a Jersey or a Brooklyn mosquito? It doesn't do any particular harm and there's not a bit of danger in the sting," averred Dr. Emerson. In fact, Dr. Emerson was quite sure the Jersey and Brooklyn insects were much maligned. He said the only fatalities ever resulting from a sting of a Jersey or a Brooklyn mosquito were when the victim scratched the wound with dirty fingernails.

"The mosquitos that are bred in Jersey and Brooklyn," explained the doctor, "are swamp-bred mosquitos. We call them sollicitans. They are big and strong, but their sting has no danger, for they never carry the malaria germ. So, if one of them ever got to Manhattan, which is doubtful, there was no damage done.

"The mosquitos bred in Manhattan, there being in the borough no salt water marshes, are the fresh-water kind, born in cesspools and dirty tanks. They are known as the culex, a subdivision of which is the Anopheles, which bear malaria germs after they have stung a person suffering from the fever. That is the dangerous kind, and any one in Manhattan stung by a mosquito can blame only a near-by pool or other stagnant water."

Dr. Emerson said the cost of the drainage of the Kings and Queens swamps had not been definitely fixed, but would probably be about $150,000. He said the Health Department planned to have the Board of Assessors assess the cost upon the owners of the swamp land and others owning property within a radius of a mile. He said these property owners would scarcely feel the cost, inasmuch as the $150,000 would be levied against property worth $300,000,000. He said that the plan would be of great benefit to Coney Island, Brighton Beach, and other resorts in Queens and Kings.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE TIE-UP.

Passengers Thrown Down When Brakes Set on Sea Beach Train.

A six-car train on the Sea Beach Subway line, going over the Manhattan Bridge, ran past a block signal last night, which automatically set the emergency brakes and stopped the train within a half-car length of the block signal.

Passengers were thrown to the floor of the cars and the brakes jammed, and it required a wrecking crew to release the clutch in the motor box, occasioning a tie-up on the bridge which lasted half an hour.

Park Benches Free, Court Rules.

Henry Lautner, 22 years old, of 623 Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, was discharged in Manhattan Avenue Court yesterday by Magistrate Nash, where Police Captain John J. Collins of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station appeared as complainant against him. According to the testimony Lautner was sitting on a bench in Winthrop Park when the Captain came along and asked him if he had a job. Lautner replied he did not, but he was anxious to get one. He was then ordered to move on, and when he refused he was placed under arrest. Magistrate Nash in discharging Lautner declared that seats in public parks were free. A lawyer who represented Lautner said he was going to bring suit against Captain Collins for $15,000.

A. LEWISOHN LEFT $96,479.

Most of Gross Estate Owed to Widow, Now Mrs. Vogel.

Albert Lewisohn, a member of the banking house of Lewisohn Brothers, left a net estate of only $93,479, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Mr. Lewisohn died March 13, 1911.

The gross estate, the report shows, amounted to $684,045, but there were debts aggregating $572,305, among which was a claim by the widow, now Mrs. Martin Vogel, residing at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, amounting to $555,000. The administration expenses, including counsel fees, amounted to $10,912.

Under the heading of cash on deposit was a total of $531,658, of which $527,071 was entered with Lewisohn Brothers to the credit of the testator, who had retired from the firm. The home at Mount Pleasant in Westchester County is appraised at $50,000. The stocks and bonds aggregated $110,604, of which $69,300 worth were New York City 4 per cent. interchangeable bonds, and $10,000 worth were 4½ per cent. bonds of the same kind.

The report incorporates the report of Referee John J. Curtin, who was appointed to determine the merits of the objections to the widow's accounting, as administratrix of the estate, in 1913. The referee found that her claim for $555,000 was just, because she had paid over that amount and more to her husband to care and manage for her during his lifetime, and at his death it was to go to her, plus interest. The report shows that Mr. Lewisohn had paid in his lifetime $37,171 to his wife out of the principal of this fund, which was regarded as a trust. The State will receive no transfer tax on the claim of the widow, who paid the amount over to herself, under the ruling of the Surrogate's Court in confirming the report of Referee Curtin.

An item of $1,067 was the amount paid for a special train for the then Mrs. Lewisohn when she hurried to New York from Asheville, N. C., in order to be near her husband before he died. Small items of the estate included two bonds of the Criterion Club, appraised at $1,000; one bond of the Century Country Club, $750; 100 shares of Amalgamated Copper, $6,500; twenty-five shares of the National City Bank, $9,875, and 300 shares of the Tennessee Copper Company, $11,250.

ALBERT PLAUT LEFT $700,000.

Children, Employes, and Thirty-five Institutions Get Bulk of Estate.

Albert Plaut, head of the drug firm of Lehn & Fink and Vice President of the Merchants' Association, left an estate of $700,000, according to his will which was filed yesterday. There are bequests to thirty-five institutions aggregating about $50,000 and a similar amount is divided among a large number of his employes. The will expressly recites that William J. Gesell, George Strauss, and Robert Lampa, employes, are not to receive any bequests under the instruments.

Amy Plaut Falk, a daughter, receives the city house at 28 East Seventy-sixth Street and the contents, one-fourth of the residue outright, and another fourth in trust for life. Constance Plaut, the other daughter, receives the Summer place at Long Branch, 500 shares of preferred stock of Lehn & Fink, one-fourth of the residue outright, and the other fourth in trust for life.

The son, Edward Plaut of Elberon, N. J., receives all his father's common stock in the drug firm and all realty interest in 118-120 William Street, where the drug business is conducted. Carl Plaut of Chicago, a brother of the testator, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $15,000. There are smaller bequests to relatives and a few friends.

The bequests to institutions were $15,000 to the College of Pharmacy at Columbia University, $2,500 each to the Montefiore Home and the Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,000 each to the United Hebrew Charities and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and $1,000 each to Lebanon Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, German Hospital, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York Phthalmic Hospital, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, the Charity Organization Society, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Children's Aid Society, New York Probation Association, Manhattan Trade Schools for Girls, Crippled Children's East Side Free School, University Settlement Society, Legal Aid Society, Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, St. John's Guild, Prison Association of New York, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Recreation Rooms and Settlement, and Bethel Sisterhood.

SEAMANS ESTATE TO FAMILY.

Millionaire Typewriter Man Omits Brother, Who Is "Well Off."

The will of Clarence W. Seamans, typewriter manufacturer, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. His estate is estimated to be worth several millions, although the papers filed with the will merely state that his personal and real property each exceeds $10,000. All of the fortune of the testator goes to his family.

Mr. Seamans died at his Summer home, Pigeon Cove, Essex County, Mass., on May 30, from hardening of the arteries, after an illnes of several weeks. He was 61 years old. His home at 789 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was regarded as one of the handsomest dwellings in the borough. In his will he leaves this mansion to his widow, Mrs. Ida Gertrude Seamans, who receives one-half of the residue of his estate.

Two daughters, Mrs. Mabel C. Loomis and Miss Dorothy Seamans, each receive $50,000 outright and one-fourth of the residuary estate. Other specific bequests are $35,000 to a sister, Miss Cornelia Seamans, and $50,000 to a brother, Francis M. Seamans. Another brother, Isaac Clark Seamans, receives no legacy. The testator expresses the hope that this brother will not be offended, as "he is well off financially."

Mr. Seamans at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company, a position he filled from 1910. He was previously President of the Remington Typewriter Company, which he organized, while one of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. Mr. Seamans was a Director of the Washington Trust Company, the Columbia Trust Company, and the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn and New York. He was also a member of several clubs.

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